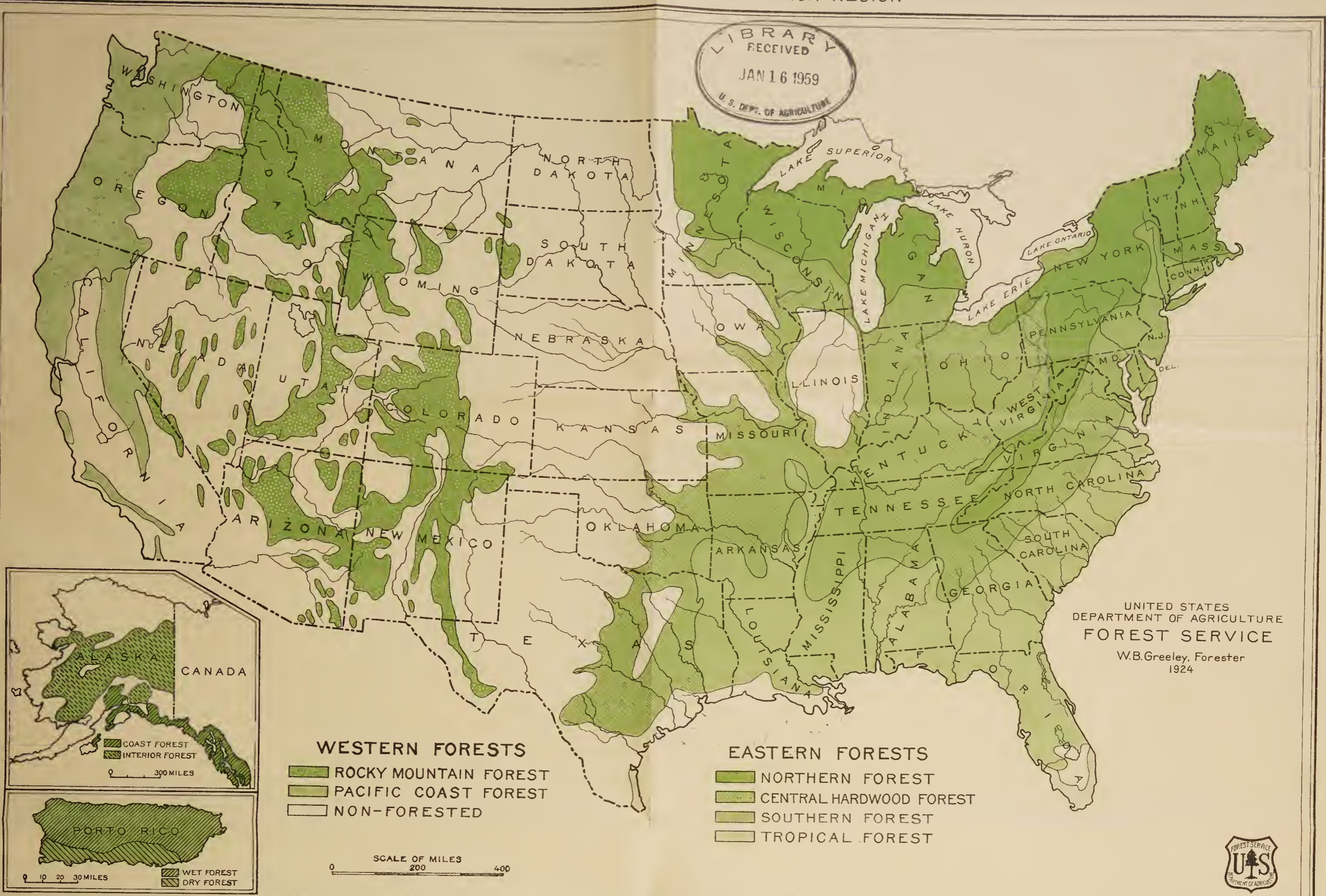
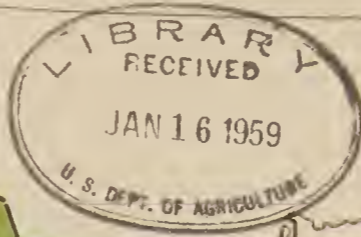


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# FOREST REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES LISTING THE PRINCIPAL TREES OF EACH REGION



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
W.B. Greeley, Forester  
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## PRINCIPAL TREES OF THE FOREST REGIONS

NOTE.—The order indicates the relative importance or abundance of the trees

PACIFIC COAST FOREST	ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOREST	ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOREST—Continued	SOUTHERN FOREST—Continued	CENTRAL HARDWOOD FOREST—Continued
<b>Northern Portion (Western Washington and Western Oregon):</b> Douglas fir Western hemlock Noble, silver, lowland white, and white firs Western red cedar Sitka and Engelmann spruces Western white pine Port Orford cedar and Alaska cedar Western and Lyall larches Lodgepole pine Mountain hemlock Oaks, ash, maples, birches, alders, cottonwood, madroña	<b>Northern Portion:</b> Northern Idaho and Western Montana— Western white pine Western yellow pine Western larch Douglas fir Lodgepole pine Engelmann spruce Western red cedar Lowland white and alpine firs Western and mountain hemlocks White-barked pine Balm of Gilead ("poplar")	<b>Southern Portion (New Mexico and Arizona):</b> Western yellow pine White, alpine, and cork-bark firs Engelmann and blue spruces Douglas fir Piñon and Mexican piñon One-seeded and alligator junipers and Rocky Mountain red cedar Aspen and cottonwoods Limbir, Mexican white, and Arizona pines Oaks, walnut, sycamore, alder, boxelder Arizona and red-bark cypresses	<b>Alluvial Bottoms and Swamps:</b> Southern cypress Red, tupelo, and black gums Water, laurel, live, overcup, Texas red, and swamp white oaks Yellow poplar Hickories (including pecan) Beech Ashes Red and silver maples Cottonwood and willows Elms Sycamore Hackberry Honey locust Bays Magnolias Spruce pine Southern white cedar	<b>Southern Portion—Continued</b> Black walnut Silver and red maples Beech Buckeye Dogwood Persimmon Cottonwoods and willows Red cedar Osage orange
<b>Southern Portion (California):</b> Western yellow and Jeffrey pines Sugar pine Redwood and bigtree White, red, lowland white, and Shasta red firs Incense cedar Douglas fir Lodgepole pine Knobcone and digger pines Big-cone spruce Monterey and Gowen cypresses Western and California junipers Single-leaf piñon Oaks, buckeye, laurel, alder, madroña	<b>Central Oregon and Eastern Washington—</b> Western yellow pine Douglas fir Lodgepole pine Western larch Engelmann spruce Western red cedar Western hemlock White, lowland white, and alpine firs Western white pine Oaks and junipers (in Oregon)	<b>TROPICAL FOREST</b> <b>PORTO RICO FOREST—(TROPICAL)</b> <b>Wet Forest:</b> Mangle (mangrove) Tabanuco (candle wood) Añuho (mastic) Copa blanca Guaraguao Laurel sabinio (laurel) Cedro (Spanish cedar) Granadillo Guasimo Majagua Moca Palms Santa maria Roble	<b>CENTRAL HARDWOOD FOREST</b> <b>Northern Portion:</b> White, black, northern red, scarlet, burr, chestnut, and chin-quin oaks Shagbark, white-heart, pignut, and hickernut hickories White, black, green, and red ashes American, rock, and slippery elms Red and sugar maples Beech Pitch, white, shortleaf, and Virginia pines Yellow poplar Sycamore Chestnut Black walnut and butternut Cottonwood Hackberry Black cherry Basswood Red cedar	<b>Texas Portion:</b> Post, southern red, and blackjack oaks Mountain and other cedars
<b>Coast Forest:</b> Western hemlock (important) Sitka spruce (important) Western red cedar Alaska cedar Lodgepole pine Mountain hemlock Alpine fir Black and white spruces Balm of Gilead ("halsam poplar") Black cottonwood Oregon alder Alaska white and paper birches Willows	<b>Central Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota—</b> Lodgepole pine Engelmann spruce Douglas fir Alpine fir Limbir pine Western yellow pine Aspen and cottonwood Rocky Mountain red cedar White spruce	<b>Dry Forest:</b> Guayacan (lignum-vitæ) Guava Guama Mora Algarrobo Jobo Ceiba (silk cotton or kapok tree) Almácigo	<b>Southern Portion:</b> White, post, southern red, blackjack, chestnut, swamp chestnut, pin, and overcup oaks Red and black gums White-heart, pignut, pecan, and nutmeg hickories Shortleaf and Virginia pines White, blue, and red ashes Yellow poplar Black locust Elms Sycamore	<b>NORTHERN FOREST</b> <b>Northern Portion:</b> Red, black, and white spruces Balsam fir White, Norway jack, and pitch pines Hemlock Sugar and red maples Beech Northern red, white, black, scarlet, and hurr oaks Yellow, paper, black, and gray birches Aspens (poplars) and cottonwoods Basswood Elms Ashes Northern white cedar Tamarack
<b>Interior Forest:</b> White and black spruces Alaska white and paper birches Balm of Gilead ("halsam poplar") Black cottonwood Aspen Tamarack	<b>Central Portion (Colorado, Utah, and Nevada):</b> Lodgepole pine Engelmann and blue spruces Alpine and white firs Douglas fir Aspens and cottonwoods Western yellow pine Piñon and single leaf piñon Rocky Mountain red cedar and Utah juniper Bristle-cone and limbir pines Mountain mahogany	<b>Pine Lands:</b> Longleaf, shortleaf, loblolly, and slash pines Southern-red, turkey, black, post, laurel, and willow oaks Black gum Pond, spruce, and sand pines		<b>Southern Portion (Appalachian Region):</b> White, northern red, chestnut, black, and scarlet oaks Chestnut Hemlock White, shortleaf, pitch, and Virginia pines Yellow poplar Black and yellow birches Basswood Sugar, silver, and red maples Beech Red spruce Southern balsam Cucumber Black cherry Hickories Black locust Black gum Buckeye

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST REGIONS

The original forests of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the island possessions, are estimated to have covered 822 million acres. There are now about 470 million acres of forest land in the United States. Of this area, some 138 million acres bear virgin timber; 114 million acres have culled and second-growth timber large enough for sawing; 136 million acres are partially stocked with smaller growth; and 81 million acres are devastated and practically waste land. The total stand of merchantable timber is about 2,200 billion board feet, or at the most about two-fifths of the amount originally in this country. In public ownership in the National Forests are about one-sixth of the timber lands of the country. These contain about one-fifth of the standing timber, a considerable part of which is now inaccessible because it is located on high mountain slopes. Another one-half of the forest land is owned by the lumber companies and other large private owners, and one-third consists of woodland on farms.

In the eastern United States there are three principal forest regions distinguished by the kinds of trees and their relative abundance, namely, the northern, central hardwood and southern forests. A little tropical forest is found. Forest lands in large bodies are found in northern New England, northeastern New York, portions of the Lake States, central Pennsylvania, and the Appalachian region of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The yellow-pine forest of the South is the last source of large timber production in the Eastern States. In other parts, the forest lands consist chiefly of small-sized tracts on the farms, comprising mostly from 10 to 60 per cent of the total farm lands of the individual States. About two-fifths of the total standing timber of the United States (exclusive of Alaska and the island possessions) is found in the eastern forest region.

The western forest regions consist chiefly of large bodies of timber extending over the main Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast ranges. Many relatively small timbered tracts cover the ridges and higher elevations, interspersed with treeless parks and sometimes widely scattered in large arid districts, particularly in portions of the central and southern Rocky Mountain region, where large areas of the outlying dry foothills of the mountains are clothed with low forests of juniper and pine. Heavy stands of timber characterize the Pacific Coast forest region. In the southern portion the timbered lands are surrounded with narrow margins of the low broadleaf tree forest, or chaparral. One-half of the total standing timber in the United States is in the forests of California, Oregon, and Washington; about three-fifths is found west of the Great Plains.

Alaska has a dense forest along the southeastern coast, consisting of trees which grow to large sizes, an extension of the general forest type found in Washington and British Columbia. About three-fourths of the timber is western hemlock and Sitka spruce. The total stand of timber is estimated at 90 billion feet, 70 billion of which is located within the Tongass National Forest, in the extreme southeastern portion. The combined area of the two National Forests is about 21 million acres. The interior forests, practically all located within the drainage basins of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, are composed of small-sized trees of spruces, birches, aspens, and other poplars, which form dense stands over large areas. White spruce is the only tree growing to saw-timber size. This type of forest is estimated to cover a total of some 80 million acres.

The forests of Porto Rico may be divided roughly into "wet" forest and "dry" forest. These are separated by the central mountain range, which causes a heavy rainfall on the north-facing slopes and, likewise, a great shortage in precipitation on the south side. Forest vegetation culminates in density and luxuriance of growth in the tropical rain-forests of the northern and central portion of the island. In the southern portion, the lower mountain slopes, foothills, and coast lands are covered with an open growth of short-bodied deciduous trees and shrubs. The original forests of the island have largely disappeared through cutting and burning. The second-growth forest, although irregular in occurrence, consists of a great variety of species and forest types.

