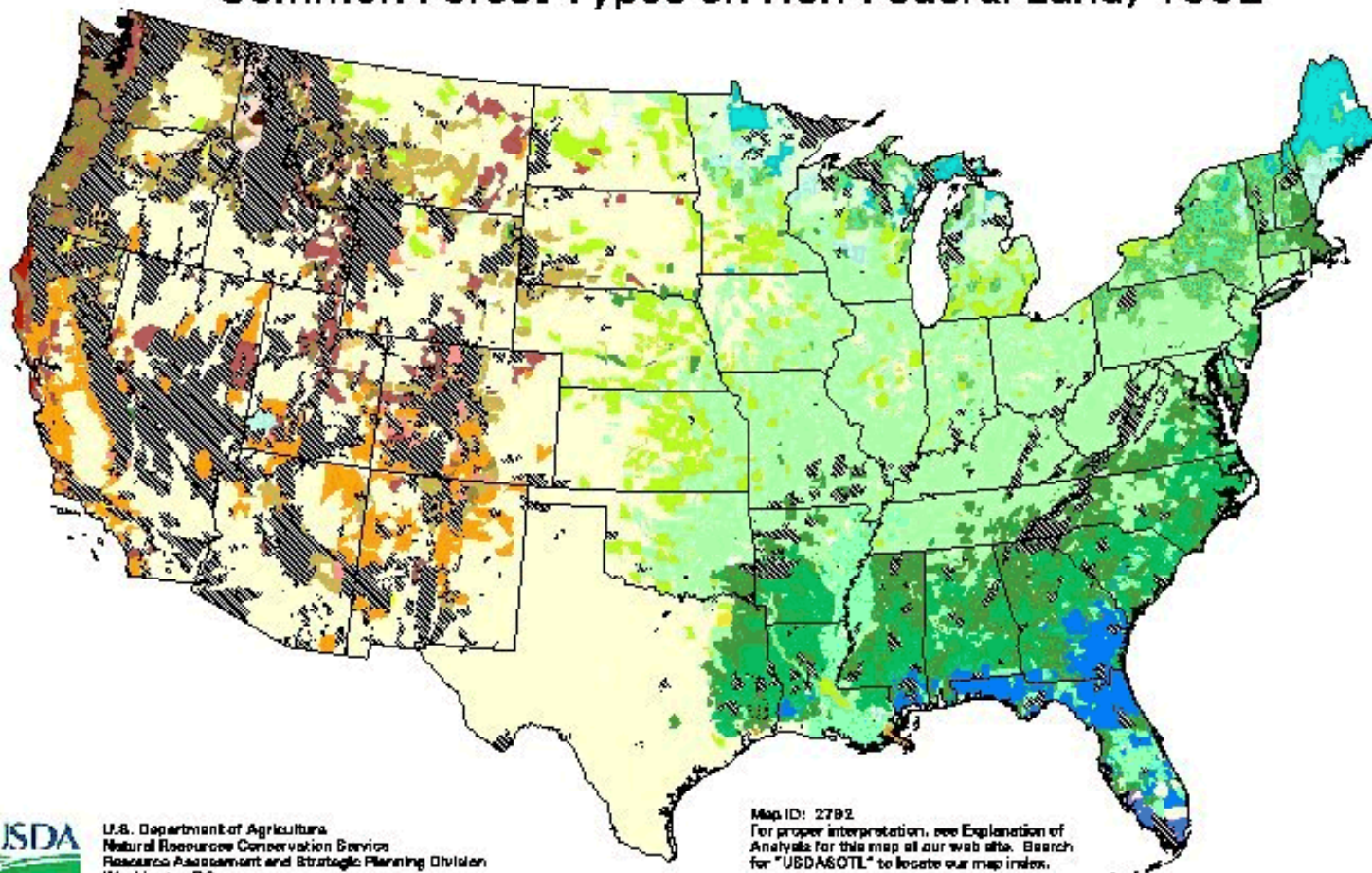


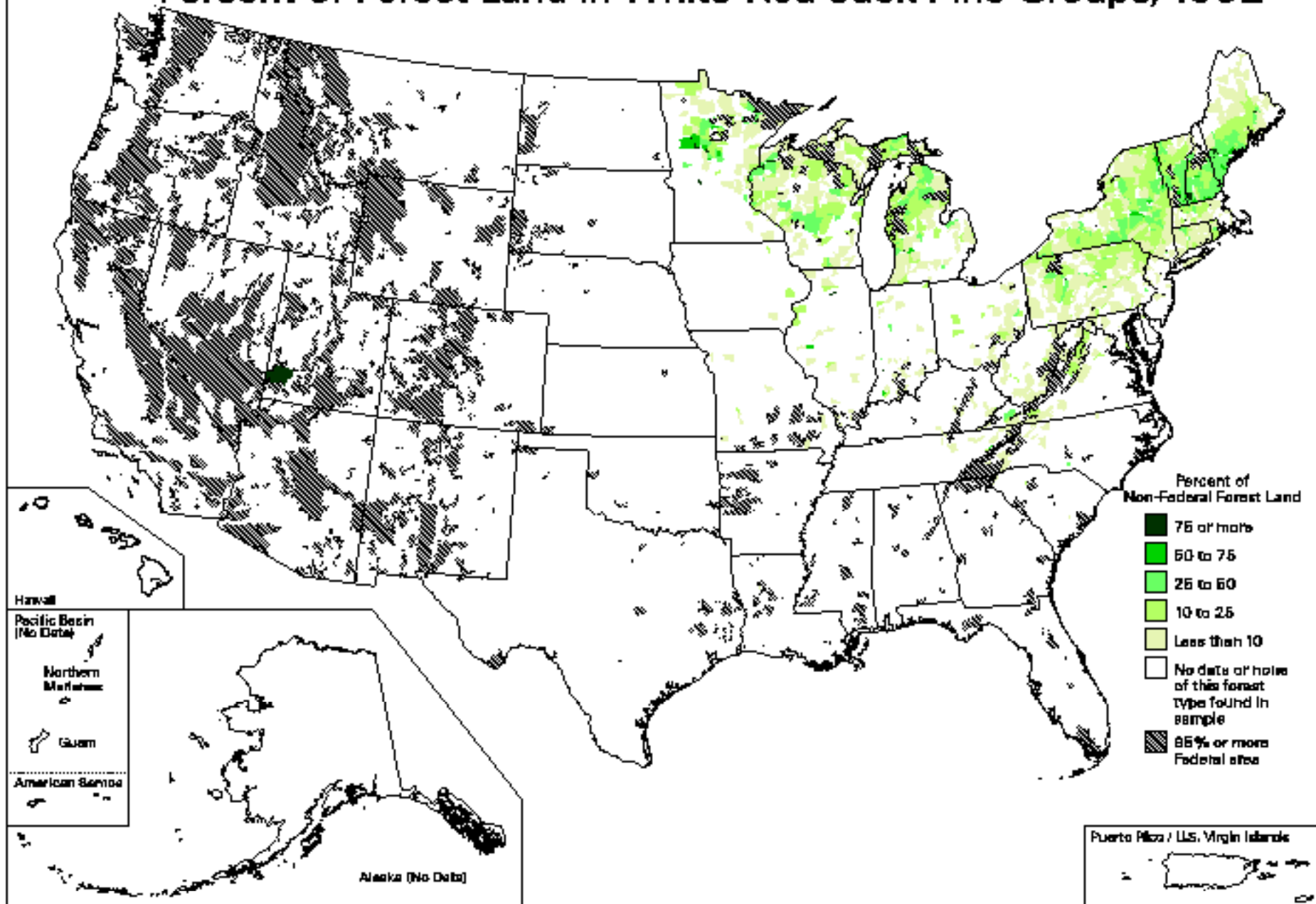
Common Forest Types on Non-Federal Land, 1992



- White-Red-Jack Pine
- Eastern Spruce-Fir
- Longleaf-Slash Pine
- Loblolly-Shortleaf Pine
- Oak-Pine
- Oak-Hickory
- Elm-Ash-Cottonwood
- Maple-Beech-Birch
- Aspen-Birch
- Douglas-Fir
- Hemlock-Sitka Spruce
- Ponderosa Pine
- Lodgepole Pine
- Larch
- Western Fir-Spruce
- Redwood
- 'Not in database'
- Western Hardwood
- Western White Pine
- Tropical Hardwood
- Non Forested Land

Data Source: National Resource Inventory, 1982

Percent of Forest Land in White-Red-Jack Pine Groups, 1992

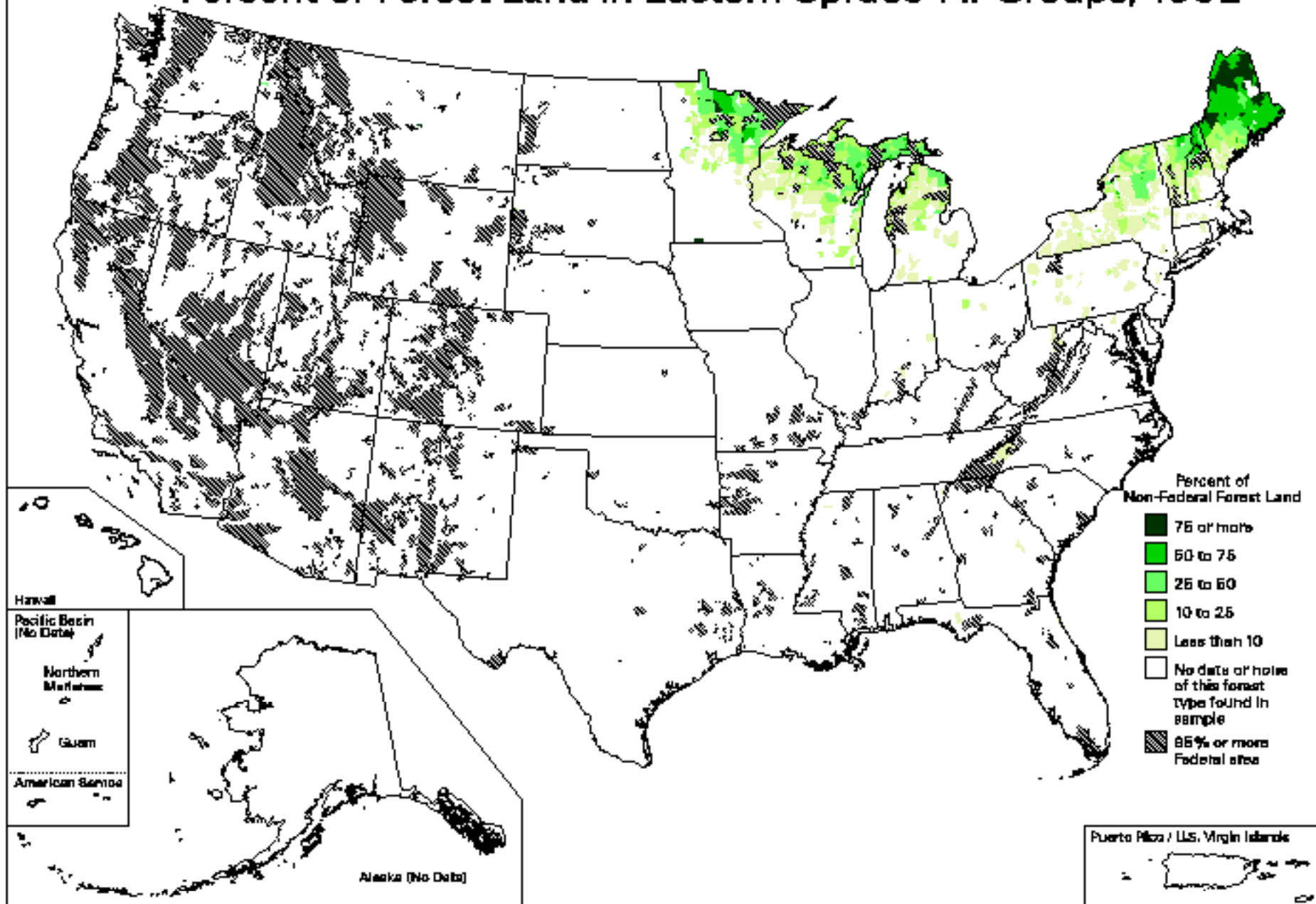


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Map ID: 2581
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of
 Analysis for this map at our web site. Search
 for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Eastern Spruce-Fir Groups, 1992

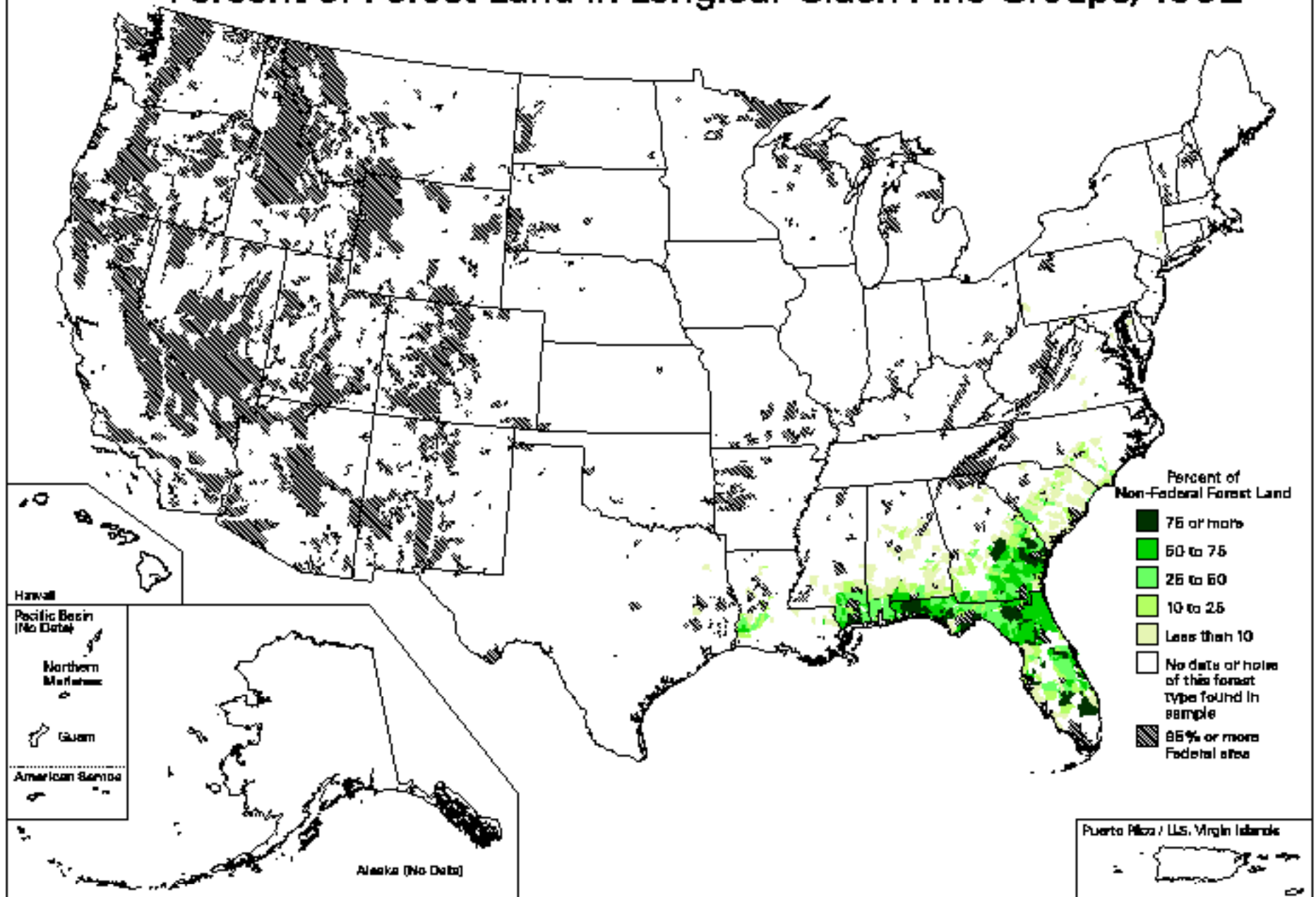


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Map ID: 2582
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of
 Analysis for this map at our web site. Search
 for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Longleaf-Slash Pine Groups, 1992

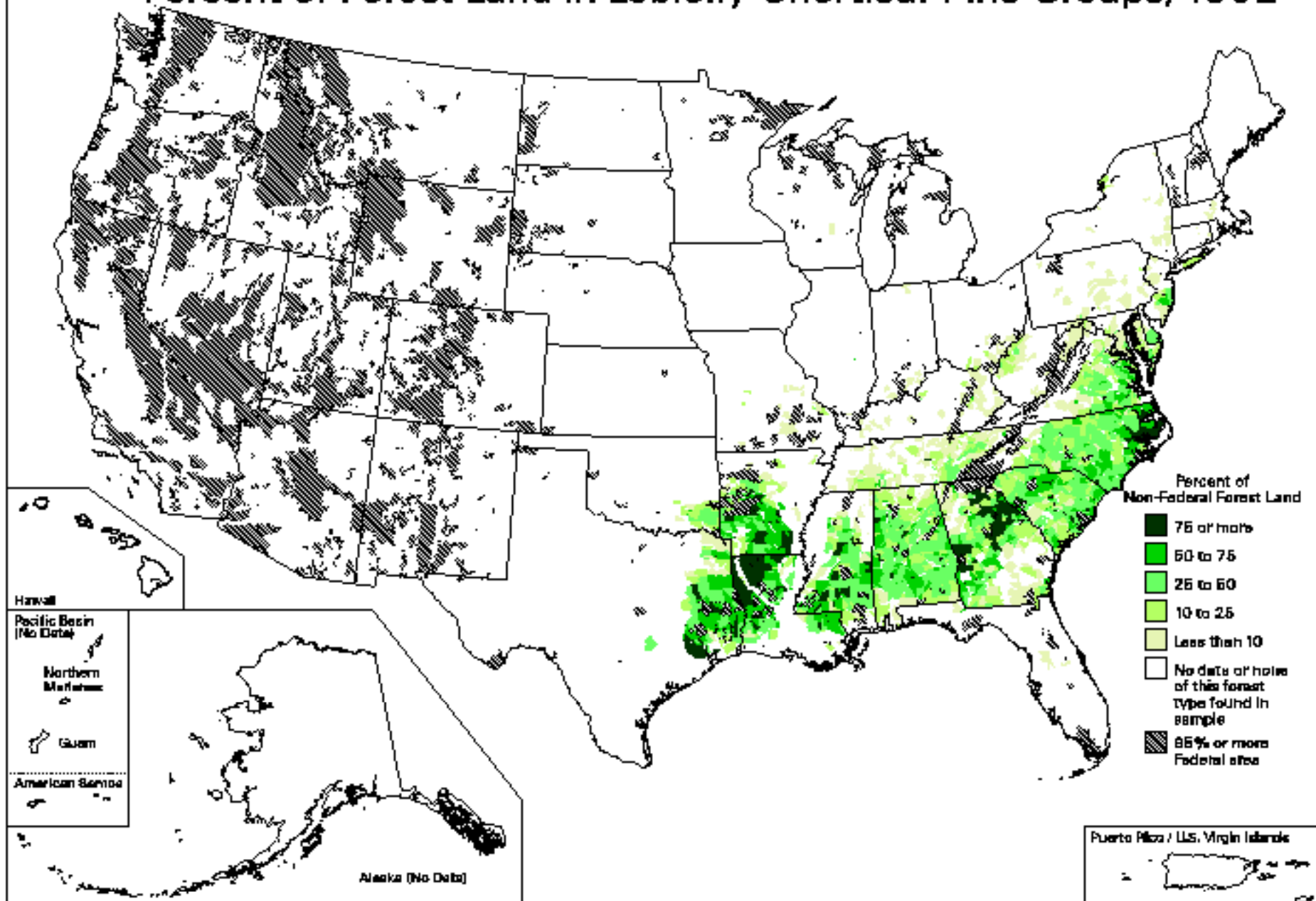


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Map ID: 2588
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA&OTL" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Loblolly-Shortleaf Pine Groups, 1992

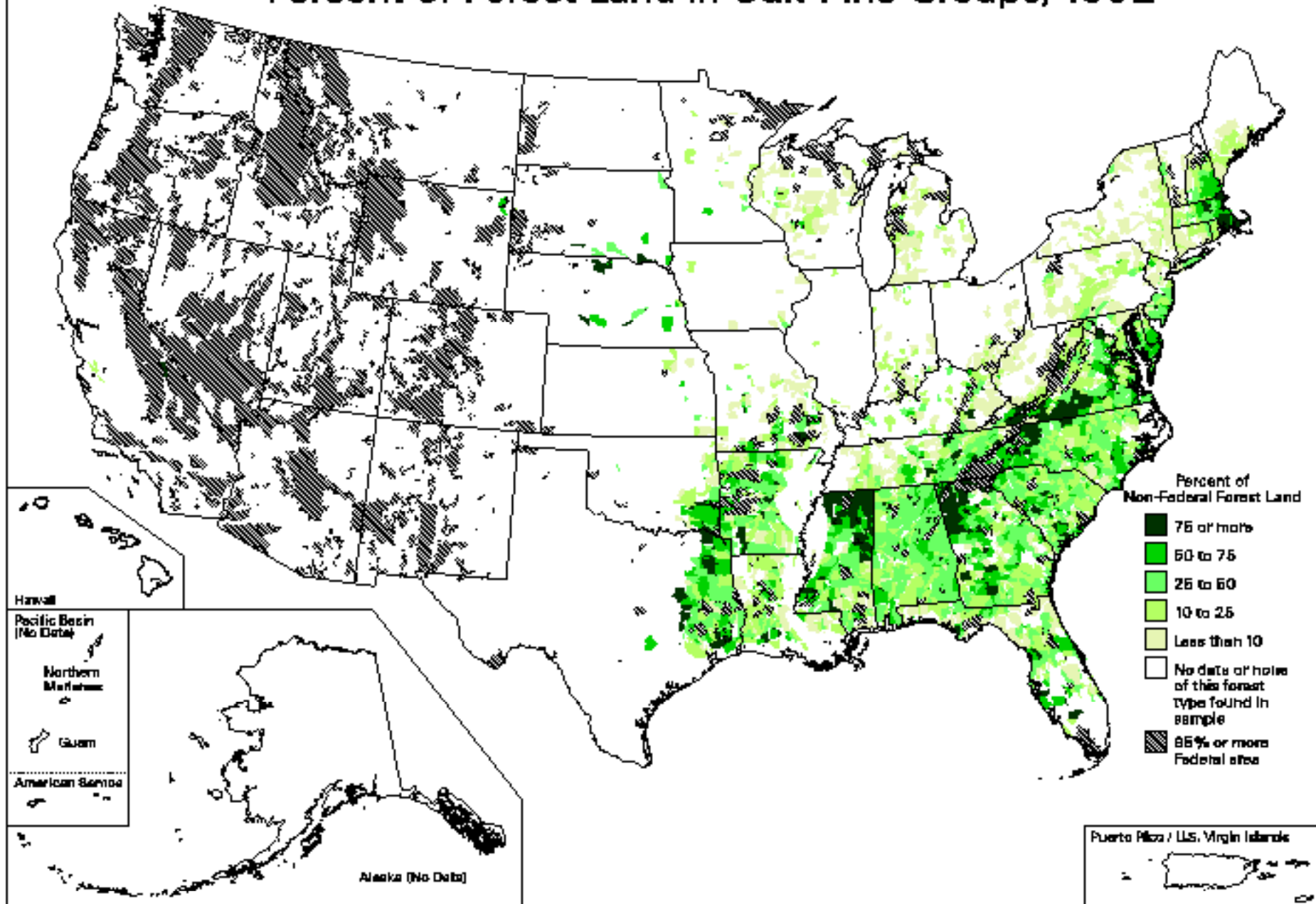


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Map ID: 2584
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Oak-Pine Groups, 1992

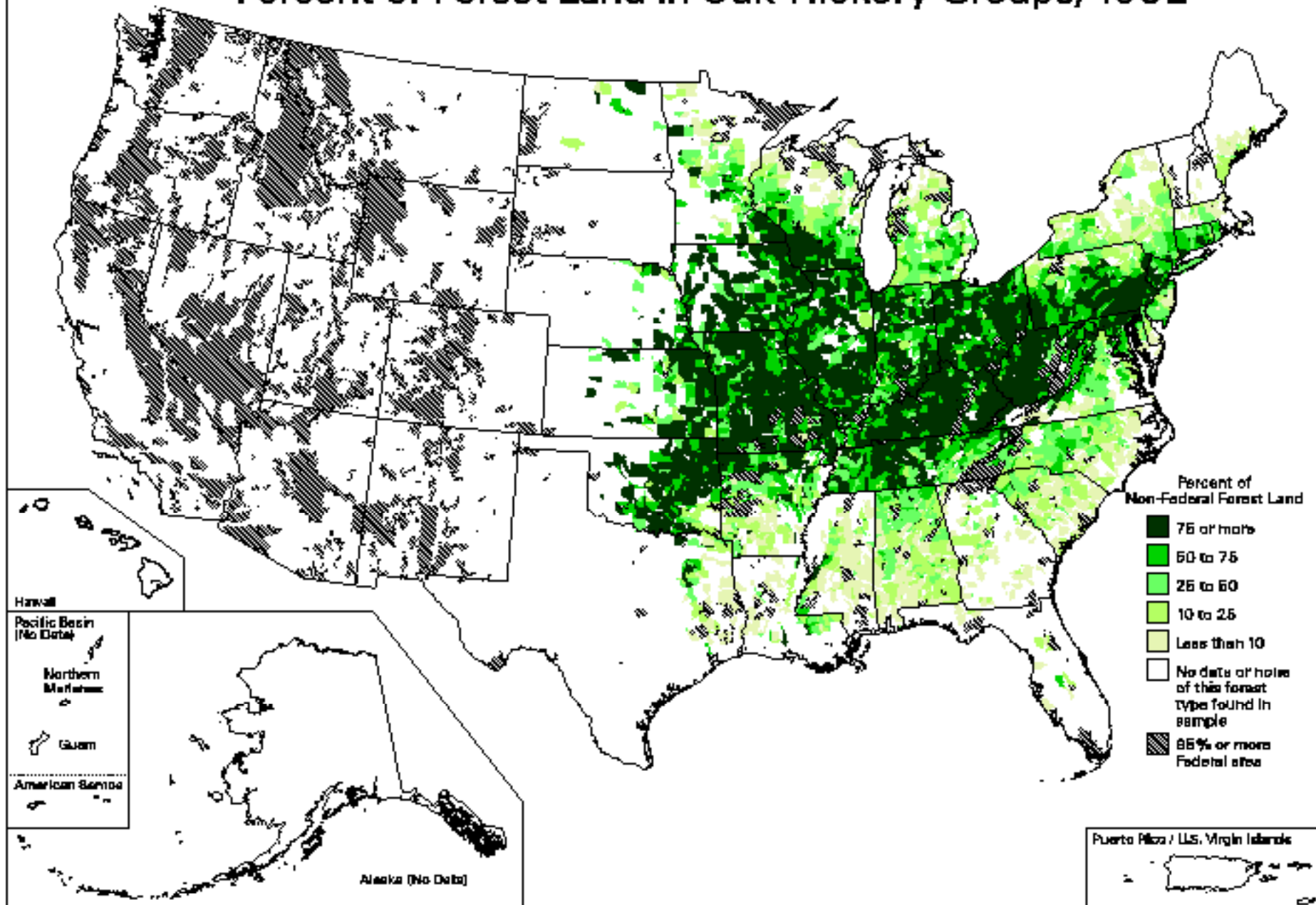


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Map ID: 2588
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Oak-Hickory Groups, 1992

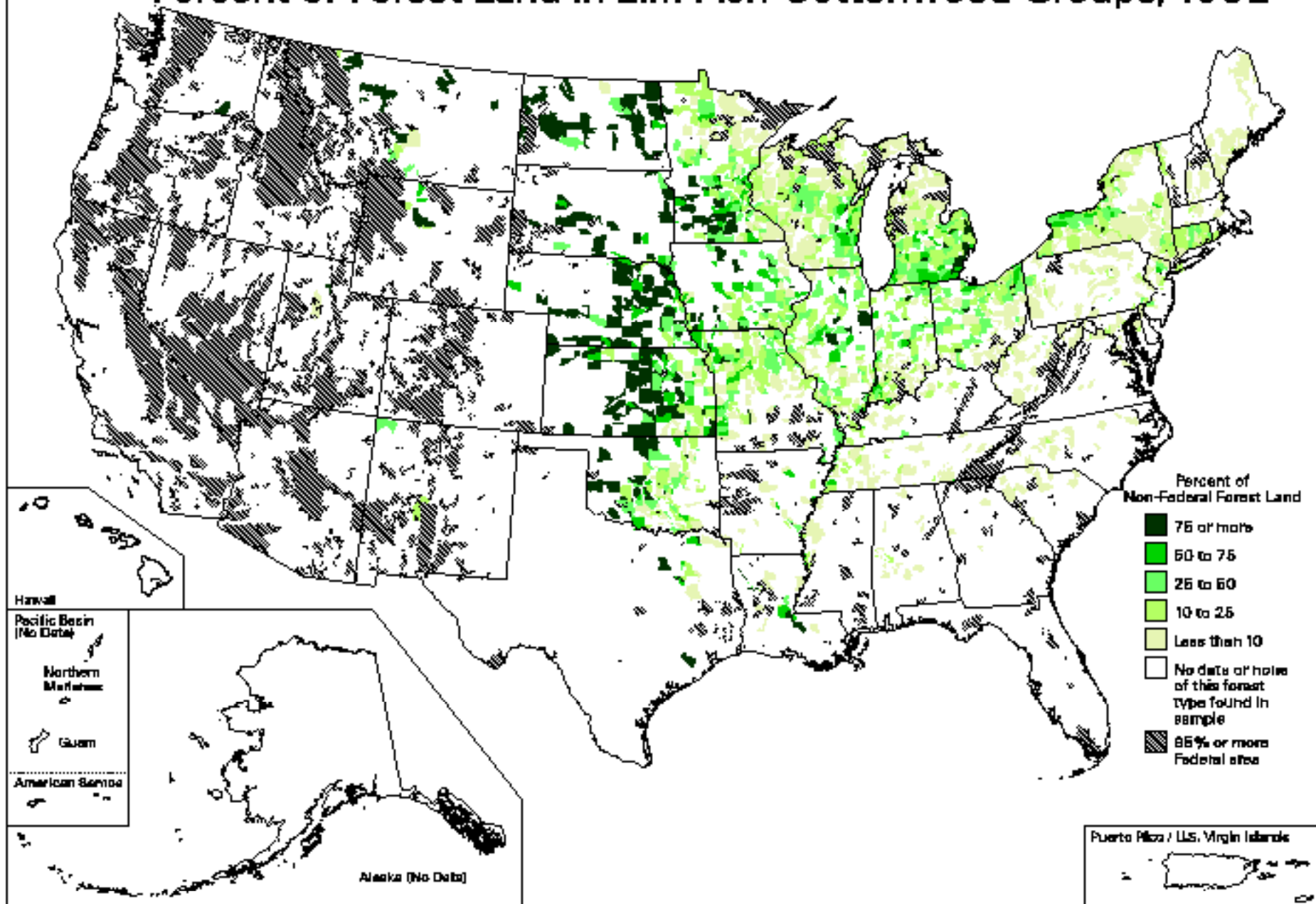


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Map ID: 2588
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Elm-Ash-Cottonwood Groups, 1992

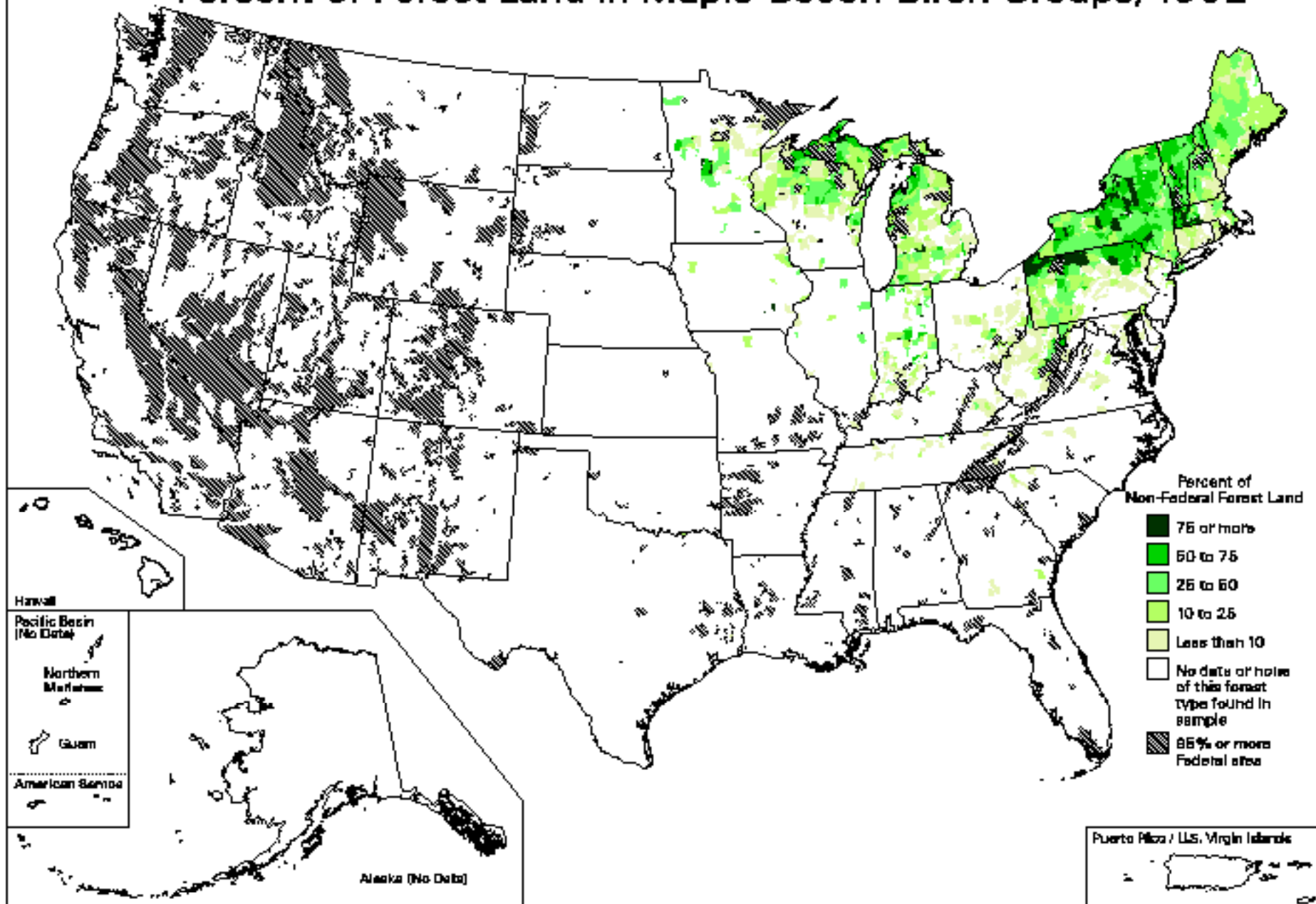


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Map ID: 2588
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Maple-Beech-Birch Groups, 1992

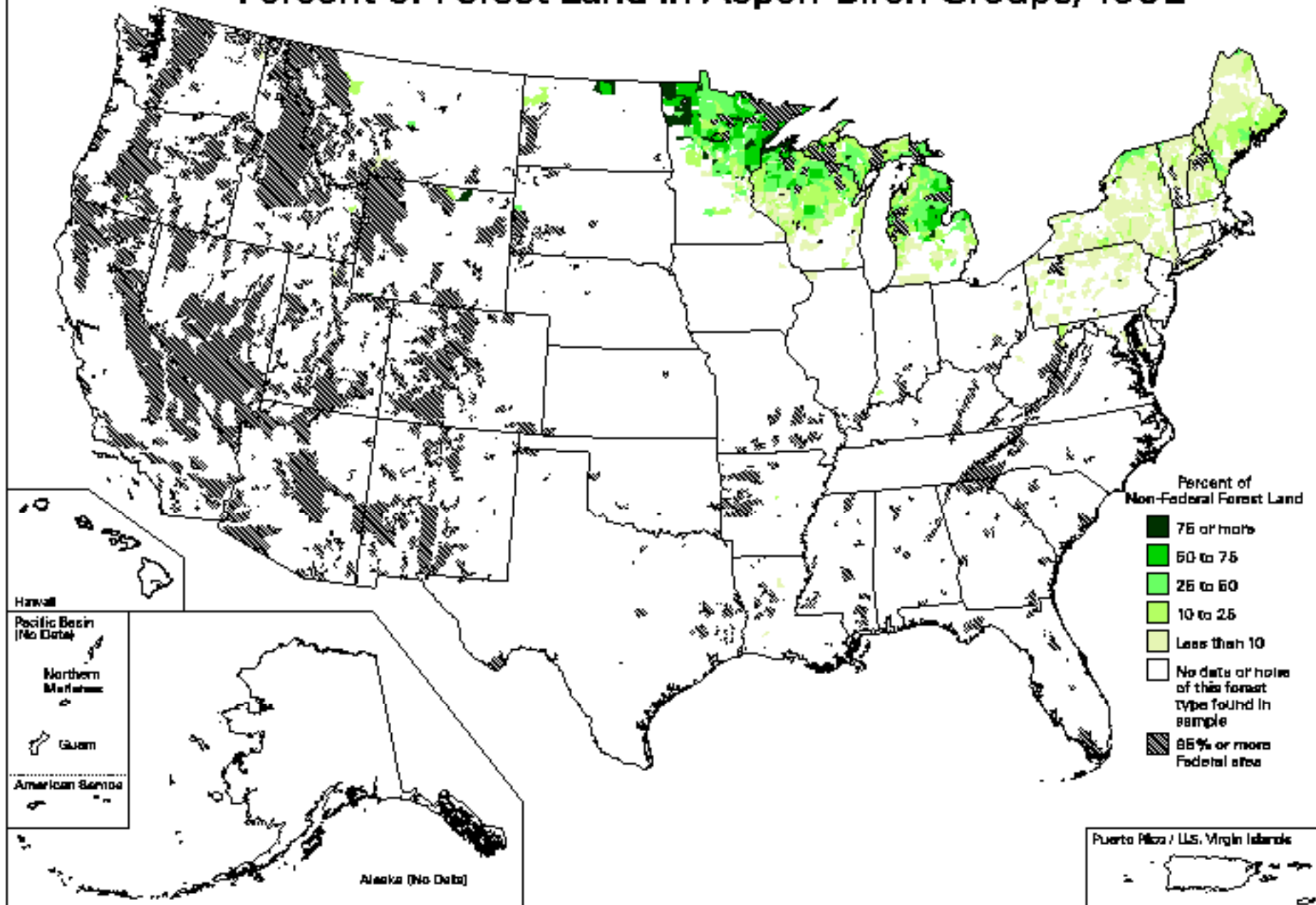


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Map ID: 2589
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of
 Analysis for this map at our web site. Search
 for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Aspen-Birch Groups, 1992

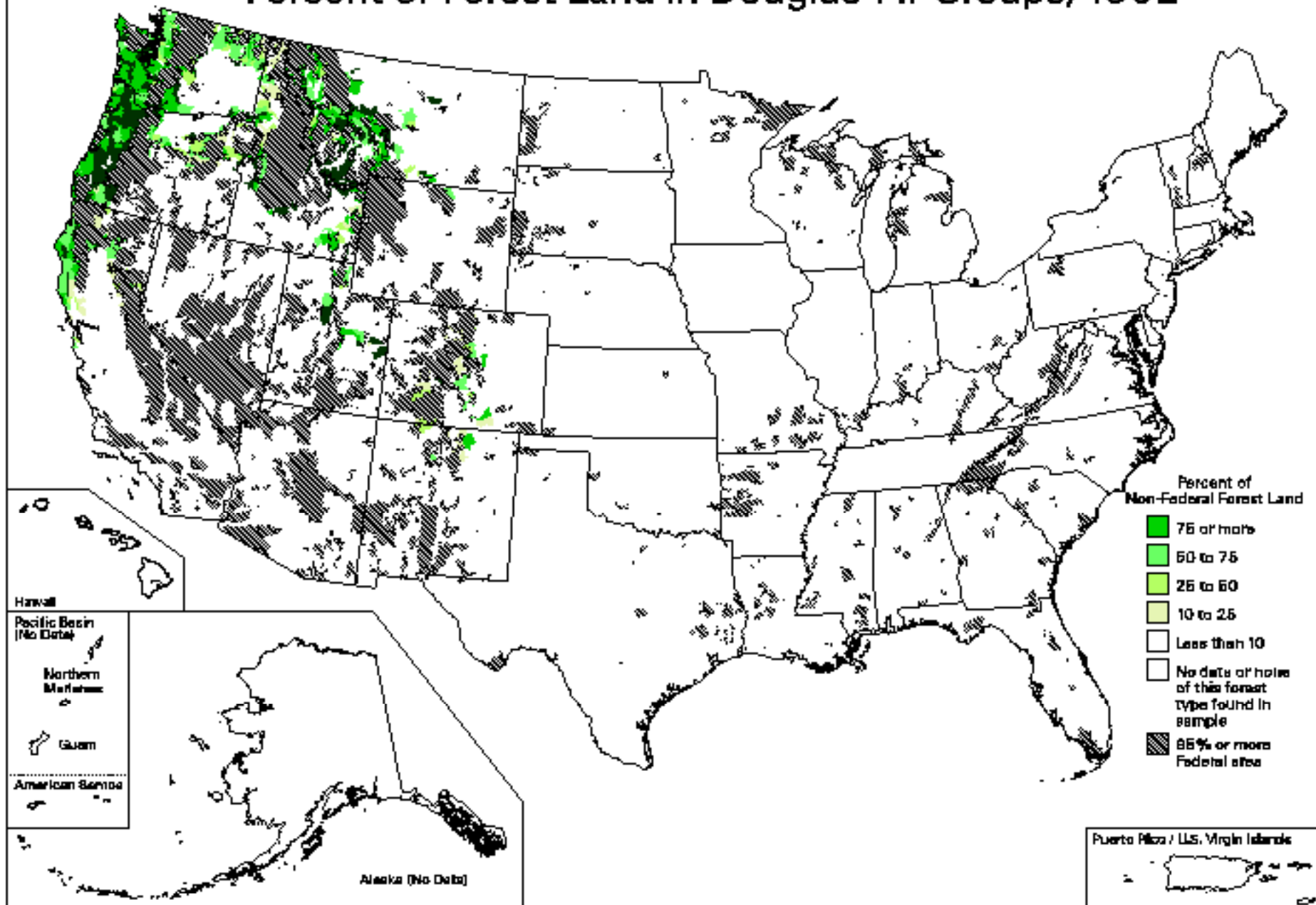


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Map ID: 2580
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Douglas-Fir Groups, 1992

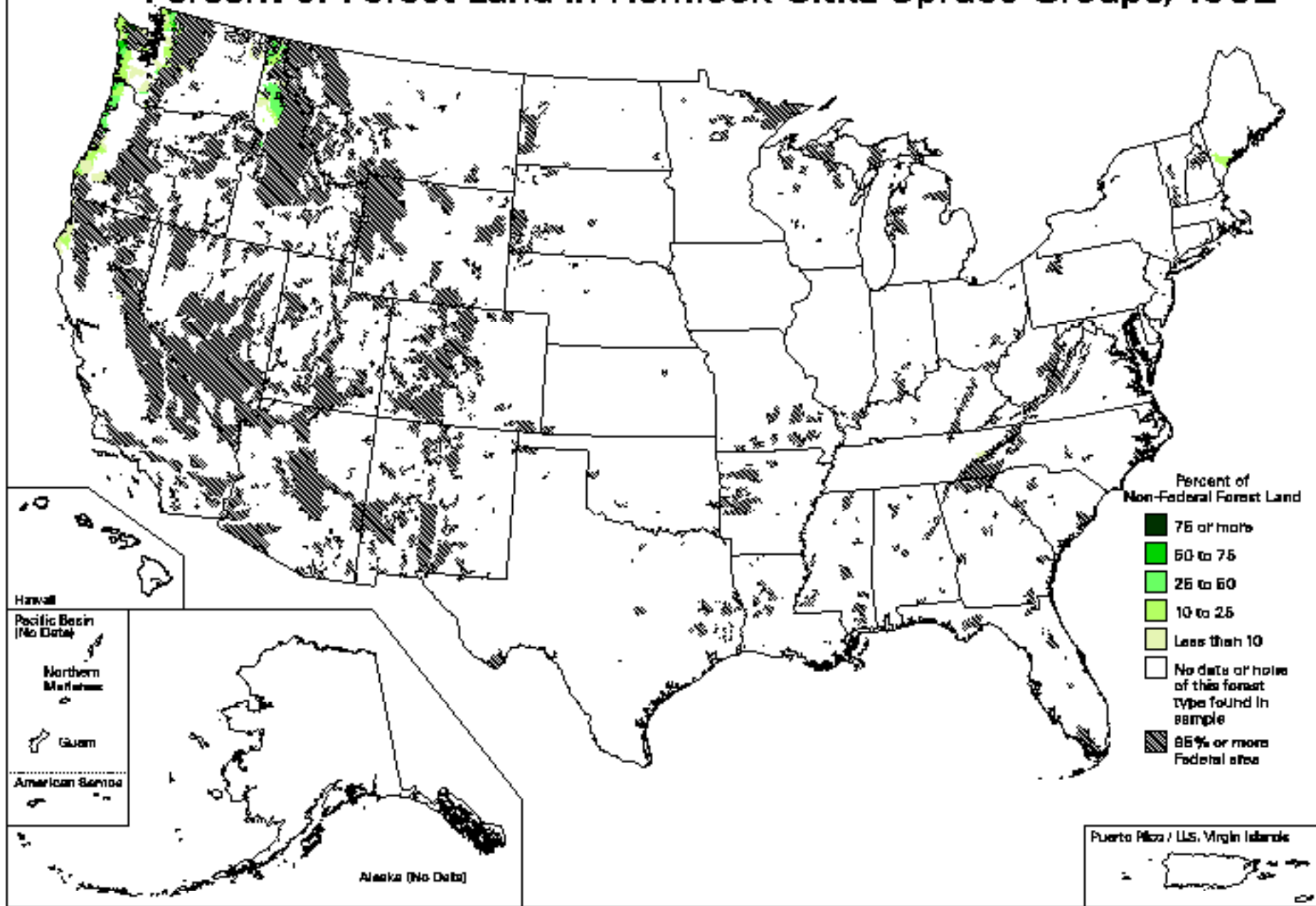


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Map ID: 3581
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of
 Analysis for this map at our web site. Search
 for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Hemlock-Sitka Spruce Groups, 1992

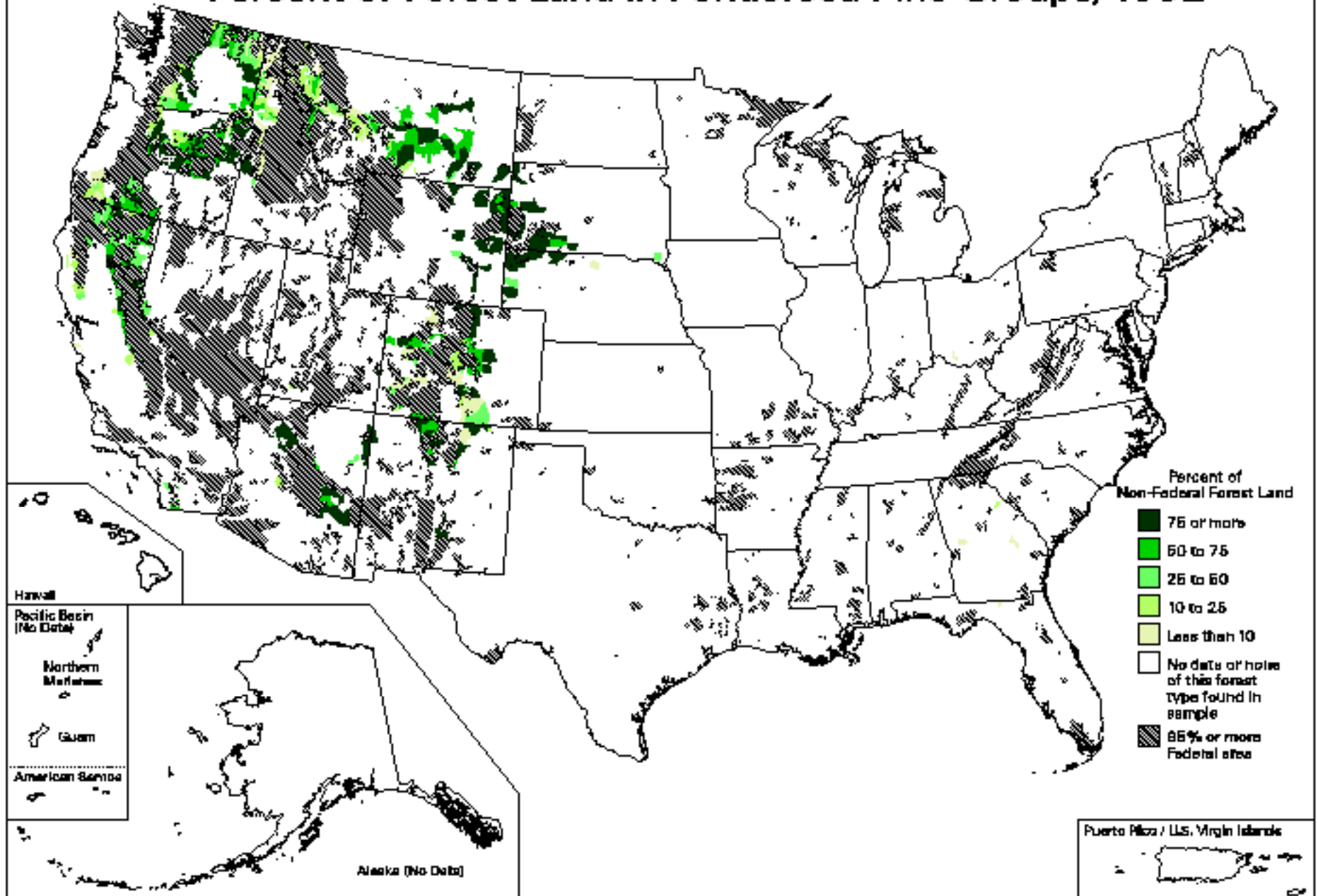


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Map ID: 2582
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA&OTL" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Ponderosa Pine Groups, 1992

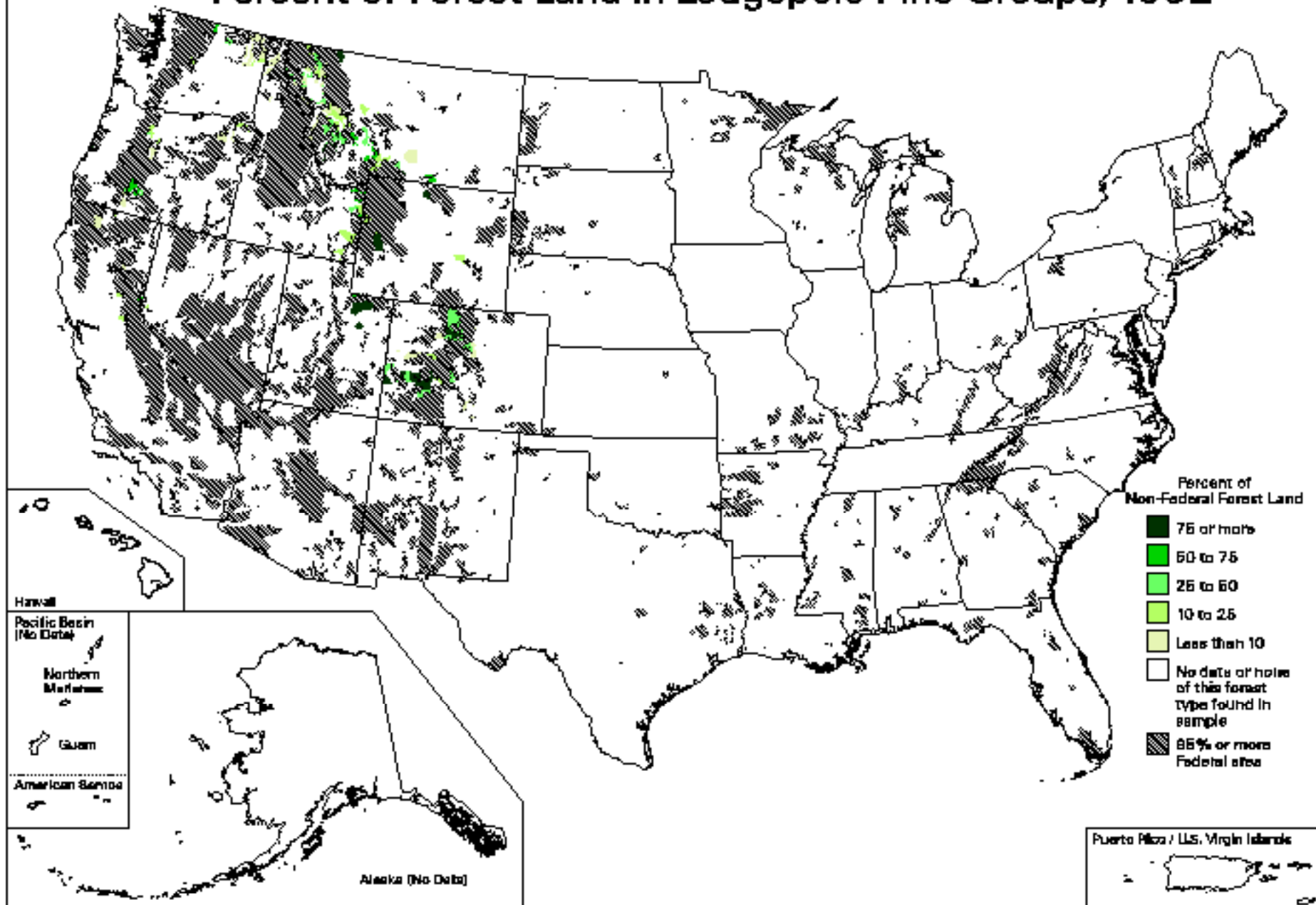


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Map ID: 2583
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of
 Analysis for this map at our web site. Search
 for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Data Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Lodgepole Pine Groups, 1992



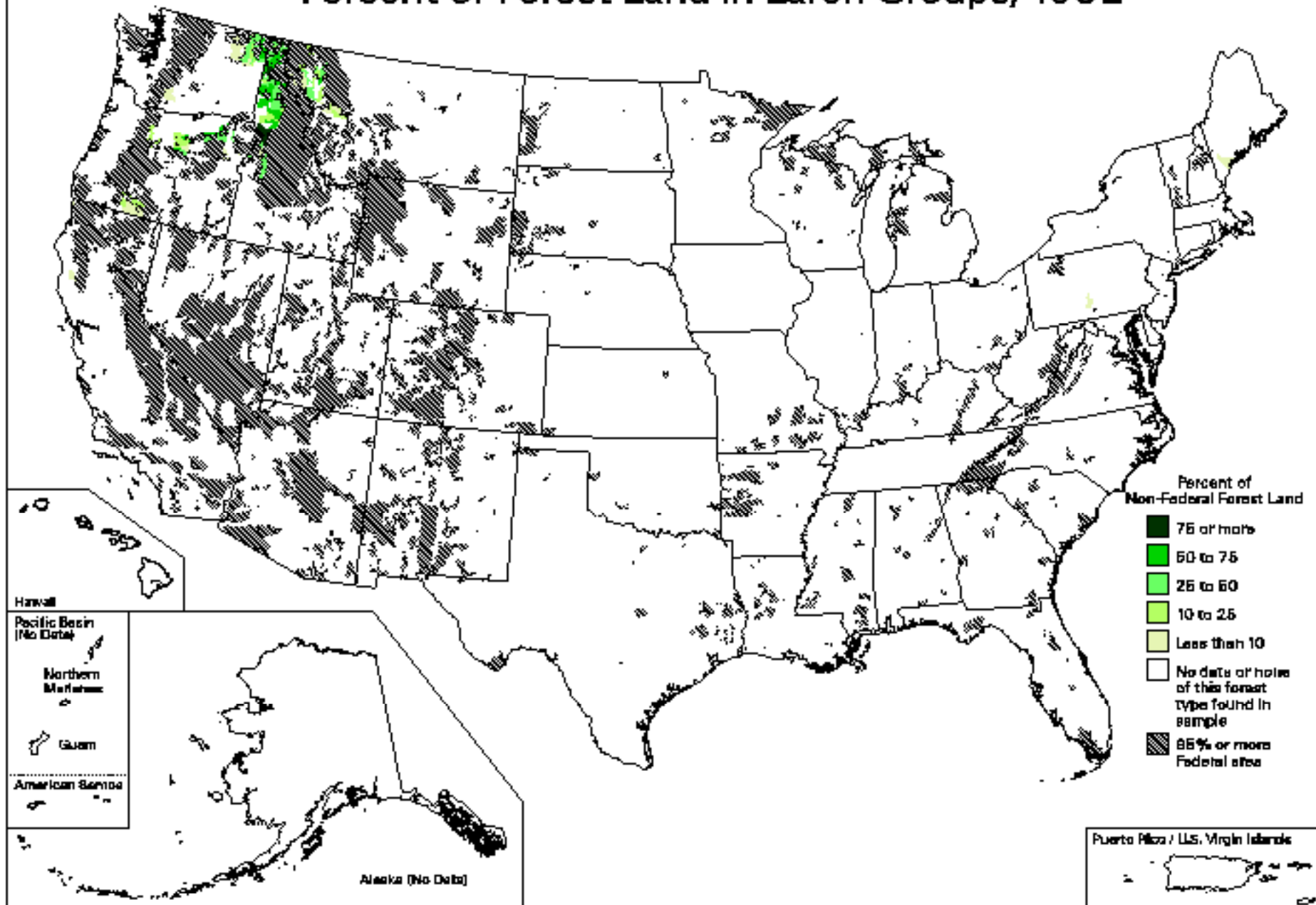
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Map ID: 2588
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992



Percent of Forest Land in Larch Groups, 1992

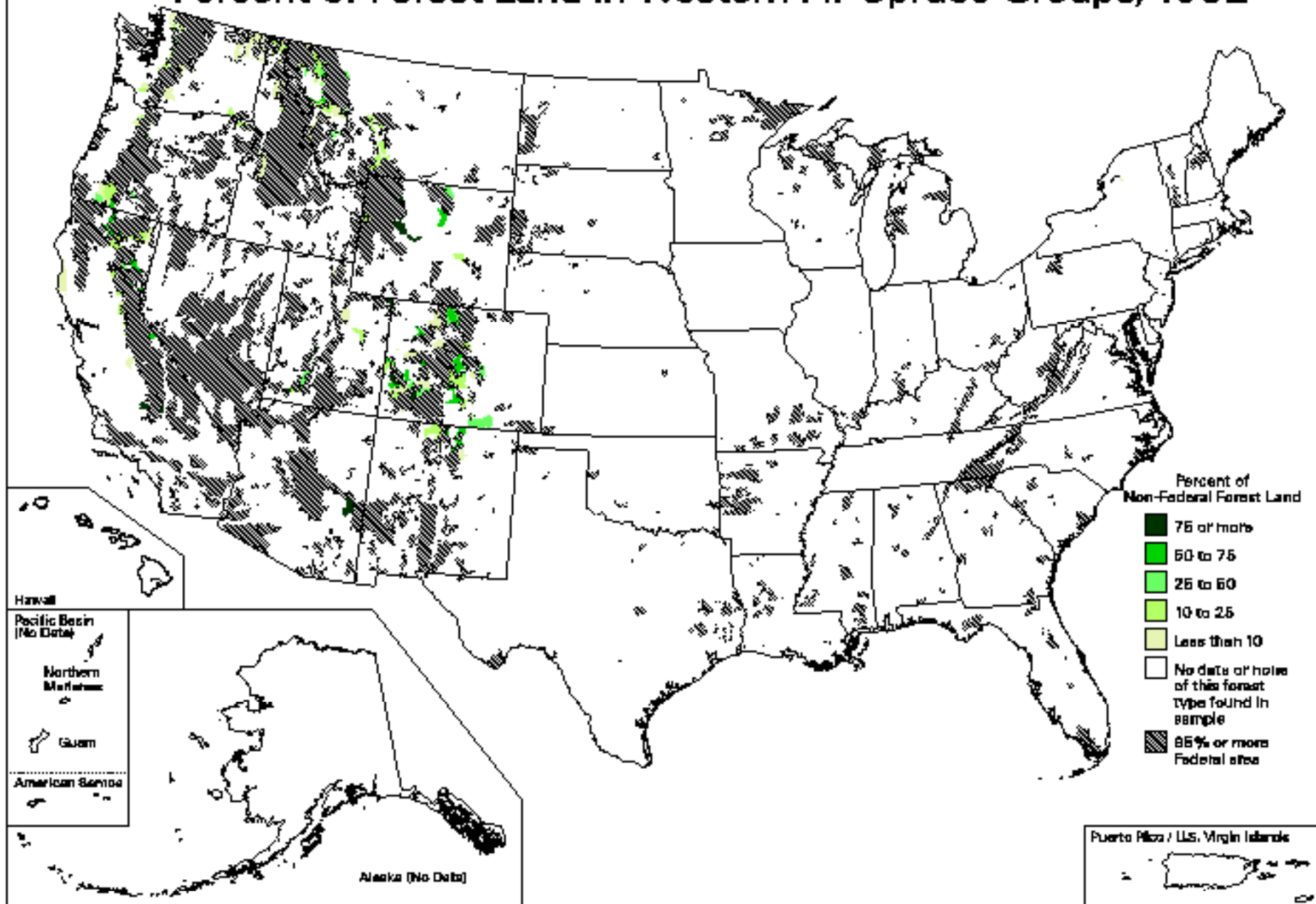


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Map ID: 2588
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Data Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Western Fir-Spruce Groups, 1992

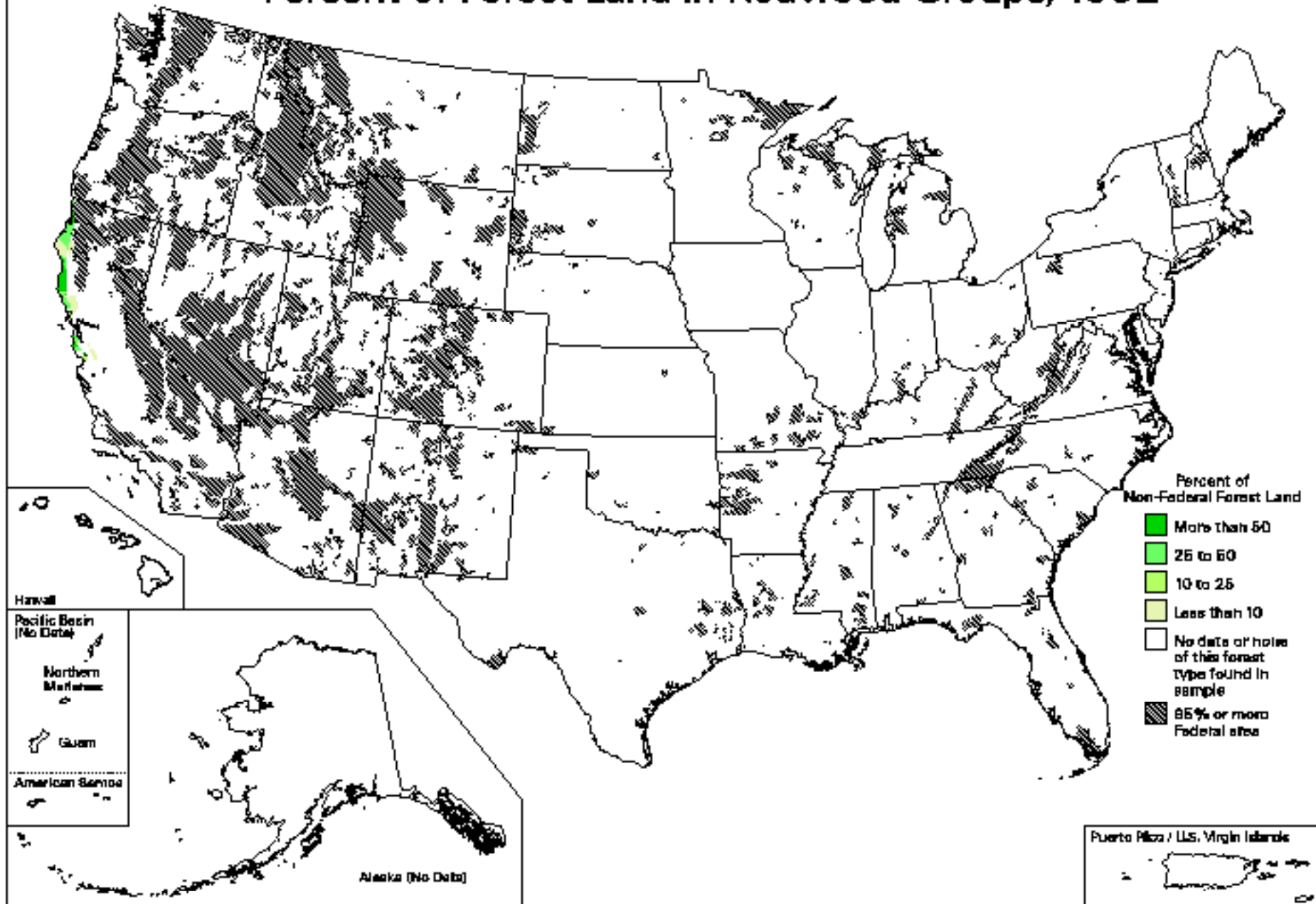


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Map ID: 2587
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Redwood Groups, 1992

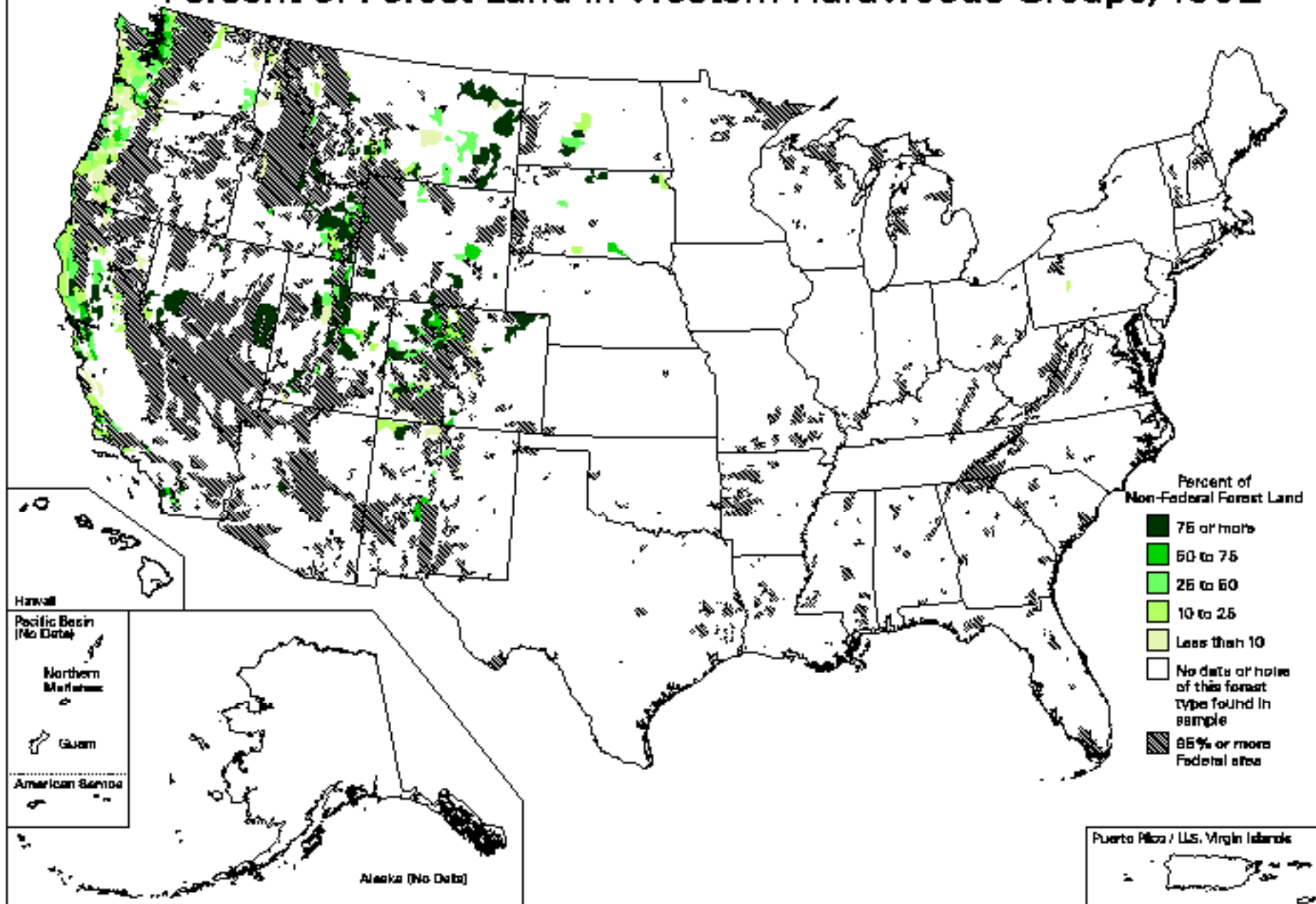


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Map ID: 2588
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Western Hardwoods Groups, 1992

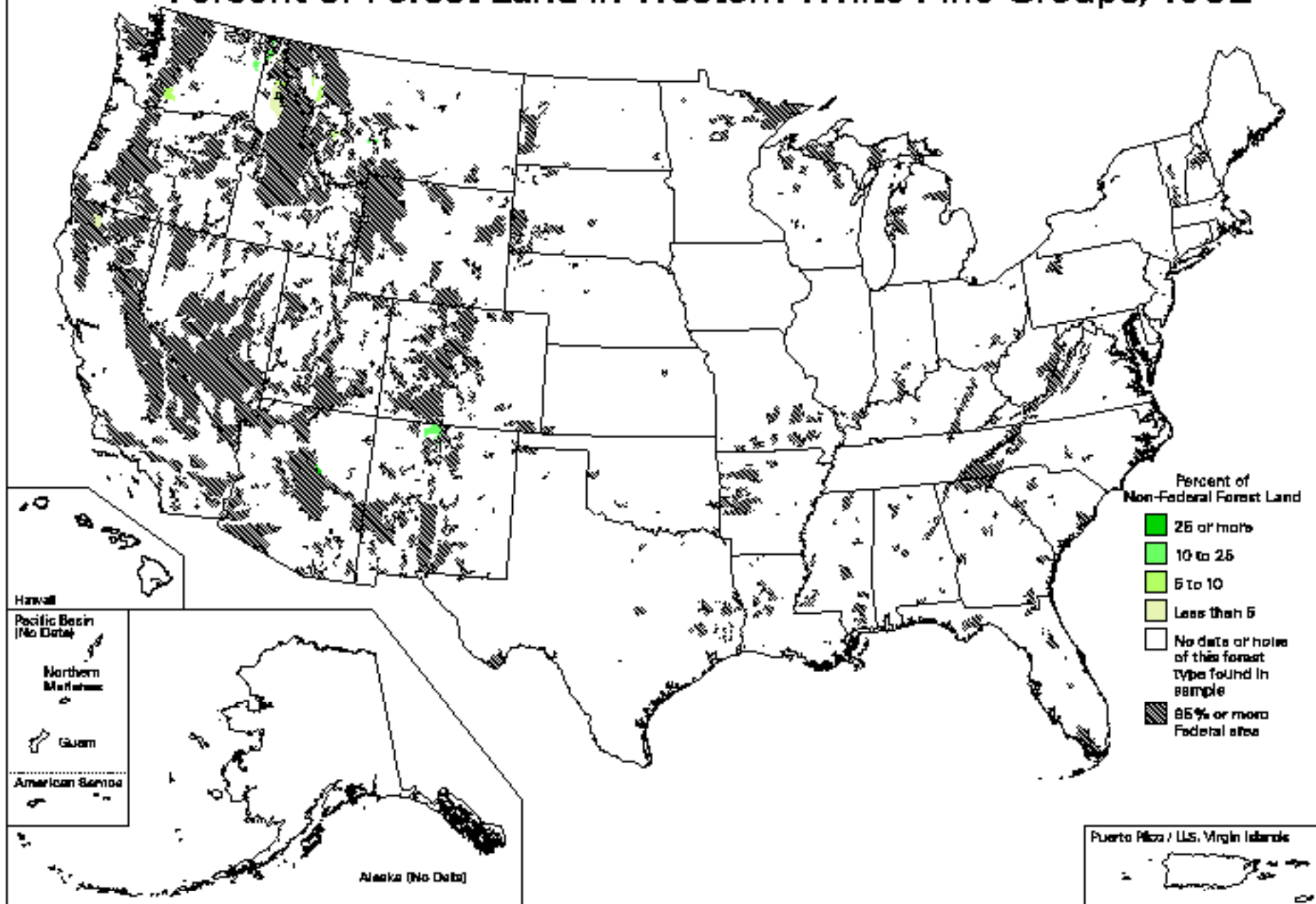


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Map ID: 2800
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of
 Analysis for this map at our web site. Search
 for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Western White Pine Groups, 1992

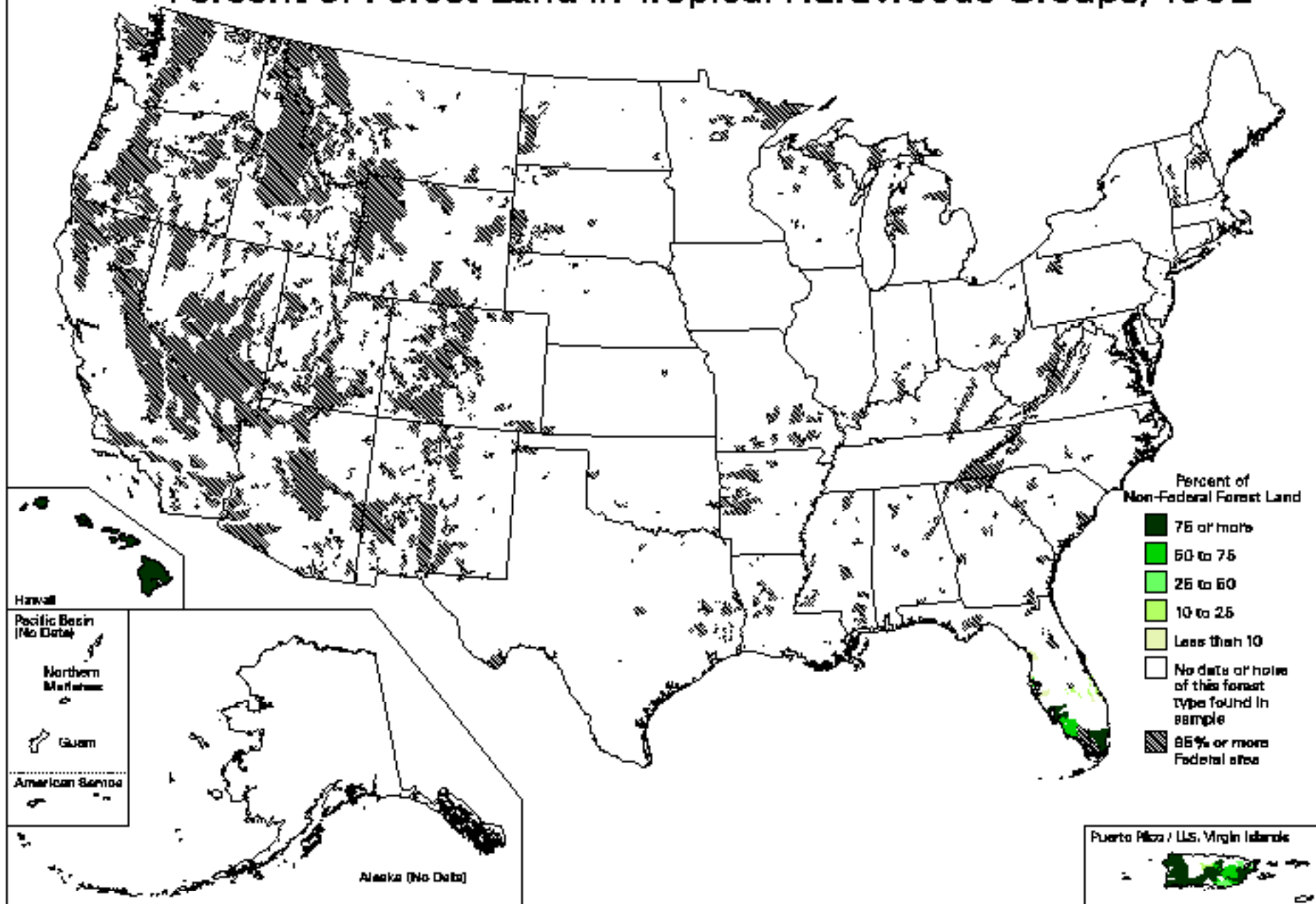


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Map ID: 2584
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Percent of Forest Land in Tropical Hardwoods Groups, 1992



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Map ID: 2801
 For proper interpretation, see Explanation of Analysis for this map at our web site. Search for "USDA607L" to locate our map index.

Date Source: National Resources Inventory, 1992

Major Eastern Forest Type Groups:

White-red-jack pine type —Forests in which eastern white pine , red pine , or jack pine singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include hemlock , aspen, birch , and maple .

Spruce-fir type —Forests in which spruce or true firs, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include white cedar , tamarack , birch , maple and hemlock .

Elm-ash-cottonwood type —Forests in which elms , ashes , or cottonwood , singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include willow, sycamore , American beech , and maples .

Loblolly-shortleaf pine type —Forest in which pines (except longleaf and slash pines) and eastern Red Cedar, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include oaks , hickories , and gums.

Longleaf-slash pine type —Forests in which longleaf or slash pines, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include other southern pines , oaks , and gums.

Oak-gum-cypress type —Bottomland forests in which tupelo, blackgum , sweetgum , oaks, or southern cypress , singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking except where pines comprise 25 to 49 percent, in which case the stand would be classified oak-pine. Common associates include cottonwoods, willows, ashes , elms , hackberry, and maples .

Oak-hickory type —Forests in which upland oaks or hickories , singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking, except where pines comprise 25 to 49 percent, in which case the stand would be classified oak-pine. Common associates include yellow-poplar, elms , maples , and black walnut.

Oak-pine type —Forests in which hardwoods (usually upland oaks) comprise a plurality of the stocking, but in which softwoods, except cypress, comprise 25 to 49 percent of the stocking. Common associates include gums, hickories , and yellow-poplar.

Maple-beech-birch type —Forests in which maple, beech , or yellow birch , singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include hemlock , elm , basswood , and white pine .

Aspen-birch type —Forests in which aspen, balsam poplar , paper birch , singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include maple and balsam fir .

Major Western Forest Type Groups:

Douglas-fir type —Forests in which Douglas-fir comprises a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include western hemlock , western Red Cedar, the true firs, redwood , ponderosa pine , and larch .

Hemlock-Sitka spruce type —Forests in which western hemlock and/or Sitka spruce comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include Douglas-fir, silver fir, and western Red Cedar.

Redwood type —Forests in which redwood comprises a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include Douglas-fir , grand fir, and tanoak.

Ponderosa pine type —Forest in which ponderosa pine comprises a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include Jeffery pine , sugar pine , limber pine, Arizona pine, Apache pine, Chihuahua pine, Douglas-fir , incense-cedar, and white fir .

Western white pine type —Forests in which western white pine comprises a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include other western Red Cedar, larch , white fir , Douglas-fir , lodgepole pine , and Engelmann spruce .

Lodgepole pine type —Forests in which lodgepole pine comprises a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include alpine fir, western white pine , Engelmann spruce , aspen, and larch .

Larch type —Forests in which western larch comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include Douglas-fir , grand fir , western Red Cedar, and western white pine .

Fir-spruce type —Forests in which true firs, Engelmann spruce , or blue spruce, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include mountain hemlock and lodgepole pine .

Western hardwoods type —Forests in which aspen, red alder, or other western hardwood, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking.