

**Boreal Forest Region.**—This region comprises the greater part of the forested area of Canada, forming a continuous belt from Newfoundland and the Labrador Coast westward to the Rocky Mountains and northwestward to Alaska. The white and black spruces are characteristic species; other prominent conifers are tamarack, balsam fir and jack pine in the eastern and central portions, and alpine fir and lodgepole pine in the western and northwestern parts. Although the forests are primarily coniferous, broadleaved trees (poplars and birches) form an admixture with the conifers in the central and south-central regions, particularly in the zone of transition to the prairie. To the north, the proportion of spruce and tamarack rises, and with increasingly rigorous climatic conditions the close forest gives way to the open lichen-woodland which in turn merges into tundra. Along the southeastern border of the region there is a considerable intermixture of species from the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Forest such as the white and the red pines, yellow birch, sugar maple, black ash, and eastern white cedar.

**Subalpine Forest Region.**—This coniferous forest region is found on the mountain uplands in Western Canada, extending from the United States boundary to the divide separating the drainage of the Skeena, Nass and Peace Rivers from the drainage of the Stikine and Liard Rivers, and from the east slopes of the Rockies to the highlands on Vancouver Island. The dominant species are Engelmann spruce, alpine fir and lodgepole pine, conferring a marked resemblance to the boreal forest. Dominants of the latter—the black and white spruces, and aspen—are intermixed with the subalpine species in many of the eastern and northern parts of the region. There is also some presence of blue Douglas fir at contacts with the Montane forest, of amabilis fir (Coast Forest), of western hemlock and of western red cedar (Coast and Columbia Forests). Other characteristic species are western larch, whitebark pine and limber pine, and on the Coast Mountains the yellow cedar and mountain hemlock.

**Montane Forest Region.**—This region occupies a large part of the interior uplands of British Columbia, as well as a part of the Kootenay Valley and a small area on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. It is a northern extension of the typical forest of much of the western mountain system in the United States, and comes in contact with the Coast, Columbia and Subalpine Forests. Ponderosa pine is a characteristic species of the southern portions. Blue Douglas fir is found throughout, but more particularly in the central and southern parts; lodgepole pine and aspen are generally present, the latter being particularly well represented in the north-central portions. Engelmann spruce and alpine fir from the Subalpine Region become important constituents in the northern parts, together with white birch. The white spruce, though primarily Boreal in affinity, is also present. Extensive prairie communities of bunch-grasses, sagebrush and foragable herbs are found in many of the river valleys.

**Coast Forest Region.**—This is part of the Pacific Coast forest of North America. Essentially coniferous, it consists principally of western red cedar and western hemlock, with abundant Douglas fir in the south and Sitka spruce in the north. Amabilis fir and yellow cedar occur widely and, together with mountain hemlock and alpine fir, are common at higher altitudes; western white pine is found in the southern parts. Broadleaved trees—the black cottonwood, red alder and broadleaf maple—are present though of limited distribution. Arbutus and Garry oak occur in Canada only on the southeast coast of Vancouver Island and the adjacent islands and mainland; these species have their centres of population to the south, in the United States.