

coniferous there is a general admixture of deciduous trees such as white birch and poplar in the central and south-central portions and particularly along the edge of the prairie. The proportion of spruce and larch increases to the north and, with the more rigorous climate, the close forest gives way to an open lichen-woodland which finally changes into tundra. In the eastern section, along the southern border of the region, there is an intermixture of species from the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest: eastern white pine, red pine, yellow birch, sugar maple, black ash and eastern white cedar.

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest region. Extending inland from the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River lies a mixed forest of eastern white pine, red pine, eastern hemlock and yellow birch. Certain dominant broad-leaved species common to a deciduous forest region include sugar maple, red maple, red oak, basswood and white elm. Other species are the eastern white cedar and largetooth aspen and, to a lesser extent, beech, white oak, butternut and white ash. Boreal species such as white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, poplar and white birch are intermixed, and red spruce is abundant in certain parts. This region extends westward into southeastern Manitoba but does not include the area north of Lake Superior.

Subalpine forest region. This is coniferous forest on the mountain uplands of Alberta and British Columbia, from the Rocky Mountains through interior British Columbia to Pacific inlets. Characteristic species are Engelmann spruce, alpine fir and lodgepole pine. There is a close relationship between subalpine and boreal regions, which also has black spruce, white spruce and trembling aspen. There is some penetration of interior Douglas fir from the montane forest, and western hemlock, western red cedar and amabilis fir from coastal forests. Other species are western larch, whitebark pine, limber pine and, on the Coast Mountains, yellow cypress and mountain hemlock.

Montane forest region. The region occupies a large part of the interior uplands of British Columbia, part of the Kootenay Valley and a small area on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. It is an extension of the typical forest of the western mountain system in the United States. Ponderosa pine is characteristic in the south. Douglas fir is found throughout but particularly in the central and southern parts, and lodgepole pine and trembling aspen are general, the latter particularly in the north-central area. Engelmann spruce, alpine fir and white birch are found in the north. White spruce, although primarily boreal, also grows here. Prairie bunch grasses and herbs grow in many river valleys.

Coast forest region. This is part of the Pacific Coast forest of North America. Essentially coniferous, it consists of western red cedar, western hemlock, Sitka spruce in the north and Douglas fir in the south. Amabilis fir and yellow cypress grow throughout the region and, with mountain hemlock and alpine fir, are common at higher altitudes. Western white pine is found in the south, and western yew in widely scattered groups. Deciduous trees, such as black cottonwood, red alder and bigleaf maple, have a limited distribution. Arbutus, a broad-leaved evergreen, and Garry oak grow on the southeast coast of Vancouver Island, the adjacent islands and mainland. Both species are predominantly southward in the United States.

Acadian forest region. This covers the greater part of the Maritime provinces. Red spruce is characteristic but not exclusive. Associated with it are balsam fir, yellow birch and sugar maple, with some red pine, eastern white pine, jack pine and eastern hemlock. Beech, formerly important, has been drastically reduced in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and southern New Brunswick by beech bark disease. Abundant species are white spruce, black spruce, red oak, white elm, black ash, red maple, white birch, grey birch and poplars. Eastern white cedar is present in New Brunswick but rare elsewhere.

Columbia forest region. A large part of the Kootenay Valley, the upper valleys of the Thompson and Fraser rivers and the Quesnel Lake area of British Columbia contains a coniferous forest region, closely resembling the coast forest region. Western red cedar and western hemlock are characteristic in this interior wet belt. The interior Douglas fir has general distribution; western white pine, western larch, grand fir and western yew are found in southern parts. Engelmann spruce from the subalpine forest region grows