

limits of tree growth form its boundary to the north. White and black spruce, trembling aspen, balsam poplar, tamarack, white birch and jack pine comprise the principal trees of the Region.

Within the Region are two sections that are quite distinctive—the Northern Transition and the Aspen Grove. The Northern Transition Section lies between the merchantable forests on the south and the Arctic tundra on the north. White and black spruce, tamarack and white birch, stunted in growth, are the characteristic trees. In the Aspen Grove Section, lying as a transition zone between the true forest region to the north and the open grasslands to the south, the trembling aspen is the dominant tree species. Bur oak, white elm and green ash are found in certain localities.

**The Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Forest Region.**—This Region lies south of the Boreal Forest in the eastern part of Canada, from the drainage basin of the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence River System to southeastern Manitoba. Some of the earliest centres of settlement are within the Region and in many portions the forest has been largely cleared and remains now only in woodlots. The area is characterized by the occurrence of white pine, yellow birch and sugar maple. A large number of species occur, including red pine, jack pine, white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, cedar, hemlock, white birch, other maples and the elms.

**The Acadian Forest Region.**—This Region includes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and all but the northwest corner of New Brunswick. Red spruce is the dominant conifer and is usually associated with balsam fir, white and black spruce, hemlock, yellow birch, sugar maple and white birch.

**The Deciduous Forest Region.**—The Deciduous Region of Canada consists of a small northerly portion of the temperate forest of the same type as in the United States. The Region occupies the Sarnia-Niagara peninsula of southern Ontario. Beech and sugar maple, associated with basswood, red maple and several oaks are the characteristic trees. Many broad-leaved species such as hickory, black walnut, tulip-tree, cucumber-tree, mulberry, sycamore, sassafras, and a number of other species find their northern limit in this Region.

**The Subalpine Forest Region.**—This is essentially a coniferous forest region, occupying the upper slopes of the Cordilleran System east of the Coast ranges, and lying between the Alpine Tundra formation and the Montane Forest Region. Generally, the Region lies between altitudes of 3,000 and 6,000 feet. The dominant tree species are Englemann spruce, alpine fir, lodgepole pine and trembling aspen.

**The Columbia Forest Region.**—The forests of this Region, often referred to as the interior wet belt of British Columbia, comprise stands in the valleys of the Columbia and Fraser Rivers that lie between altitudes of 2,500 and 4,000 feet. These forests are somewhat similar in composition to those of the Coast Region. The principal tree species are Englemann spruce, western red cedar, western hemlock and Douglas fir. Associated with these are grand fir, western white pine and western larch. Black cottonwood is found on rich alluvial soils.

**The Montane Forest Region.**—This Region forms part of the interior dry belt of British Columbia and is found, generally, at elevations below the Columbia Region. It covers an extensive series of plateaux, valleys and ranges in the interior