

Department of the Interior
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MAP
 OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
 EXCLUSIVE OF NORTHERN REGIONS
 INDICATING
VEGETATION
 AND
FOREST COVER

Scale 100 Miles to 1 inch

National Development Bureau
F. C. Lynch, Director



LEGEND

- TREELESS AREA**
This includes the northern treeless plains and mountains above timber line. The treeless plains support a growth of mosses, lichens, shrub sallows, arctic flowers, especially arctic poppies, and in favourable localities spruce willow and some grasses.
- WESTERN CONIFEROUS FOREST OF THE COASTAL AND INTERIOR MOUNTAINS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**
The forest here is distinguished by Douglas fir, hemlock, spruce, fir, white spruce, yellow spruce and western white pine. Broad-leaved deciduous, black cotton wood and Oregon ash occur in the flood plain of the streams and on first terrace around lakes and marine valleys. The summer forest is distinguished by cedar, Douglas fir, hemlock, larch, white pine, Sitka spruce, western fir, spruce fir and black cottonwood.
- SWAMPY SUBARCTIC FOREST OF SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA**
The open spaces support a sedge brush-bunch grass vegetation, while the sides of the more or less open valleys are covered with heavy grass growing under an open canopy of yellow pine which gradually passes back to Douglas fir, western larch and lodgepole pine as higher elevations.
- SUBARCTIC FOREST**
The forest growing at the northern limits of forest growths are black spruce, white spruce, tamarack and willow. Further south these merge in spruce, black cotton wood and Oregon ash.
- NORTHWESTERN CONIFEROUS FOREST**
The principal component of this forest are black spruce, larch pine, white spruce, spruce, hemlock and willow. Further south these merge in spruce, black cotton wood, yellow pine, larch pine, western larch and western white pine.
- SOUTHERN HARDWOOD FOREST (PRACTICALLY ALL CLEARED)**
The original forest was composed of sugar maple, beech, elm, chestnut, black walnut on the heavier soils, with oak, ash, white oak, yellow birch, maple, basswood, white oak, white oak, tulip, poplar, and ironwood mingled with pine, spruce, larch, larch, spruce, black gum and poplar on the lighter and sandier soils.
- GRASS BELT (TRANSITIONAL)**
This belt, one transitional in nature, is distinguished by groups or clumps of trees intermingled with open prairie patches covered with grasses. The trees are mostly spruce. In some localities mingled with larch pine or aspen. The most common situations with spruce, larch pine, and tamarack. Oak and ash-leaved maple are also found in the western portion and poplar, pine and spruce in the western.
- PRAIRIE VEGETATION (GRASS LAND)**
Distinguished by heavy grasses and almost devoid of trees except fringes along some of the rivers and lakes. This area is now practically all cleared.
- EASTERN CONIFEROUS FOREST**
The principal components of this forest are white pine, black spruce, balsam fir, white spruce, red pine, jack pine, white cedar, and tamarack often mingled with varying quantities of white birch, poplar, maple and ash. The limit of white pine is marked by the northern boundary of the belt, but the limit of its occurrence in commercial quantities is much farther south.
- MIXED FOREST**
Composed of yellow birch, sugar maple, balsam poplar (especially in the western portion), beech, elm, ash and ironwood, mingled with white pine, black spruce, balsam fir, red pine, white spruce, white poplar, hemlock, black pine and tamarack, also with red spruce in eastern Quebec and Maritime Provinces.
- CLEARING PORTIONS OF EASTERN FOREST BELTS, INCLUDING THE HARDWOOD FORESTS OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO AND SOUTHERN QUEBEC**
This area is largely under cultivation and the original forest type is to be seen only in former wood lots. The trees are principally yellow birch, maple, beech, basswood, white oak, white oak, tulip, poplar, and ironwood mingled with pine, spruce, larch, larch, spruce, black gum and poplar on the lighter and sandier soils.