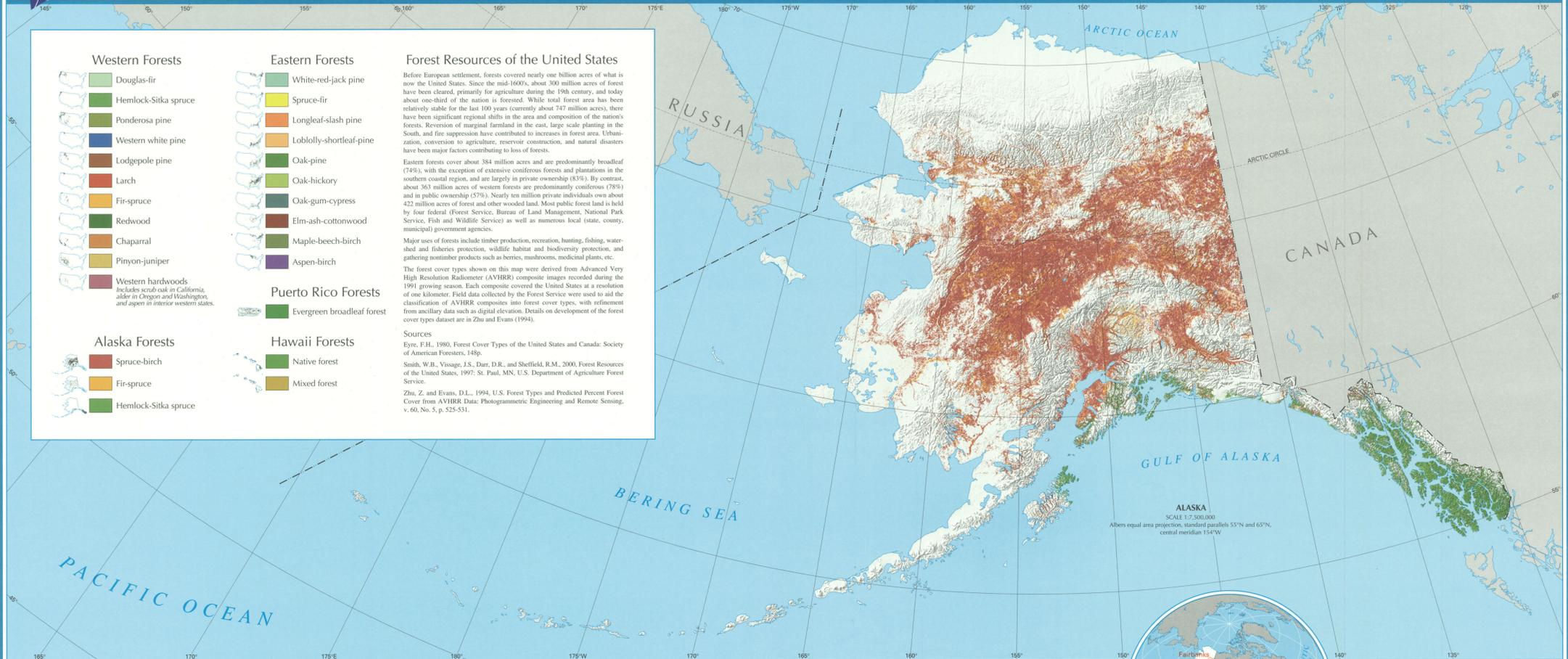


<p>Western Forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Douglas-fir Hemlock-Sitka spruce Ponderosa pine Western white pine Lodgepole pine Larch Fir-spruce Redwood Chaparral Pinyon-juniper Western hardwoods <small>Includes scrub oak in California, alder in Oregon and Washington, and aspen in interior western states.</small> <p>Alaska Forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spruce-birch Fir-spruce Hemlock-Sitka spruce 	<p>Eastern Forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White-red-jack pine Spruce-fir Longleaf-slash pine Loblolly-shortleaf-pine Oak-pine Oak-hickory Oak-gum-cypress Elm-ash-cottonwood Maple-beech-birch Aspen-birch <p>Puerto Rico Forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evergreen broadleaf forest <p>Hawaii Forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native forest Mixed forest 	<p>Forest Resources of the United States</p> <p>Before European settlement, forests covered nearly one billion acres of what is now the United States. Since the mid-1600s, about 300 million acres of forest have been cleared, primarily for agriculture during the 19th century, and today about one-third of the nation is forested. While total forest area has been relatively stable for the last 100 years (currently about 747 million acres), there have been significant regional shifts in the area and composition of the nation's forests. Reversion of marginal farmland in the east, large scale planting in the South, and fire suppression have contributed to increases in forest area. Urbanization, conversion to agriculture, reservoir construction, and natural disasters have been major factors contributing to loss of forests.</p> <p>Eastern forests cover about 384 million acres and are predominantly broadleaf (74%), with the exception of extensive coniferous forests and plantations in the southern coastal region, and are largely in private ownership (83%). By contrast, about 363 million acres of western forests are predominantly coniferous (78%) and in public ownership (57%). Nearly ten million private individuals own about 422 million acres of forest and other wooded land. Most public forest land is held by four federal (Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service) as well as numerous local (state, county, municipal) government agencies.</p> <p>Major uses of forests include timber production, recreation, hunting, fishing, watershed and fisheries protection, wildlife habitat and biodiversity protection, and gathering non-timber products such as berries, mushrooms, medicinal plants, etc.</p> <p>The forest cover types shown on this map were derived from Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) composite images recorded during the 1991 growing season. Field data collected by the Forest Service were used to aid the classification of AVHRR composites into forest cover types, with refinement from ancillary data such as digital elevation. Details on development of the forest cover types dataset are in Zhu and Evans (1994).</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>Eyre, F.H., 1980, Forest Cover Types of the United States and Canada: Society of American Foresters, 148p.</p> <p>Smith, W.B., Vissage, J.S., Darr, D.R., and Sheffield, R.M., 2000, Forest Resources of the United States, 1997. St. Paul, MN, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.</p> <p>Zhu, Z. and Evans, D.L., 1994, U.S. Forest Types and Predicted Percent Forest Cover from AVHRR Data: Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, v. 60, No. 5, p. 525-531.</p>
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Principal Islands of HAWAII

SCALE 1:7,500,000

Albers equal area projection, standard parallels 6°N and 18°N, central meridian 155°W

Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

SCALE 1:7,500,000

Albers equal area projection, standard parallels 6°N and 18°N, central meridian 68°10'W