

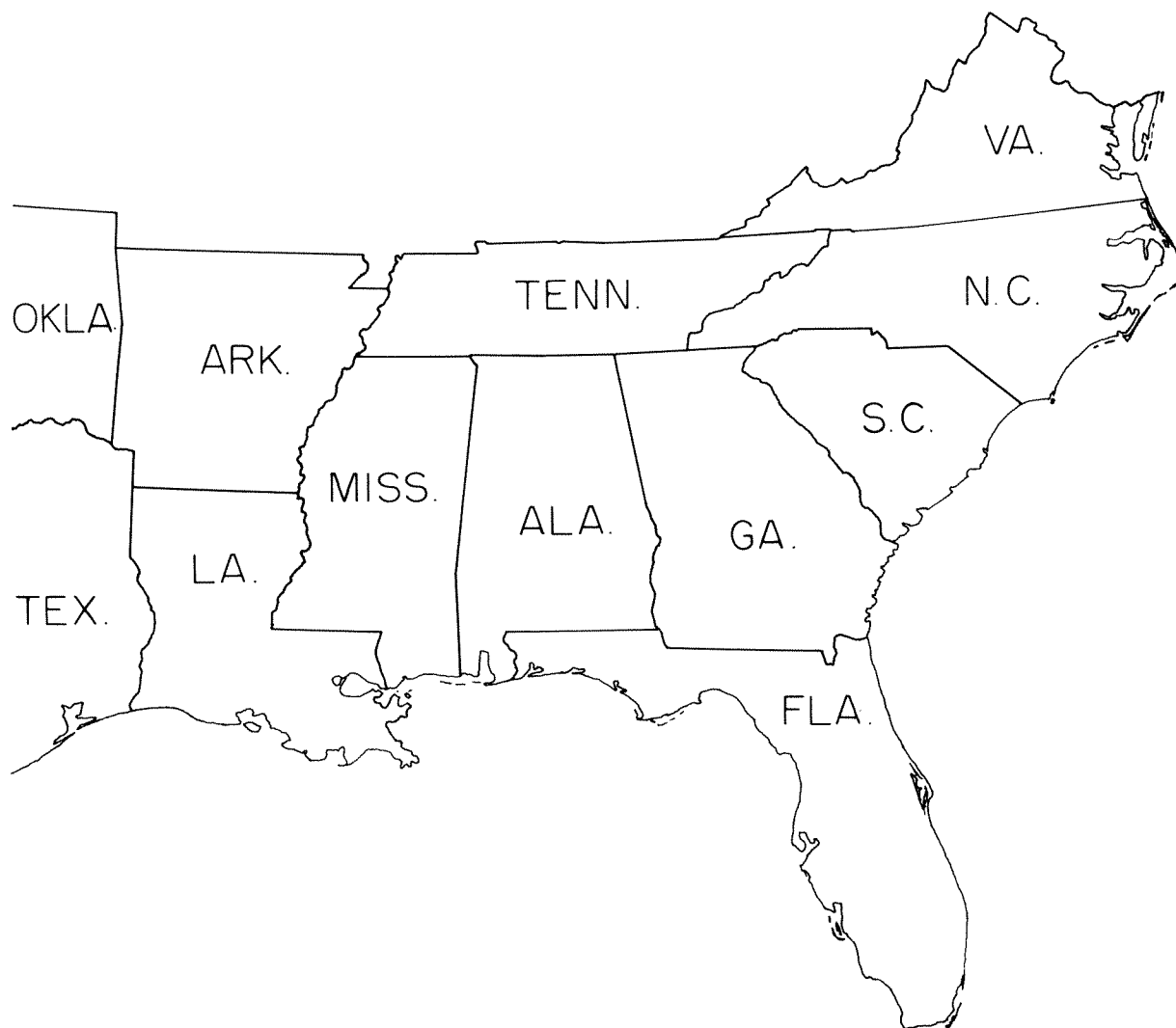
HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTION MAPS FOR THE SOUTH

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Species Mapped

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Hardwood Distribution Maps For The South

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The maps in this report describe the relative concentration as well as the approximate range of 12 hardwood species and groups of species in the Southern States from Virginia to Oklahoma and Texas. They represent an initial endeavor to show volumetric distribution of major hardwoods on a regional basis. Similar maps are available for softwoods.¹

The data upon which the maps are based were gathered during 1959-1968 by the Forest Survey units of the Southern and Southeastern Forest Experiment Stations of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. During most of the period when the data were taken, the Survey computed volumes in terms of the species as they tend to move in commerce. Thus sycamore, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, and beech were treated individually, while many others were grouped. The group designated "select red oaks," for example, includes northern red, Shumard, and cherrybark

oaks. For States surveyed recently, county data on species comprising the groups may be ordered as a special compilation.

Each dot on the maps represents a stated volume of timber growing stock within a county, as determined from a systematic sample of plots averaging 2 to 4 miles apart. The growing stock is expressed in net cubic volume, inside bark, of trees from stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top diameter of central stem. Only sound, well-formed trees at least 5.0 inches in diameter at breast height are included.

Within each county the dots have been placed so as to generalize local concentrations or absence of timber—conditions that the ground sampling was too light to measure closely. In counties with less than half the amount of timber indicated by a dot, no volume is shown. Conversely, counties overprinted in solid black have too much timber to be represented by individual dots. The 97th meridian in Texas and Oklahoma is often considered the approximate western limit of the commercial southern forest, and the maps end there.

¹ Janssen, P. L., and Weiland, M. R. **Softwood distribution maps for the South**. USDA Forest Serv. South. Forest Exp. Sta. Forest Survey Release, 83, 12 pp. 1960.

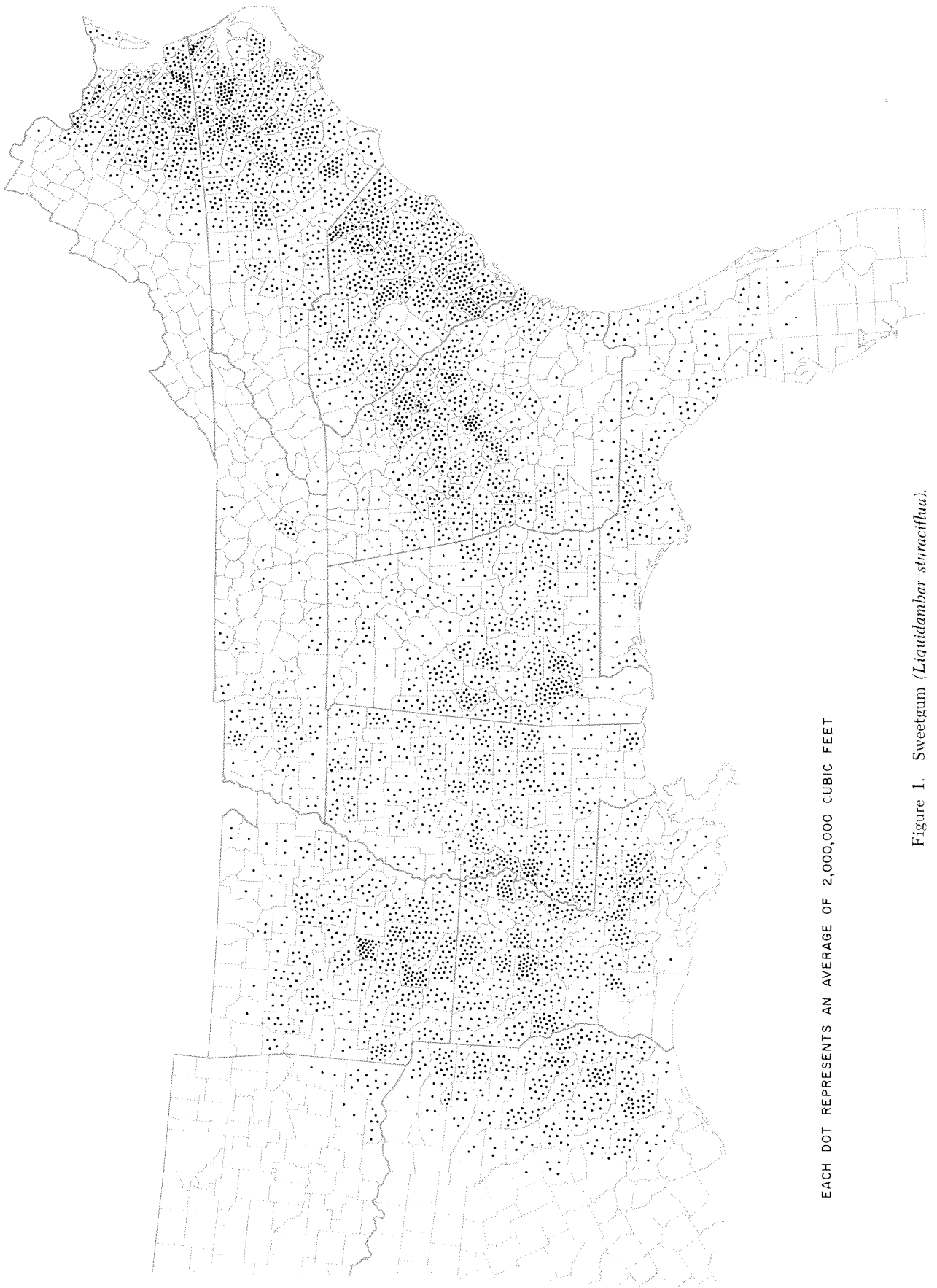
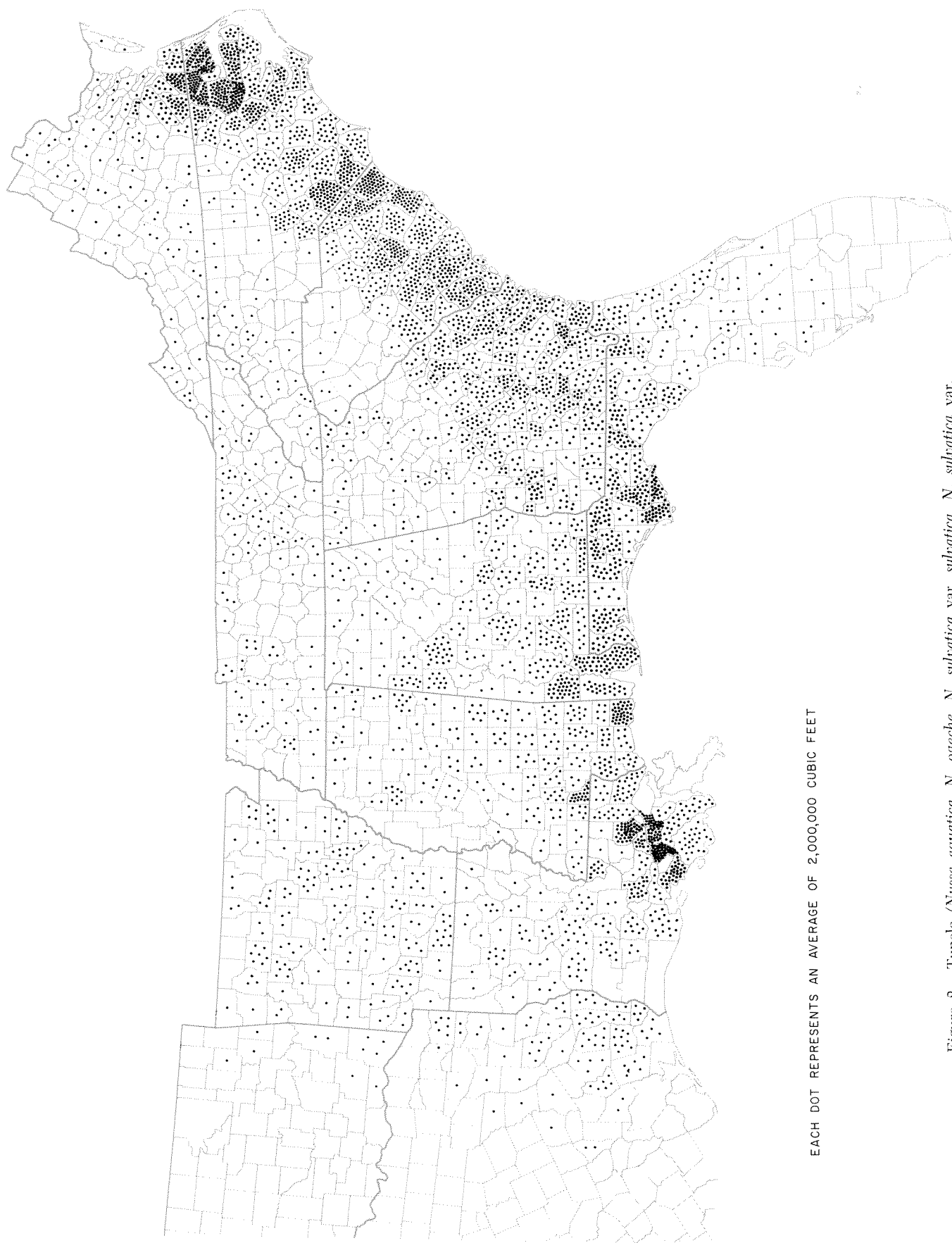
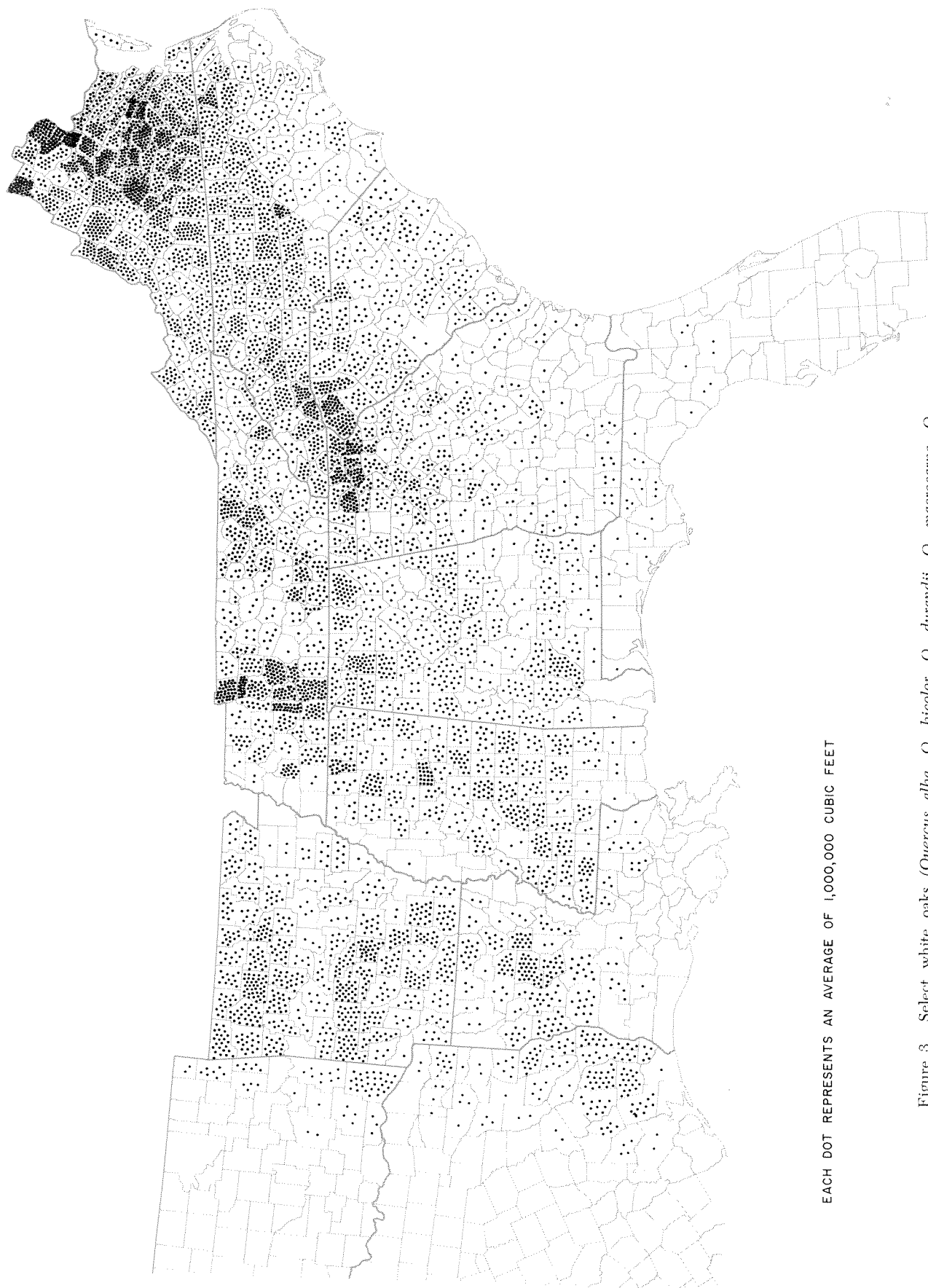


Figure 1. Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).



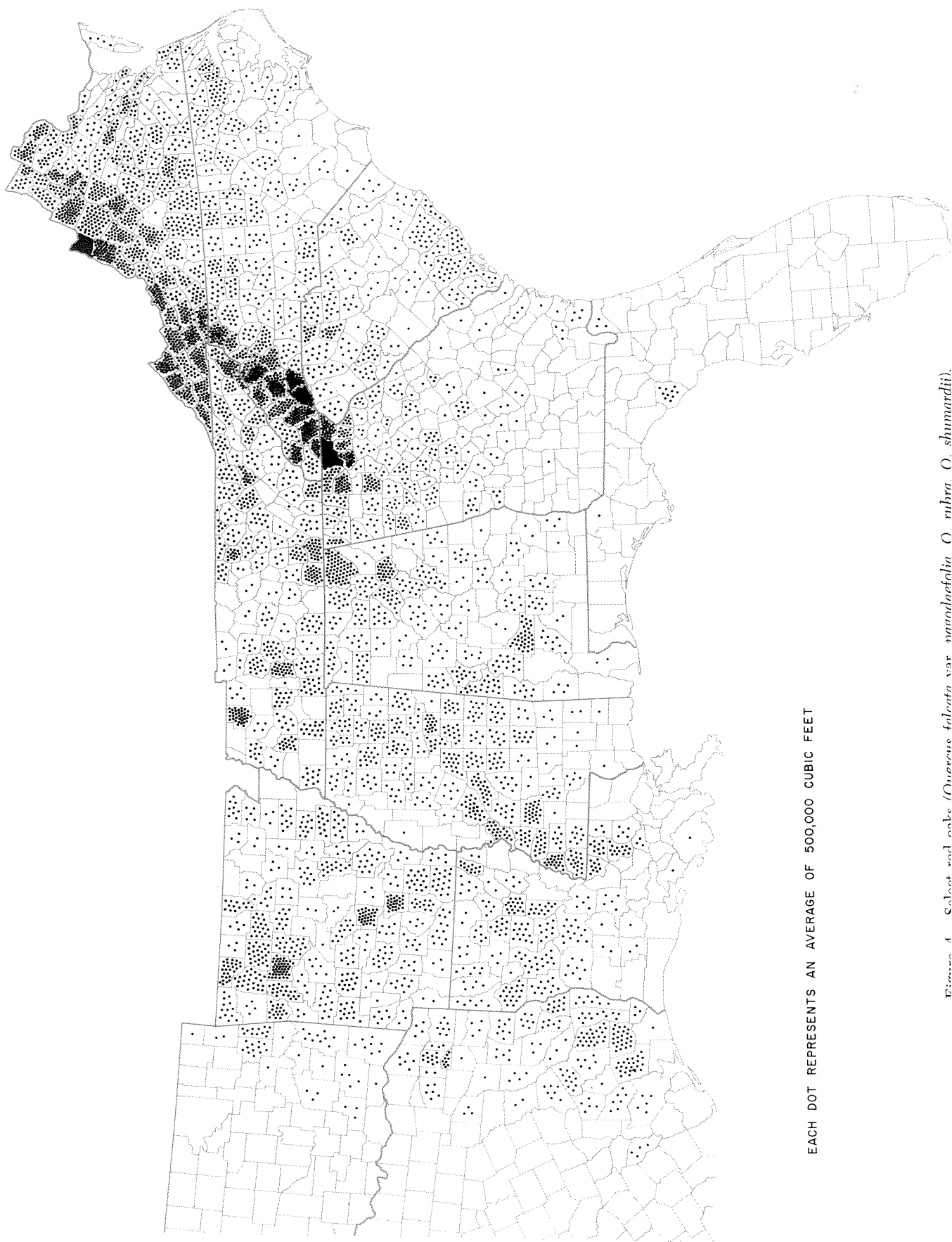
EACH DOT REPRESENTS AN AVERAGE OF 2,000,000 CUBIC FEET

FIGURE 9 Timelo (*Nussa amantica*, *N. ogeche*, *N. silvatica* var. *silvatica*, *N. silvatica* var.



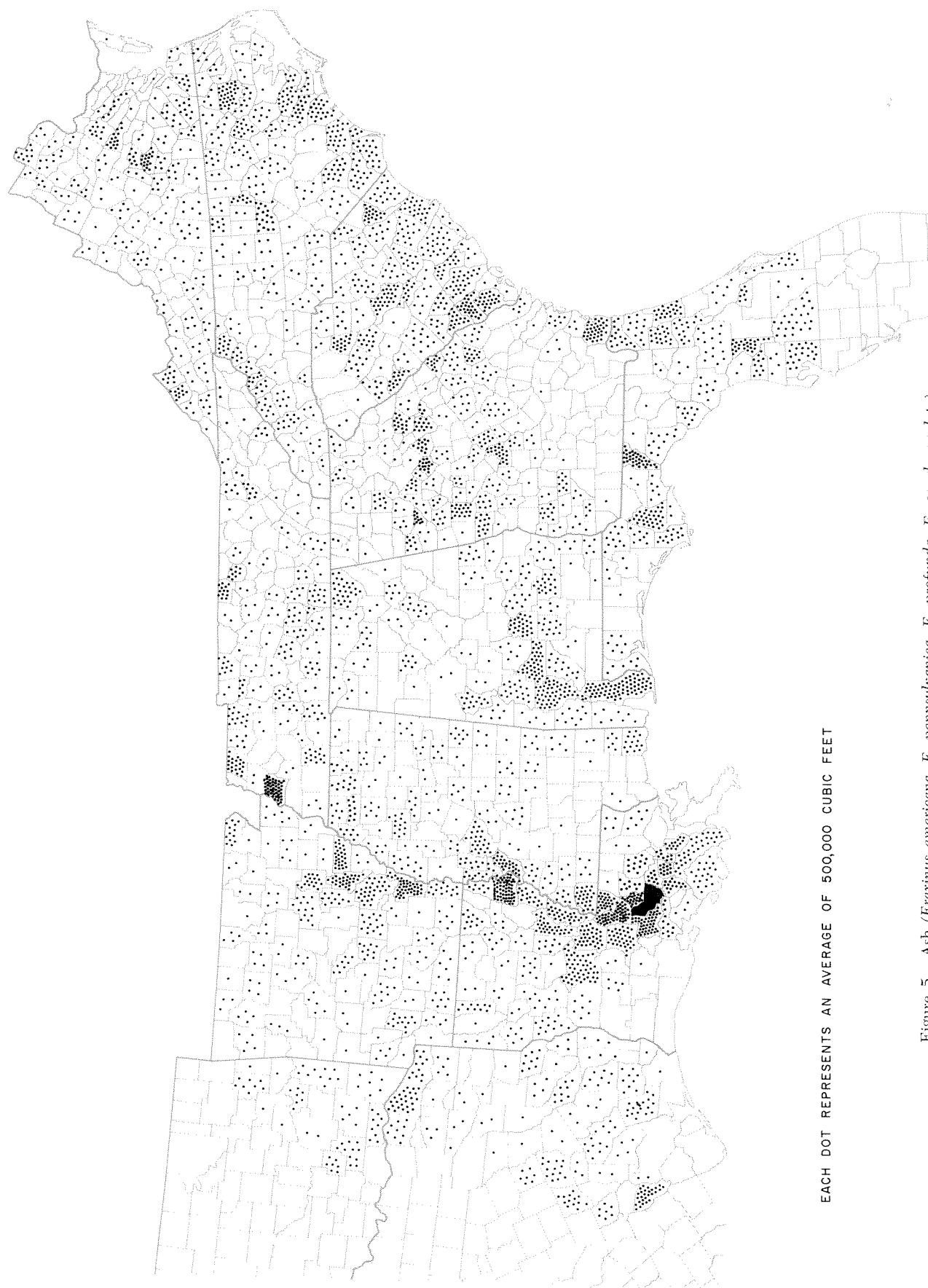
EACH DOT REPRESENTS AN AVERAGE OF 1,000,000 CUBIC FEET

Figure 3. Select white oaks (*Quercus alba* ○ *Q. bicolor* ○ *Q. muhlenbergii* ○ *Q. prinus*)



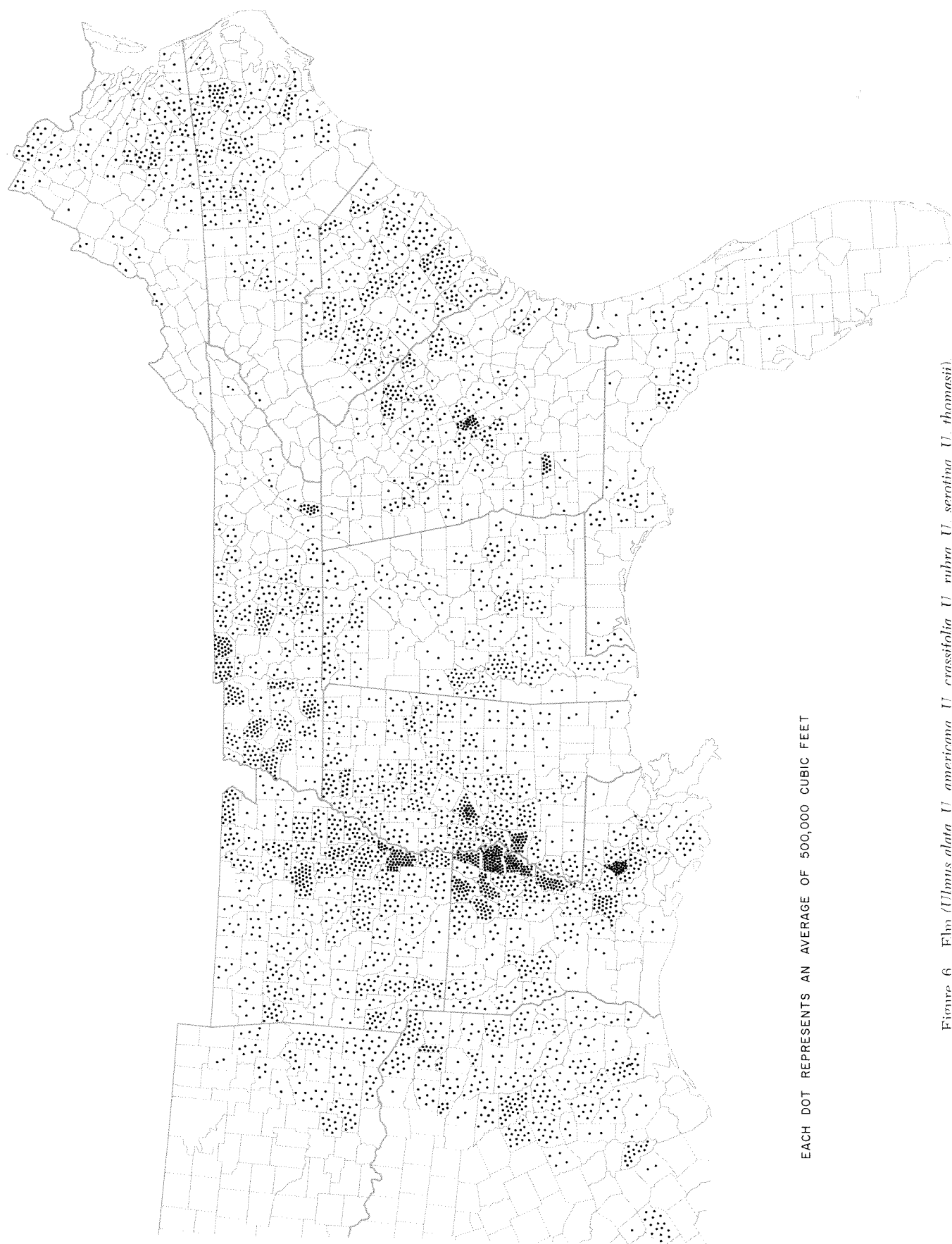
EACH DOT REPRESENTS AN AVERAGE OF 500,000 CUBIC FEET

FIGURE 4. *Quercus fulva* var. *macrocarpa* and *Quercus rubra* (*Q. rubra* *Q. shumardii*).



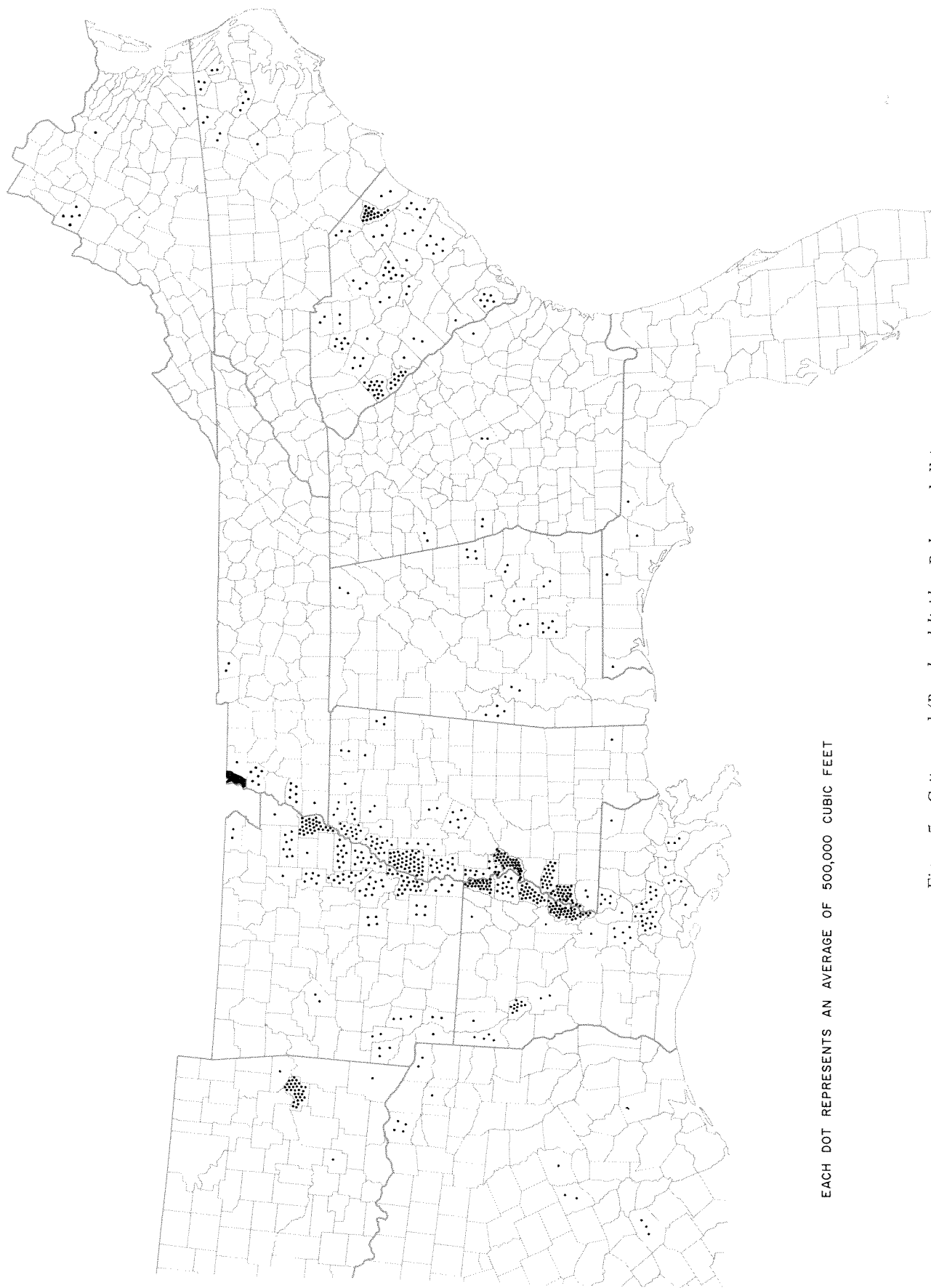
EACH DOT REPRESENTS AN AVERAGE OF 500,000 CUBIC FEET

FIGURE 5. *Ach* (*Travinus americana*, *Travinus americana*, *Travinus americana*)

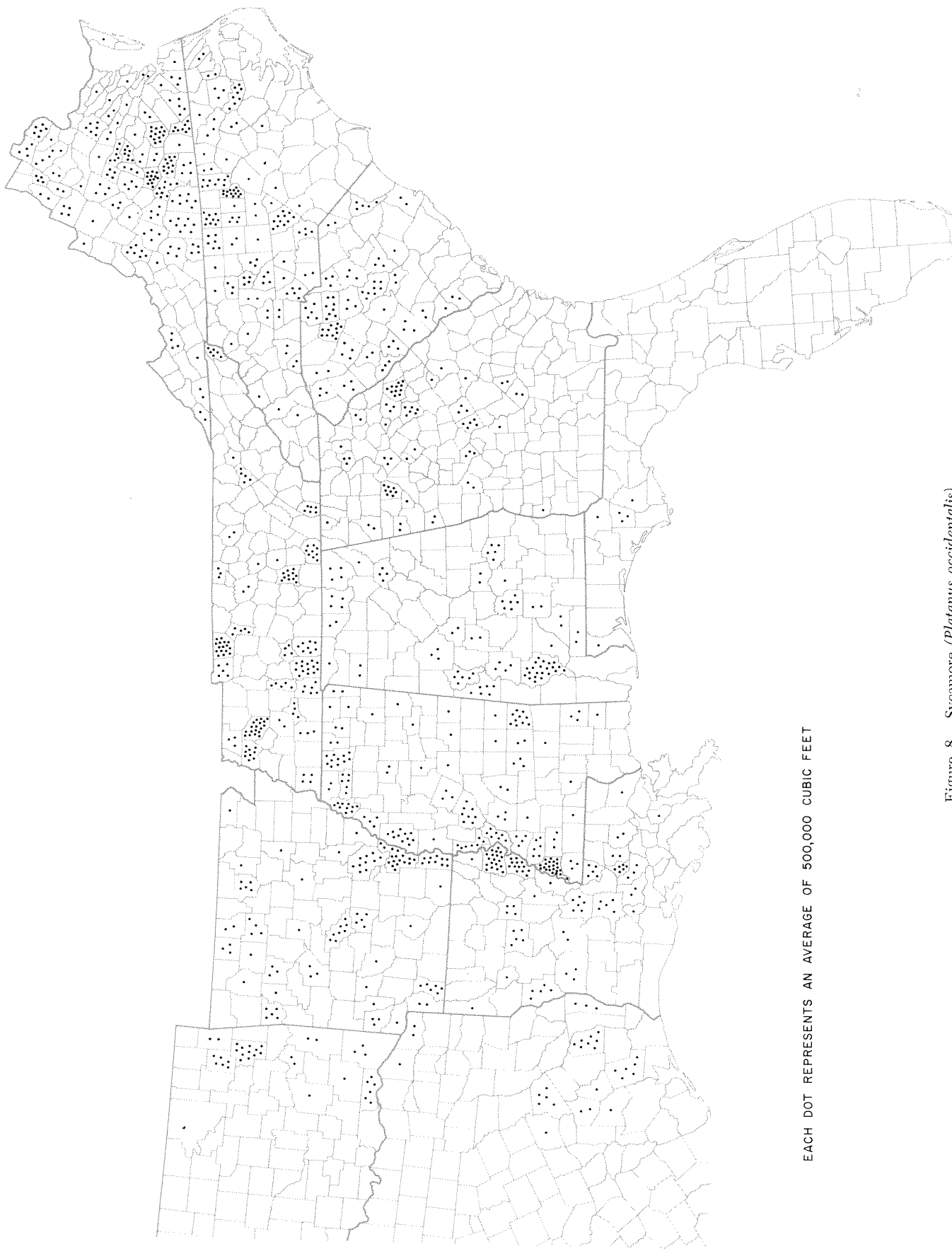


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FIGURE 6 Elm (*Ulmus alata*, *Ulmus americana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*, *Ulmus rubra*, *Ulmus serotina*, *Ulmus thomasi*)

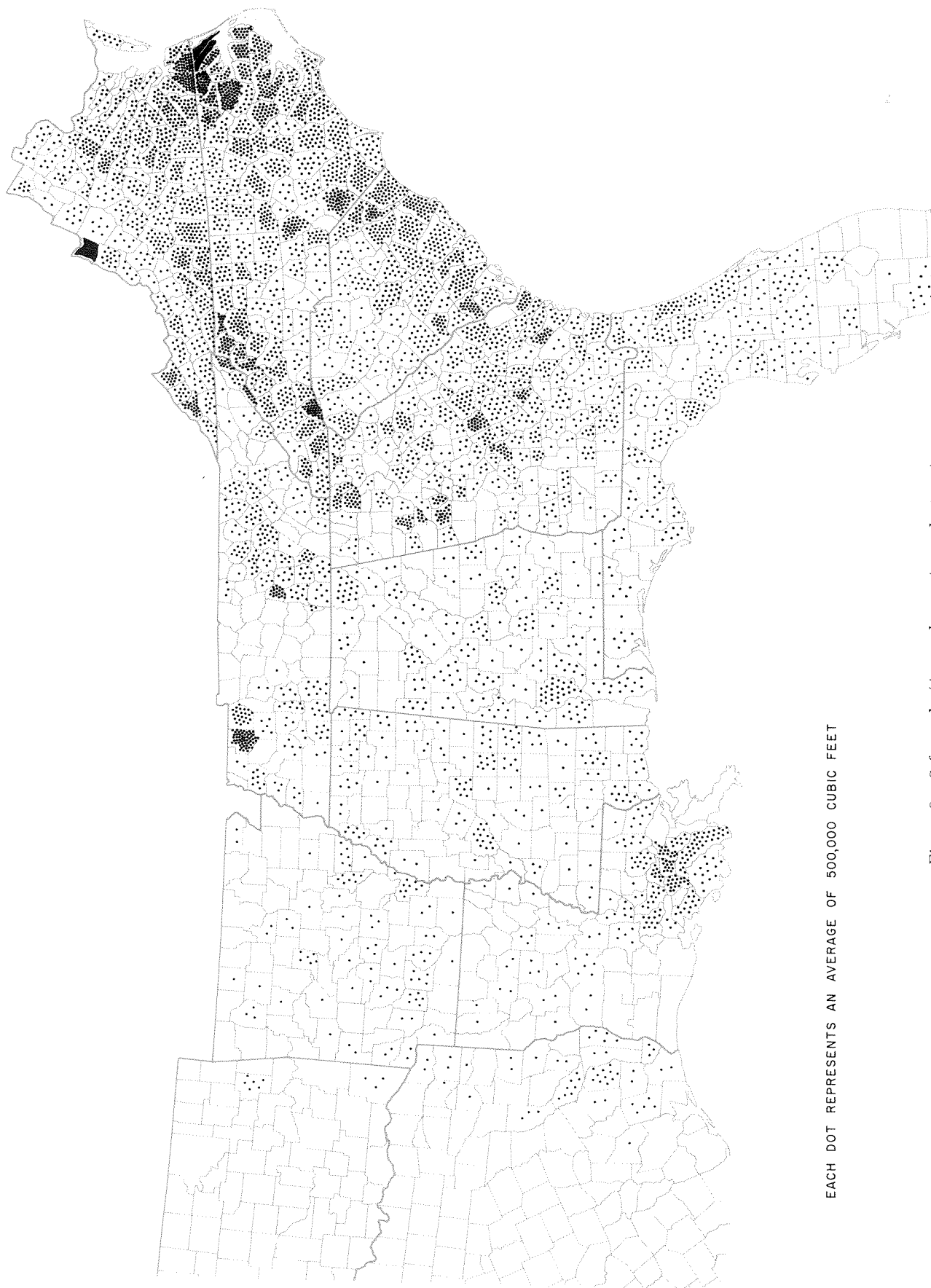


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Figure 8. Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*).



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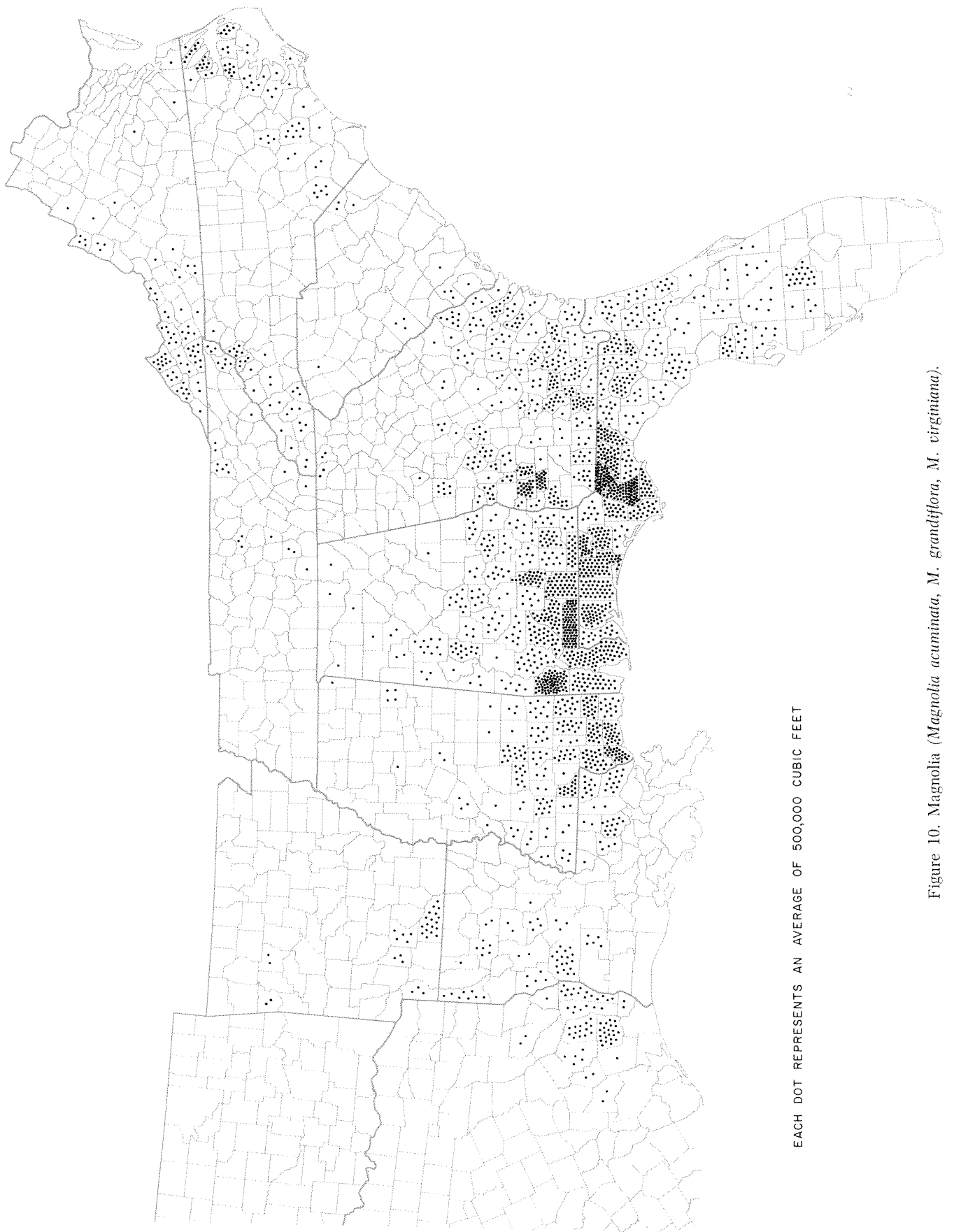
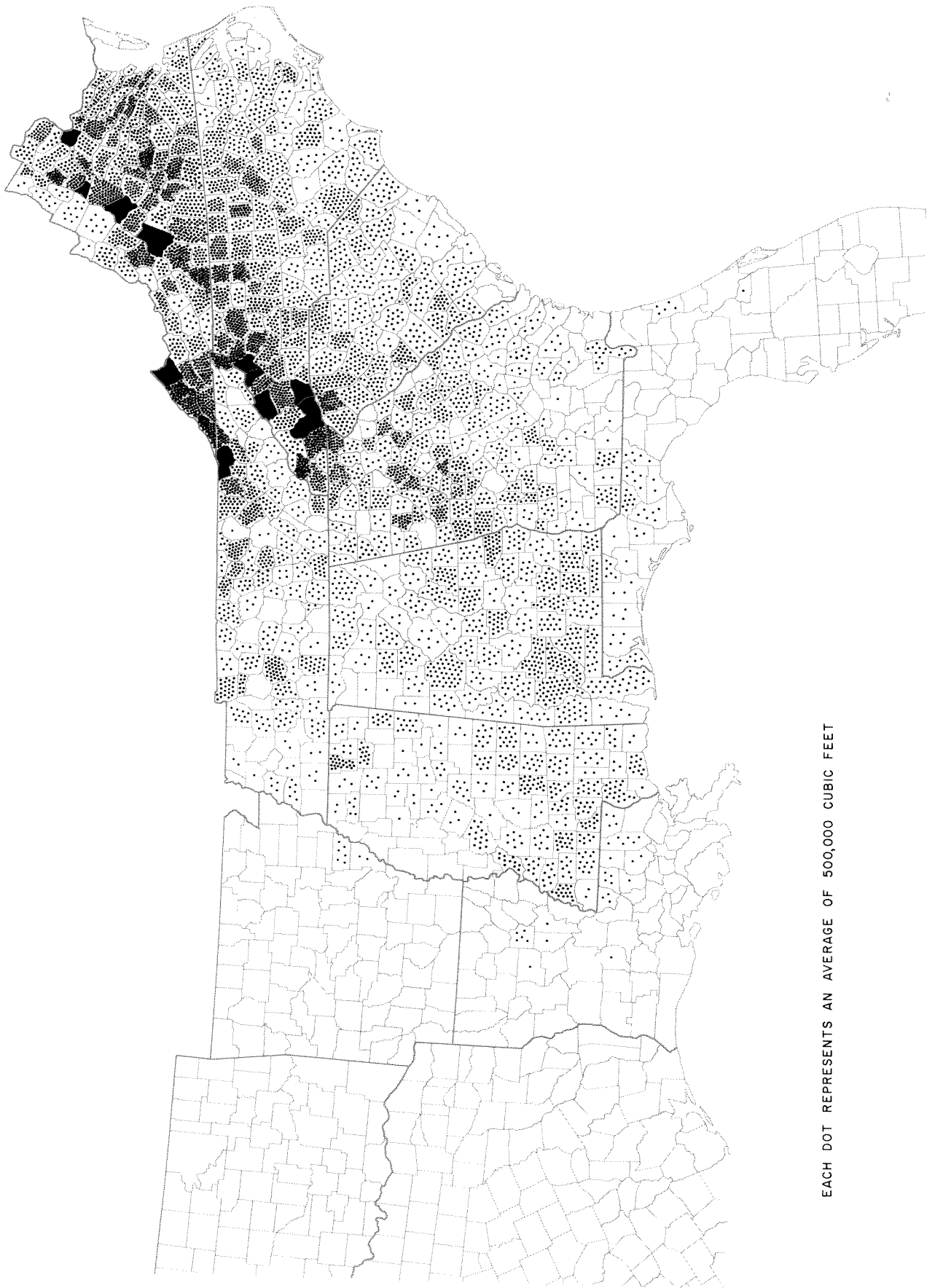
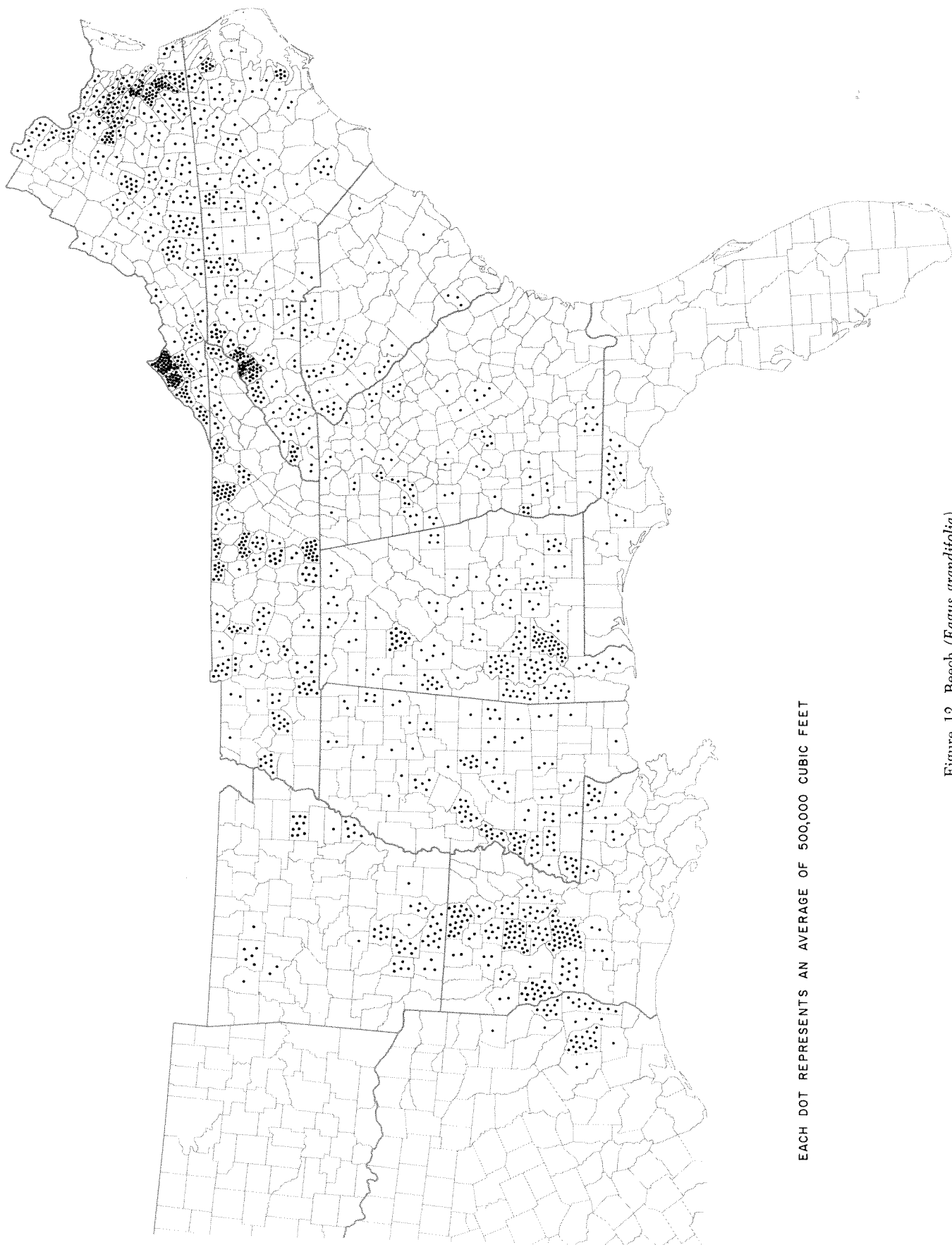


Figure 10. Magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*, *M. grandiflora*, *M. virginiana*).





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Figure 12. Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*).

