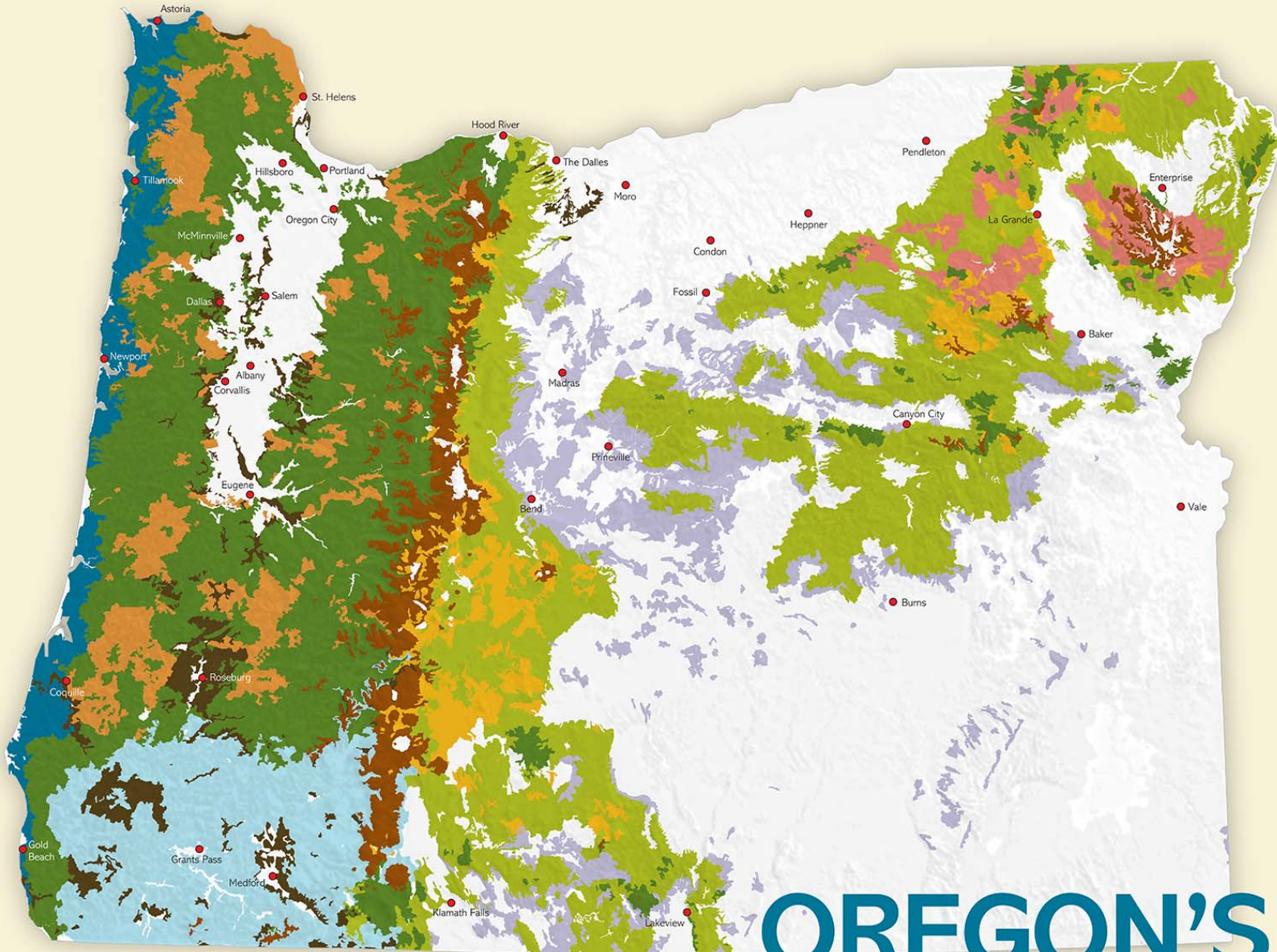


Nearly half of Oregon — 48.4% — is covered in forests,

but not all are the same. This map shows the main types of forests in the state. Forests vary by location in Oregon. This is because the climate, elevation, wind, rainfall, temperature and soil conditions affect the kinds of trees that grow in each region.

48.4%



DOUGLAS-FIR FORESTS

surround the Willamette Valley. Douglas-fir is Oregon's state tree. Its wood is some of the best for building homes, apartments and offices.

HARDWOOD FORESTS

include various hardwood trees, such as oak, madrone, maple, ash and red alder, and have a different mix of trees depending where they are in Oregon. There were once more oak woodlands in Oregon, but many have been lost to make way for farms and cities.

KLAMATH MIXED CONIFER FORESTS

in southwest Oregon have a variety of trees, such as Douglas-fir, incense-cedar, Port-Orford-cedar, tanoak, ponderosa pine and sugar pine. The tallest sugar pine tree in the world grows in Tillamook, south of Roseburg. At 225 feet tall, it is almost as tall as a football field is long!

LODGEPOLE PINE FORESTS

are found in eastern and central Oregon. Lodgepole pine trees are often the first to grow back after a fire, but they are also more likely to be attacked by insects that can kill trees.

MIXED SPECIES FORESTS

have a mix of different types of evergreen trees. This includes Douglas-fir, western redcedar, western hemlock, Willamette Valley ponderosa pine and grand fir trees.

PONDEROSA PINE FORESTS

cover big areas of eastern Oregon because ponderosa pine trees prefer dry summers and cold, snowy winters. Ponderosas have fire-resistant bark that helps them survive low-intensity wildfires.

SITKA SPRUCE/ WESTERN HEMLOCK FORESTS

grow along the Oregon coast. Sitka spruce and western hemlock trees prefer the damp, thin strip of land near the ocean, where it tends to be especially wet and foggy.

SUBALPINE FIR FORESTS

are found up in the mountains, mostly above 4,500 feet of elevation in the Cascade and Willowa ranges. These forests contain mostly white fir and noble fir trees, which can survive even with a lot of snow.

WESTERN JUNIPER FORESTS

in Oregon's high desert are the driest forests in the state. Western juniper trees are most common in dry climates with hot summers and cold winters.

WESTERN LARCH FORESTS

mostly grow in northeastern Oregon. Western larch is known for its brilliant golden autumn colors. These trees usually grow among Douglas-firs, grand firs and ponderosa pines following a disturbance such as a wildfire, wind storm or landslide.

Urban Forests

grow near or within cities, including nature preserves and the trees planted along streets and in parks. This map shows cities that are the seats of Oregon's 36 counties to represent the urban forests that exist throughout the state. Urban forests enhance the places where we live, work and play by helping reduce air pollution, filtering rainwater and creating shade.

OREGON'S FORESTS