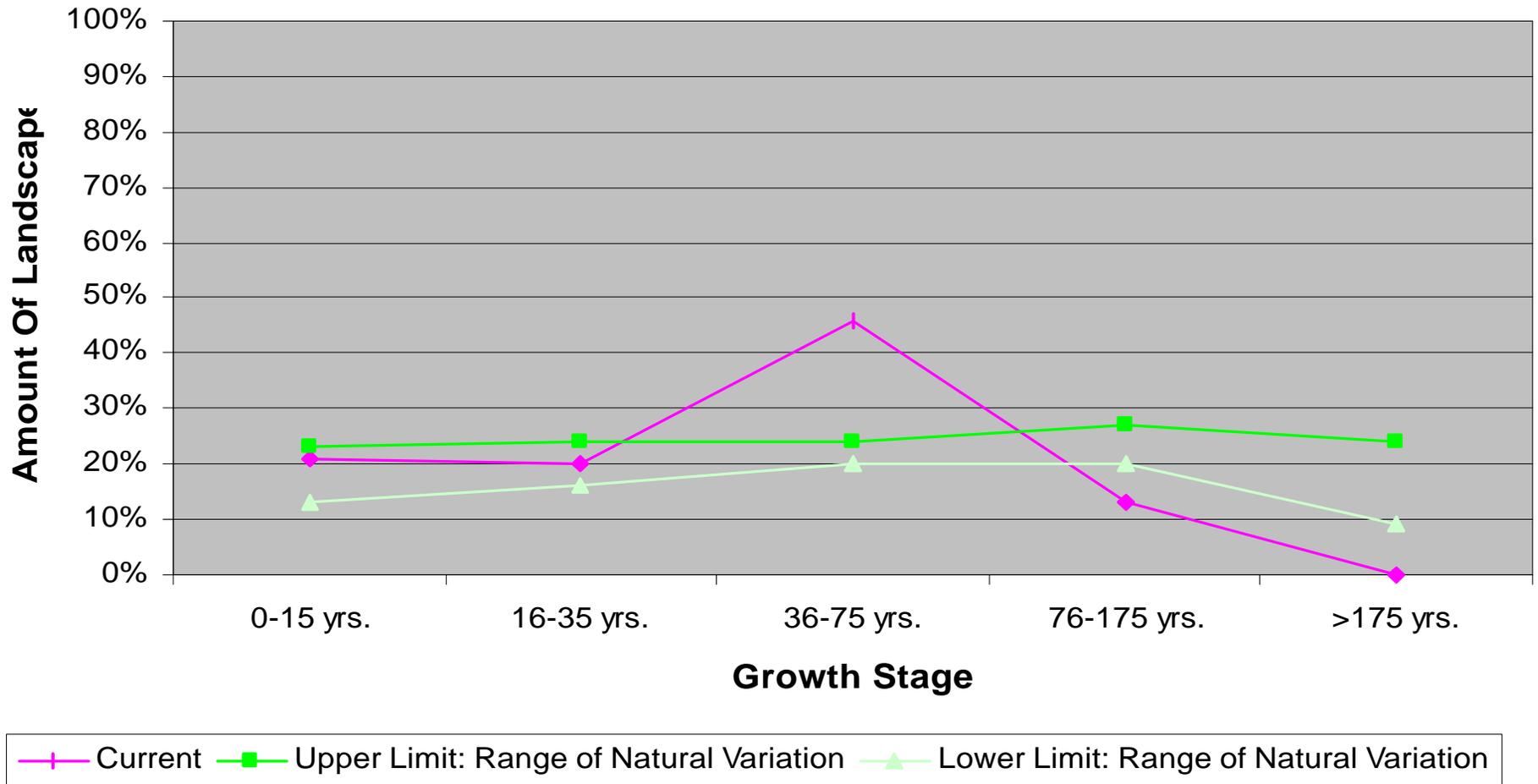


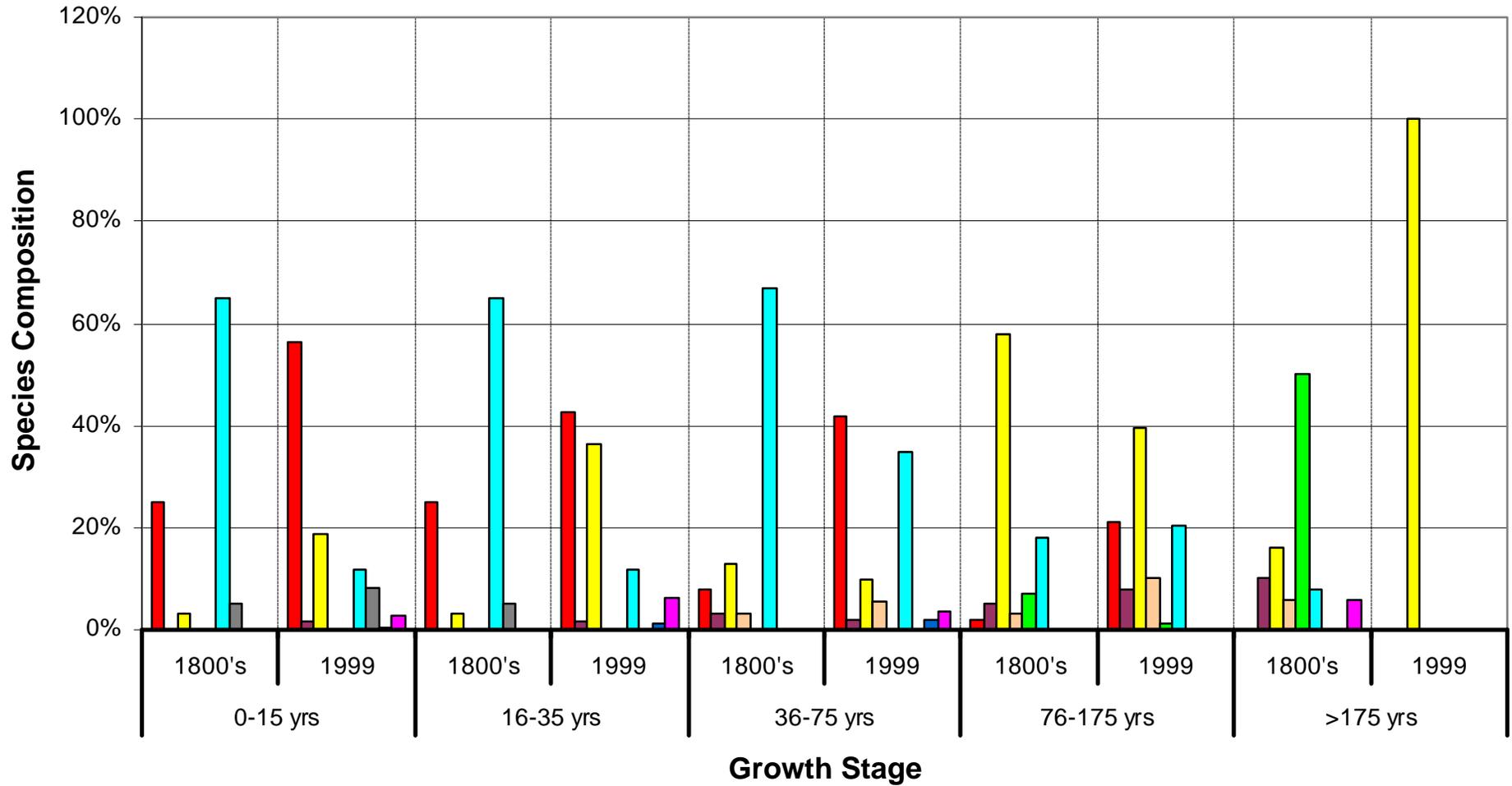
Dry Pine Plant Community



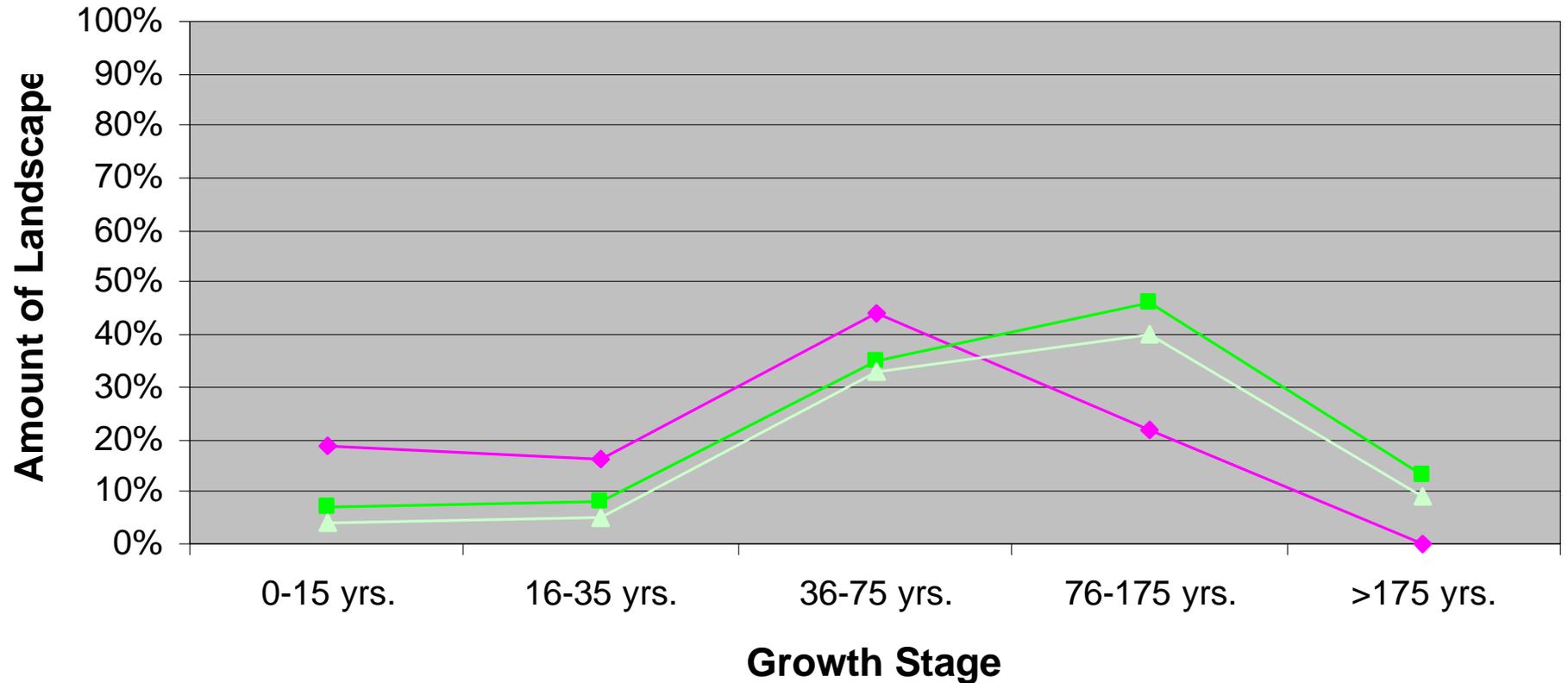
Fire-dependent, even-aged to multiple-aged, open to somewhat brushy, jack pine or jack/ red pine forests or jack pine/ bur oak woodlands of somewhat excessively or well-drained sandy/ gravelly soils, flat to strongly rolling habitats

	% Landscape
Plant Community	63%
Wetlands	13%
Other	24%

Dry Pine Plant Community



Dry-Mesic Pine/Oak Plant Community

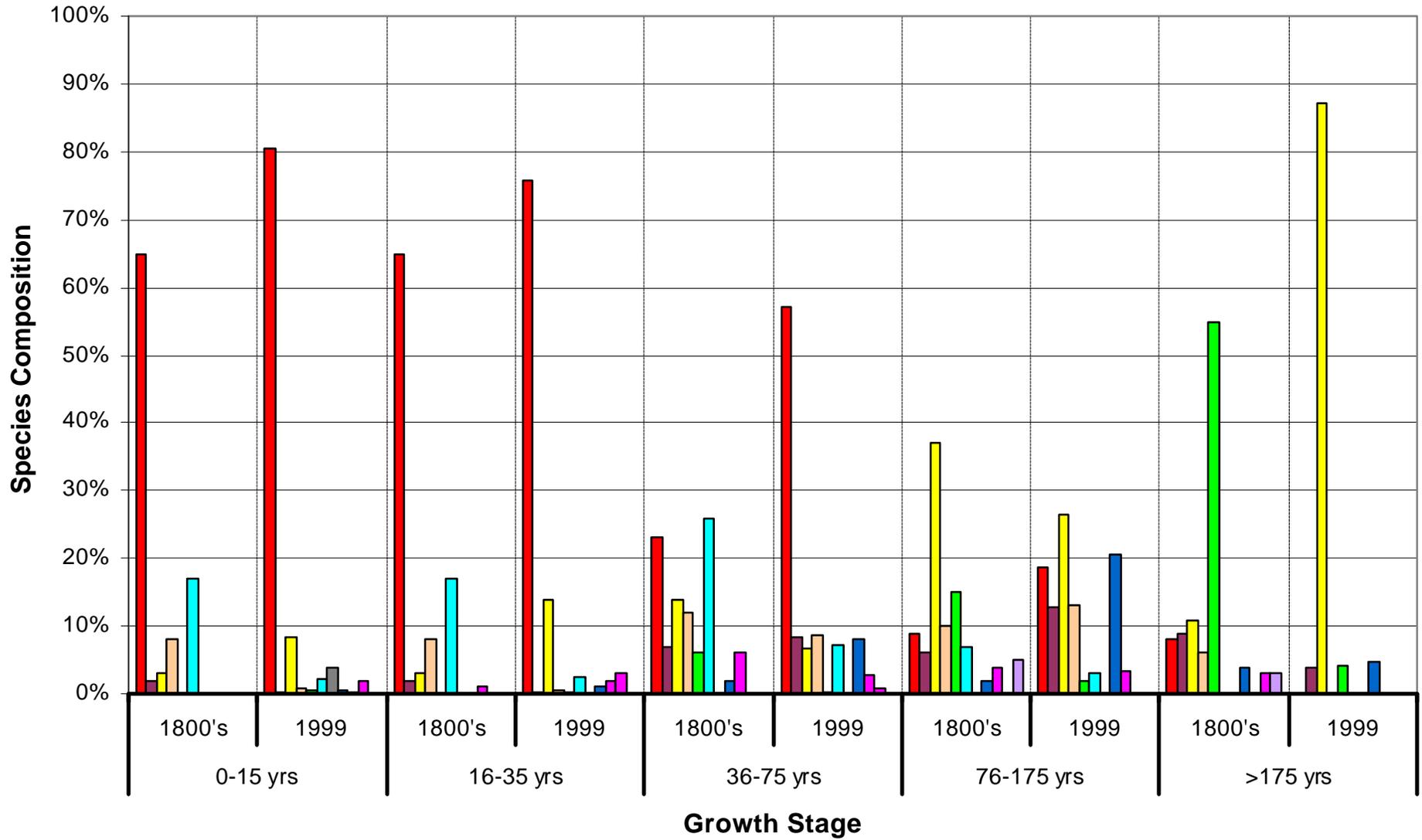


◆ Current ■ Upper Limit: Range of Natural Variation ▲ Lower Limit: Range of Natural Variation

Fire-dependent, multiple-storied, brushy, pine/ oak/ aspen forests of well-drained sandy/ gravelly over loamy soils, undulating to steeply rolling habitats

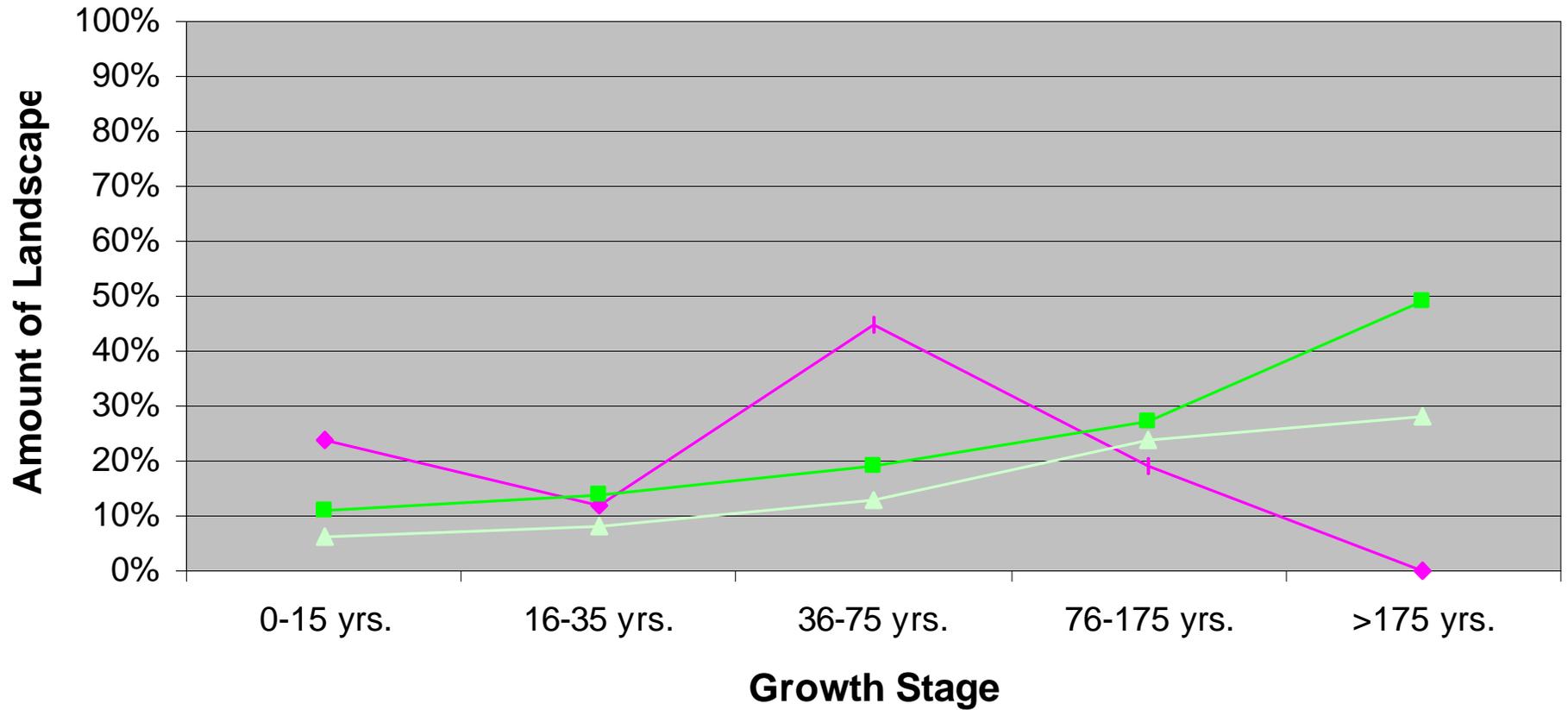
	% Landscape
Plant Community	64%
Wetlands	16%
Other	19%

Dry-Mesic Pine/Oak Plant Community



- Aspen
- Oak
- Red P
- P Birch
- White P
- Jack P
- Cutover
- N Hwds
- Balsam F
- White Sp
- L Hwds

Dry-Mesic Pine Plant Community

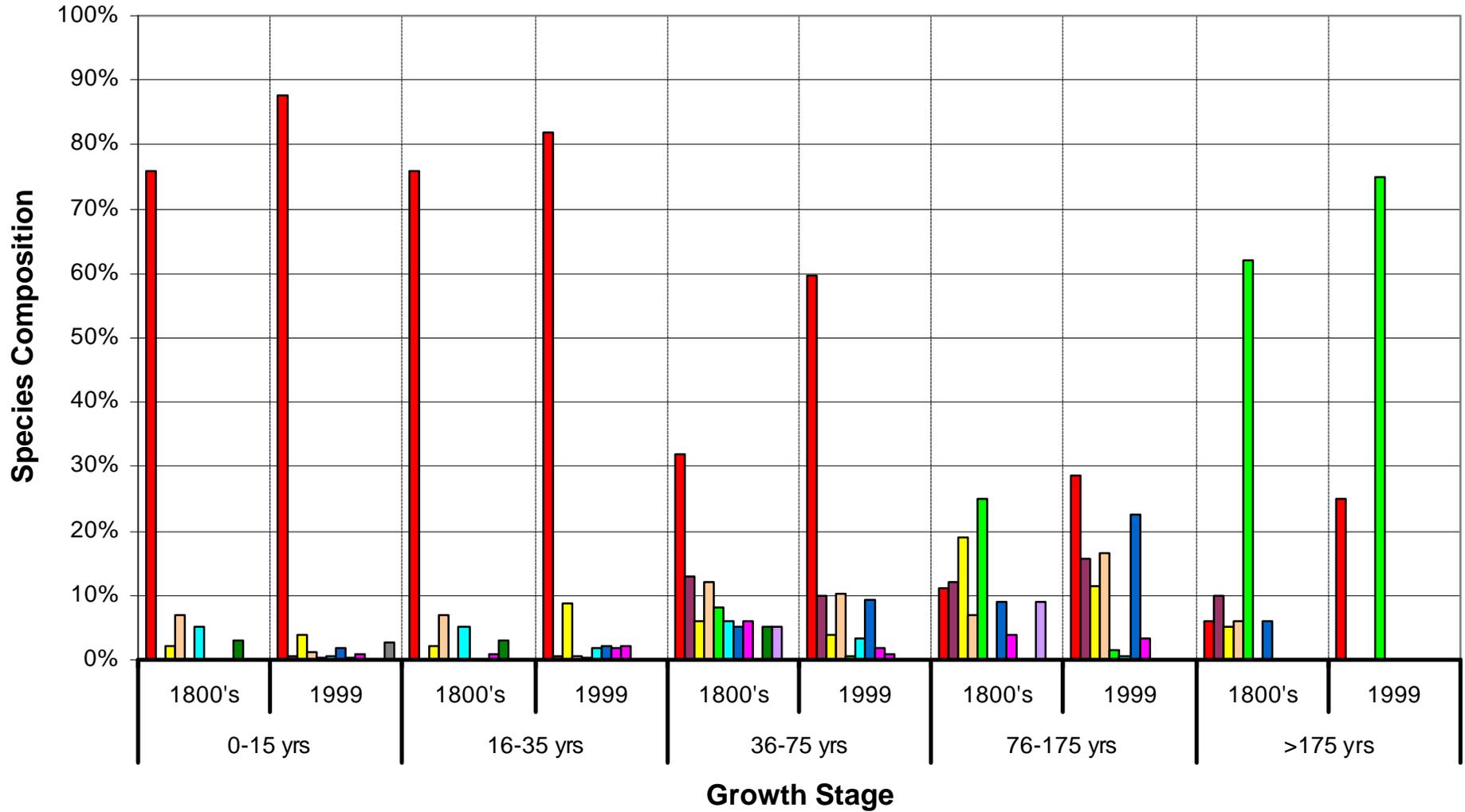


◆ Current ■ Upper Limit: Range of Natural Variation ▲ Lower Limit: Range of Natural Variation

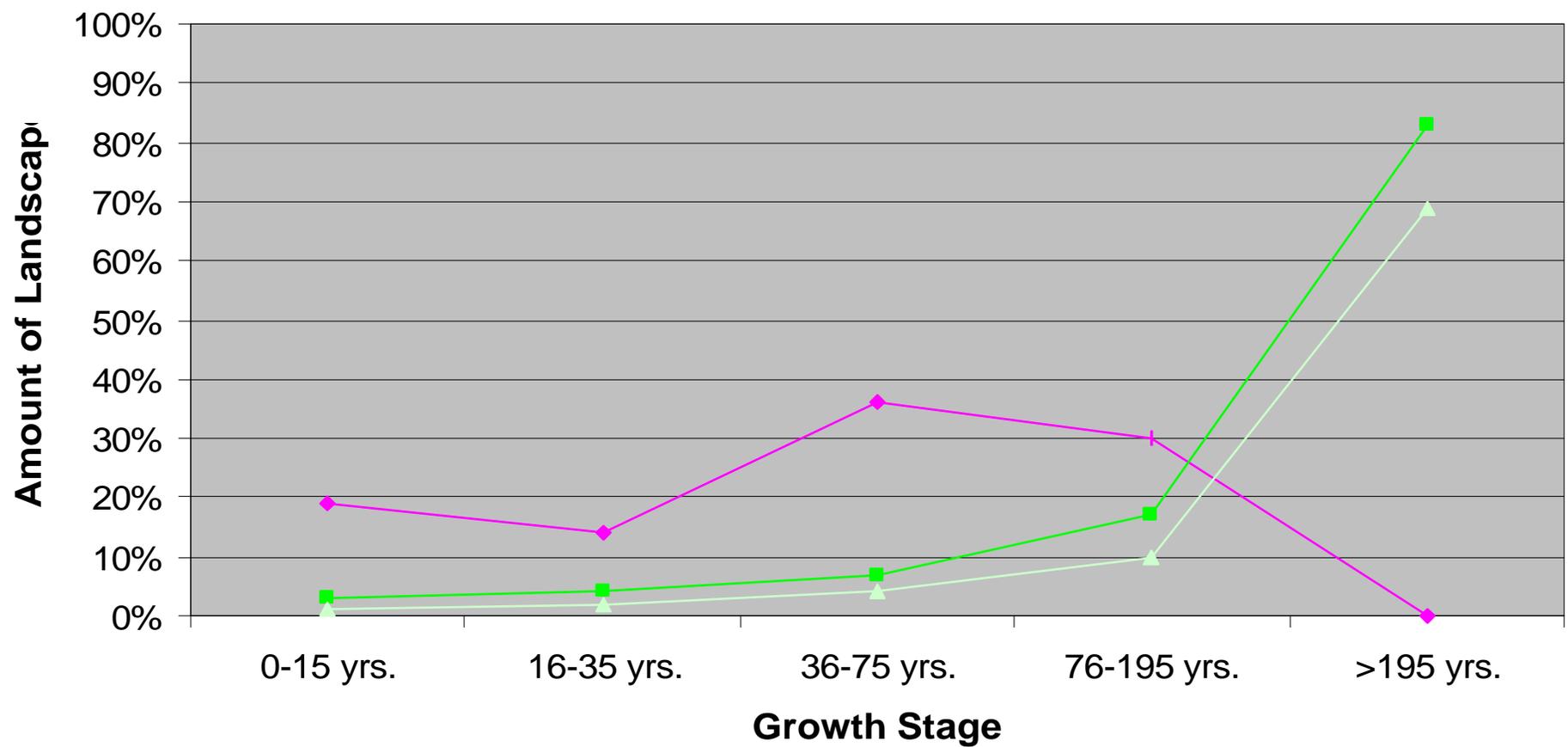
Fire-dependent, multiple-storied, brushy, pine/ spruce/ fir/ birch forests of well-drained sandy/ gravelly over loamy soils, undulating to steeply rolling habitats

	% Landscape
Plant Community	75%
Wetlands	8%
Other	17%

Dry-Mesic Pine Plant Community



Mesic Northern Hardwoods Plant Community

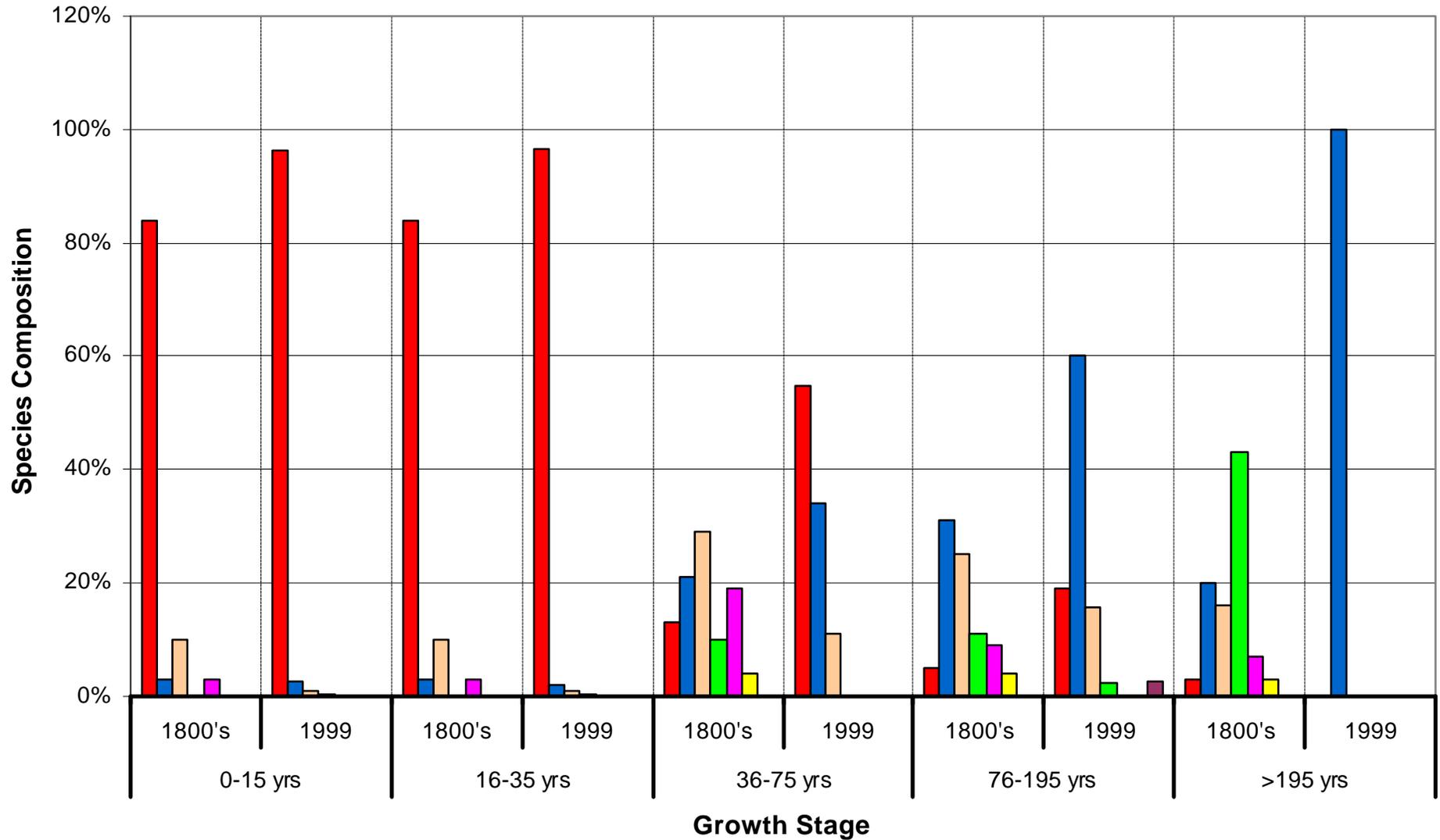


◆ Current ■ Upper Limit: Range of Natural Variation ▲ Lower Limit: Range of Natural Variation

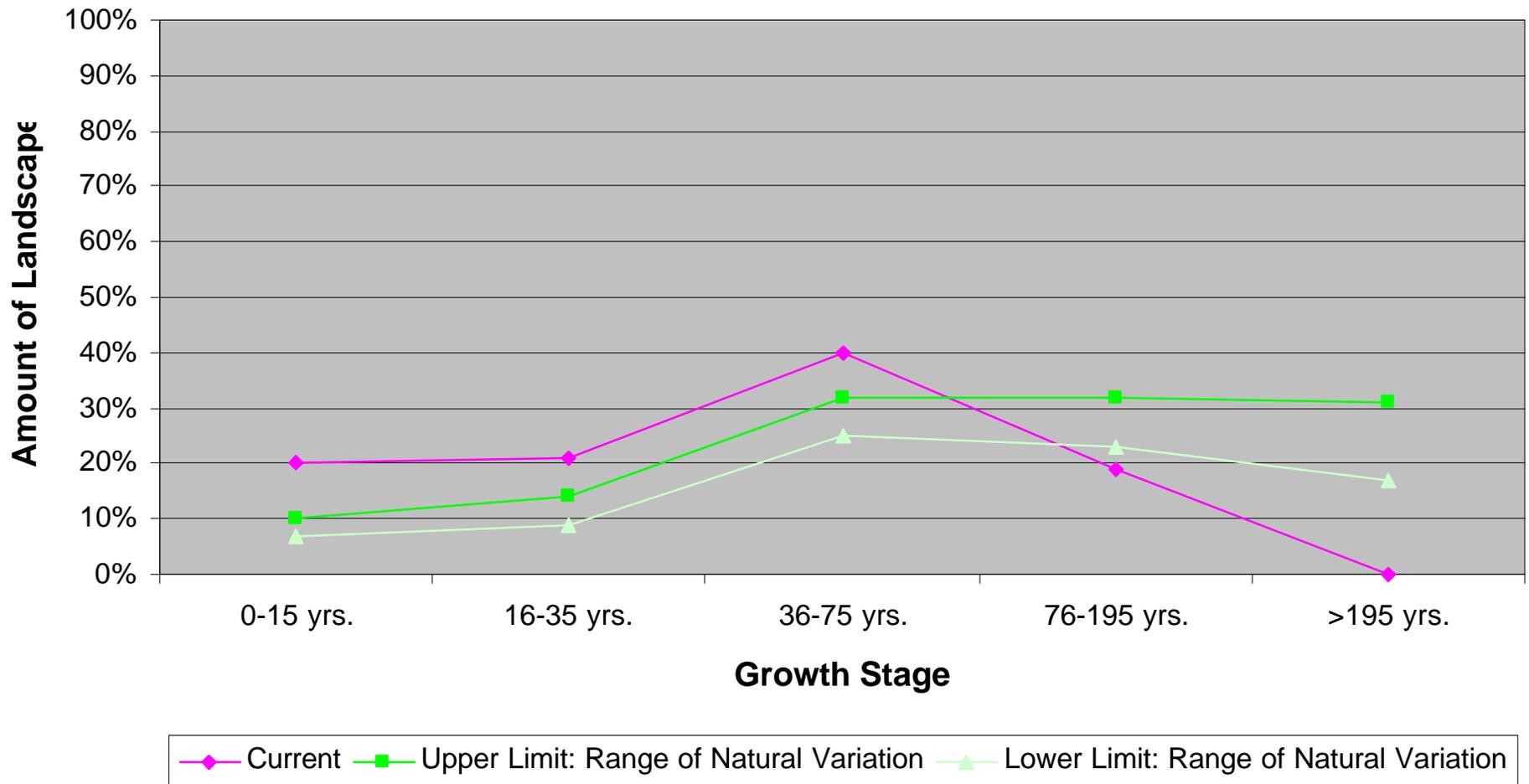
Fire-sensitive, all-aged, open, maple/ basswood/ ironwood/ birch to maple/ basswood/ ironwood/ yellow birch forests of well- to moderately well-drained loamy over clayey/ loamy soils or silty/ loamy over clayey soils, undulating to moderately rolling habitats

	% Landscape
Plant Community	68%
Wetlands	16%
Other	16%

Mesic Northern Hardwoods Plant Community



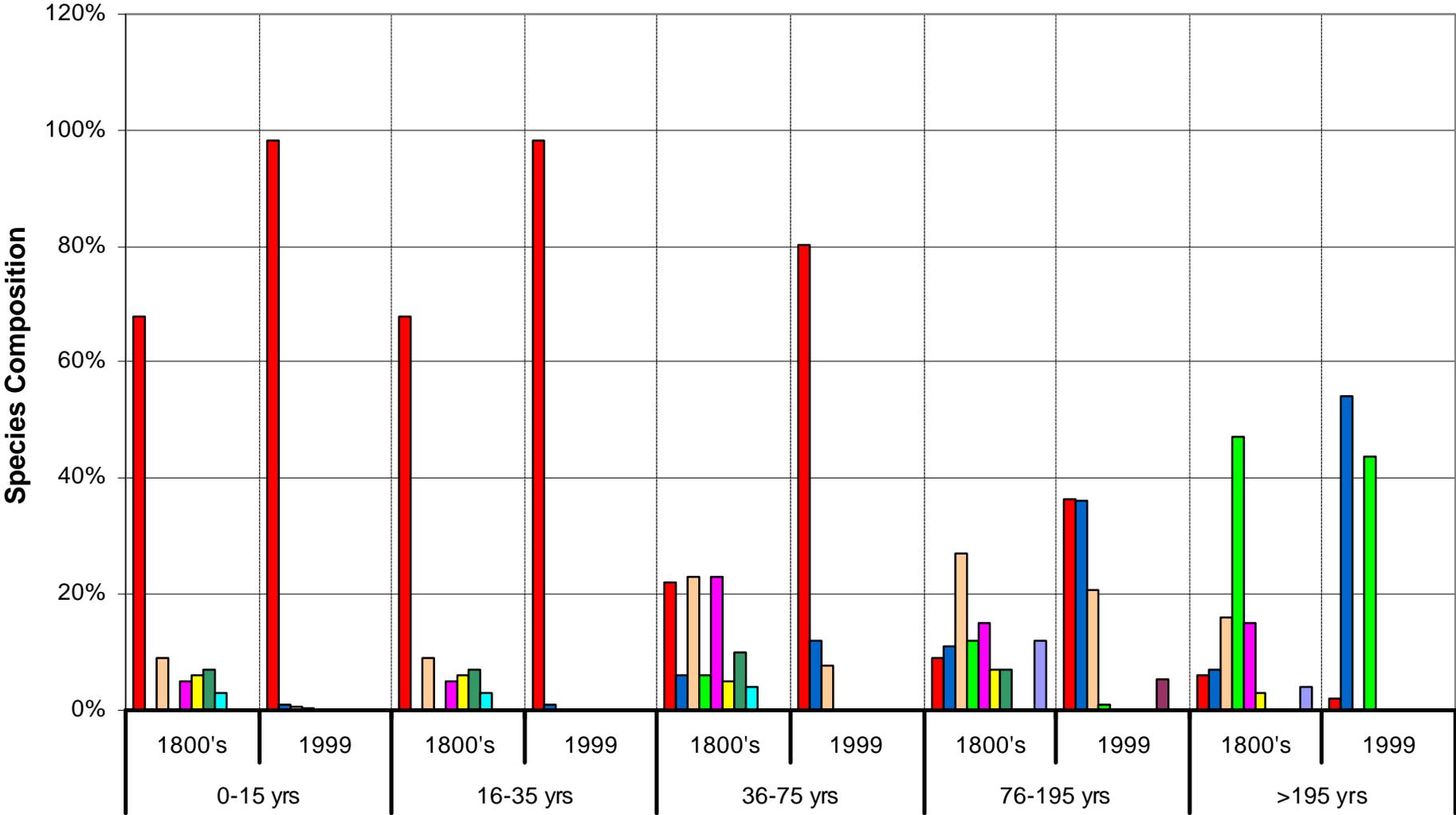
Boreal Hardwood-Conifer Plant Community



Fire-sensitive, all-aged, brushy, aspen/ fir/ birch forests of somewhat poorly drained loamy soils over clayey soils, flat to moderately rolling habitats

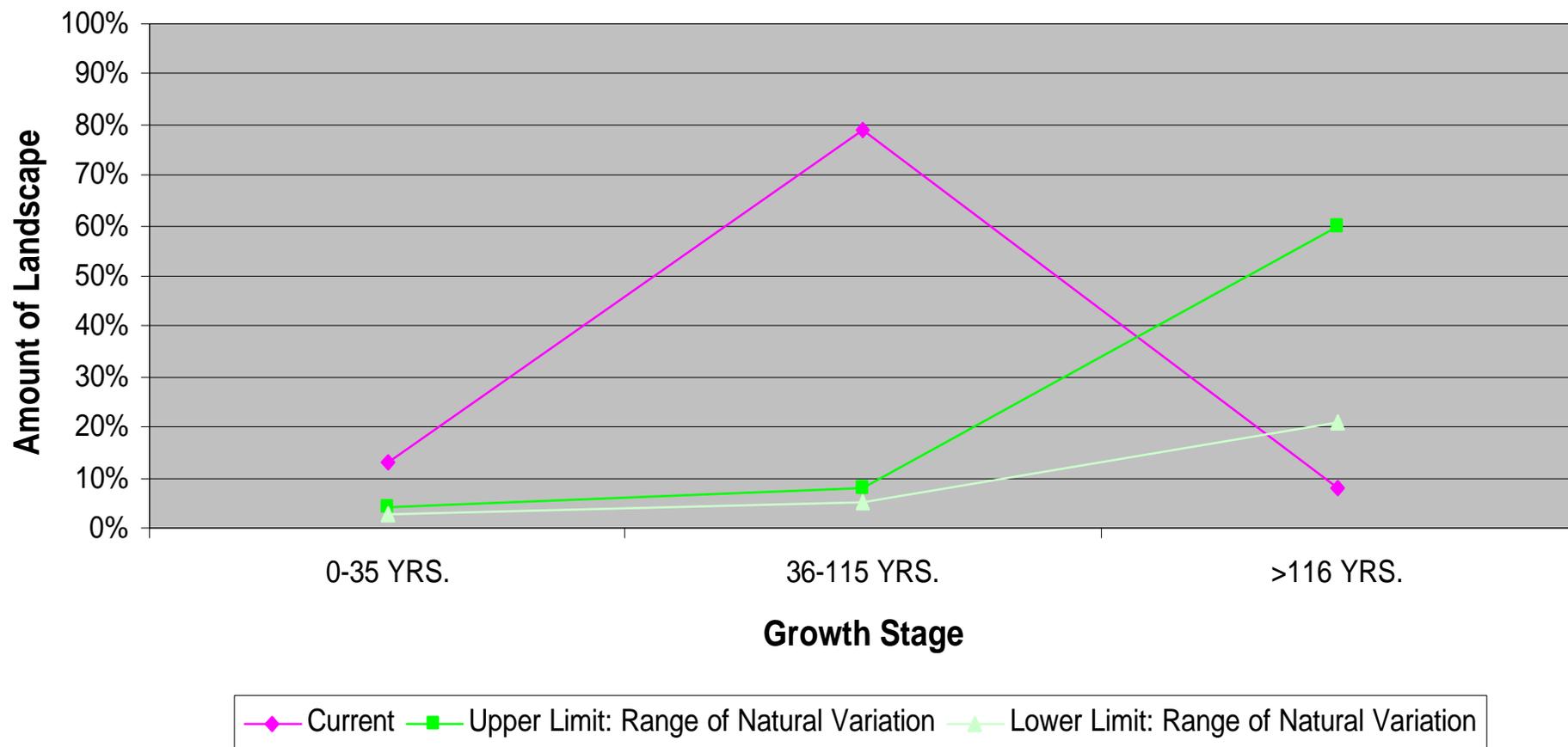
	% Landscape
Plant Community	51%
Wetlands	27%
Other	22%

Boreal Hardwood-Conifer Plant Community



■ Aspen
 ■ N Hwds
 ■ P Birch
 ■ White P
 ■ Spruce-Fir
 ■ Red P
 ■ Tamarack
 ■ Jack P
 ■ Oak
 ■ Cedar

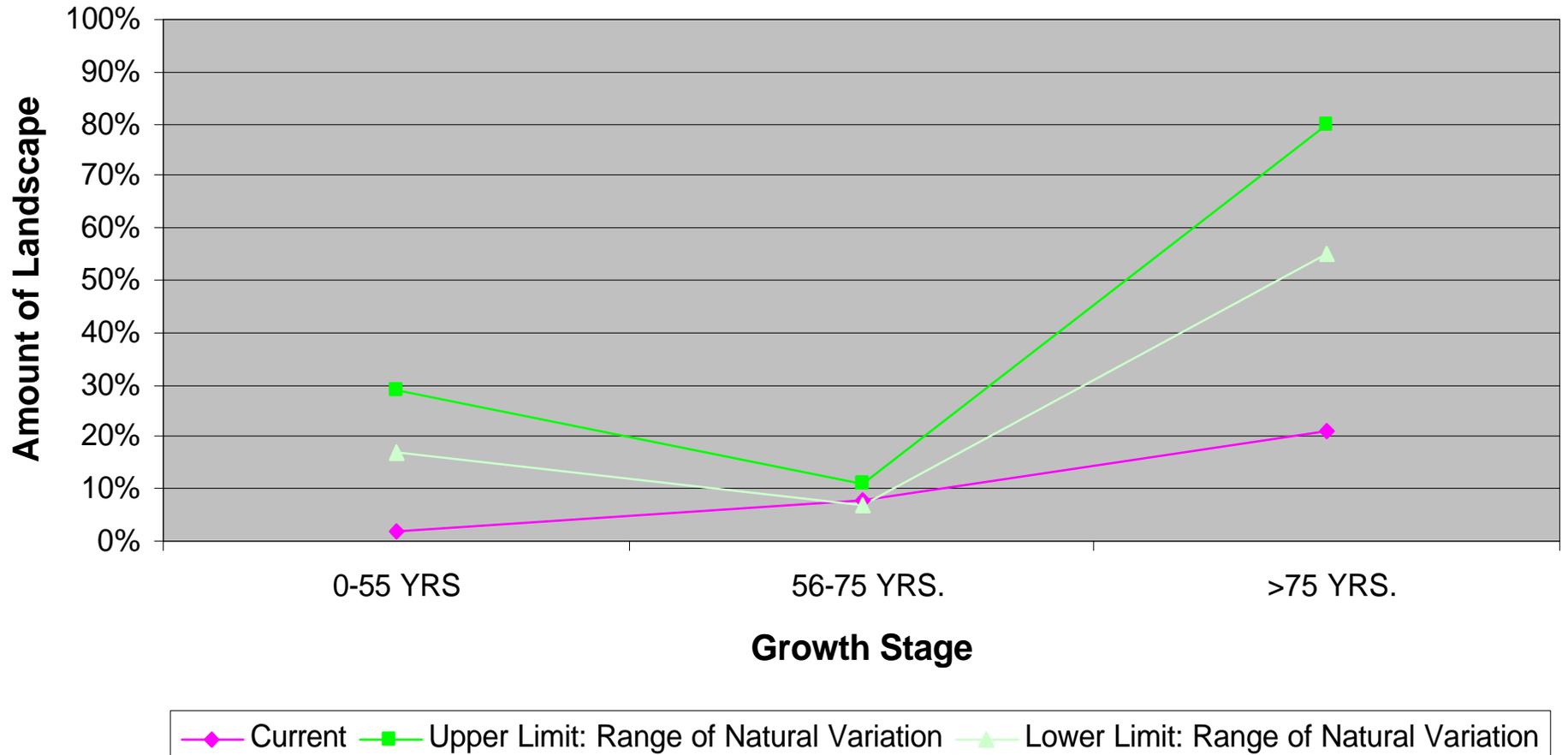
Oak Woodlands Plant Community



Fire-tolerant, multiple-aged, brushy, oak/ birch/ aspen or oak/ birch/ maple/ aspen forests of well-drained sandy/ gravelly to sandy loam over clayey/ loamy soils, undulating to steeply rolling habitats

	% Landscape
Plant Community	31%
Wetlands	12%
Other	56%

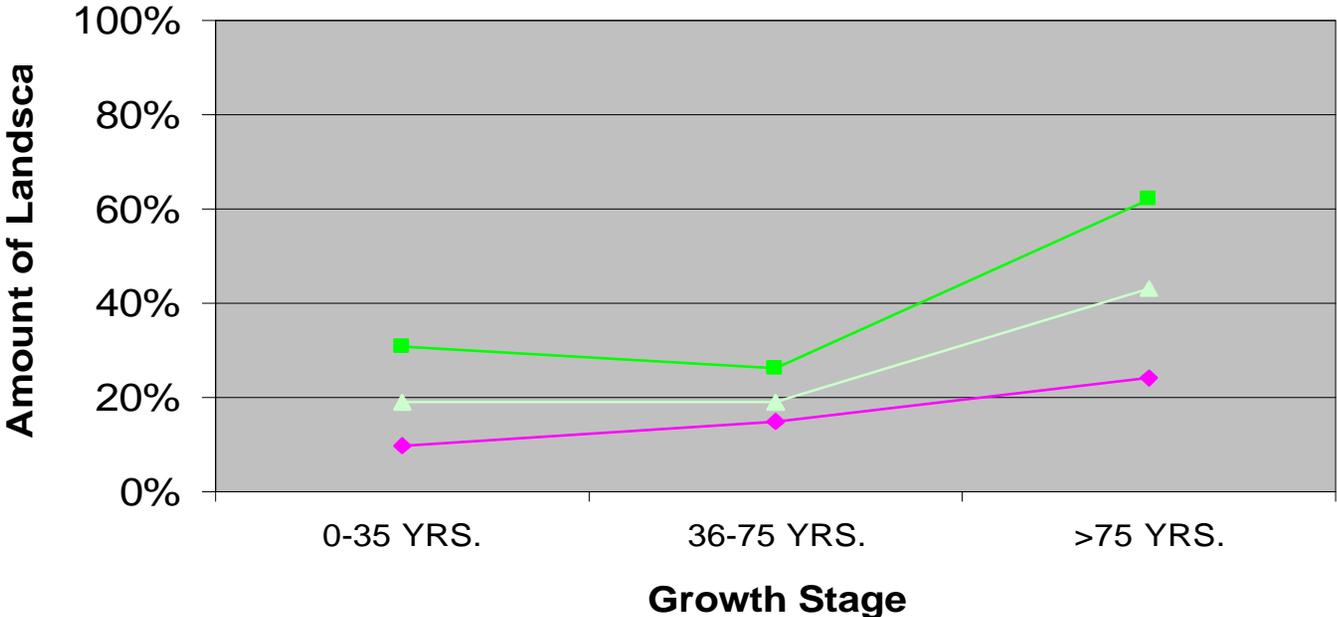
White Cedar Swamp Plant Community



Wetlands, all-aged, brushy, black ash or white cedar or tamarack forests of poorly drained mineral soils with muck or moss peat deeper than 10cm; interstitial water pH>6.4; closed depressions, bases of slopes, or drains of any mineral-soil landform

	% Landscape
Plant Community	31%
Uplands	41%
Other Wetlands	7%
Other	21%

Forest Bog Plant Community



◆ Current
 ■ Upper Limit: Range of Natural Variation
 ▲ Lower Limit: Range of Natural Variation

Peatlands, all-aged, open, black spruce or black spruce/ tamarack forests of poorly drained organic soils composed of *Sphagnum* moss peat generally deeper than 1m, hummock-and-hollow microtopography; interstitial water pH<6.4, usually <4.5; raised peatlands, centers of large peatlands, or the interiors of small peatlands with well-developed moats of any mineral-soil landform

	% Landscape
Plant Community	49%
Uplands	14%
Other Wetlands	10%
Other	26%

Glossary

Fire-dependent: The plant community needs fire for reproduction and plant competition control.. Plants are adapted to fire and usually need more light to grow. Fires are frequent and at fairly regular intervals.

Fire-tolerant: Plant community can take infrequent fires but is not dependent on it for its ecological cycle. Fires occur in these communities because they are often adjacent to fire-dependent communities.

Fire-sensitive: Fire is not a part of the plant community processes. These communities usually rely on wind for most of their disturbances. Plants in these communities are adapted to low light levels.

Even-aged: All trees are the same age within a forest.

Multiple-aged: Trees of different ages occur in the forest with some age groups missing.

All-aged: Forests with every age group of trees represented..

Multiple-storied: Vegetation of various heights.

Soil texture: Sand, Loam(combination of sand, silt, clay), Silt, Clay
Soil gets finer →

Soil drainage: Excessively, Well-drained, Moderately well-drained, Somewhat poorly drained, Poorly drained, Very poorly drained
Dry Mesic Wet
Soil gets wetter →

Wetland: Continually wet mineral soils.

Peatland: Continually wet organic soils.

pH: a measure of acidity.

Hummock-and-hollow microtopography:


The gray shaded area is public and company owned forested lands used to fill in the matrix and create the graphs.

