

# FOREST REGIONS of CANADA

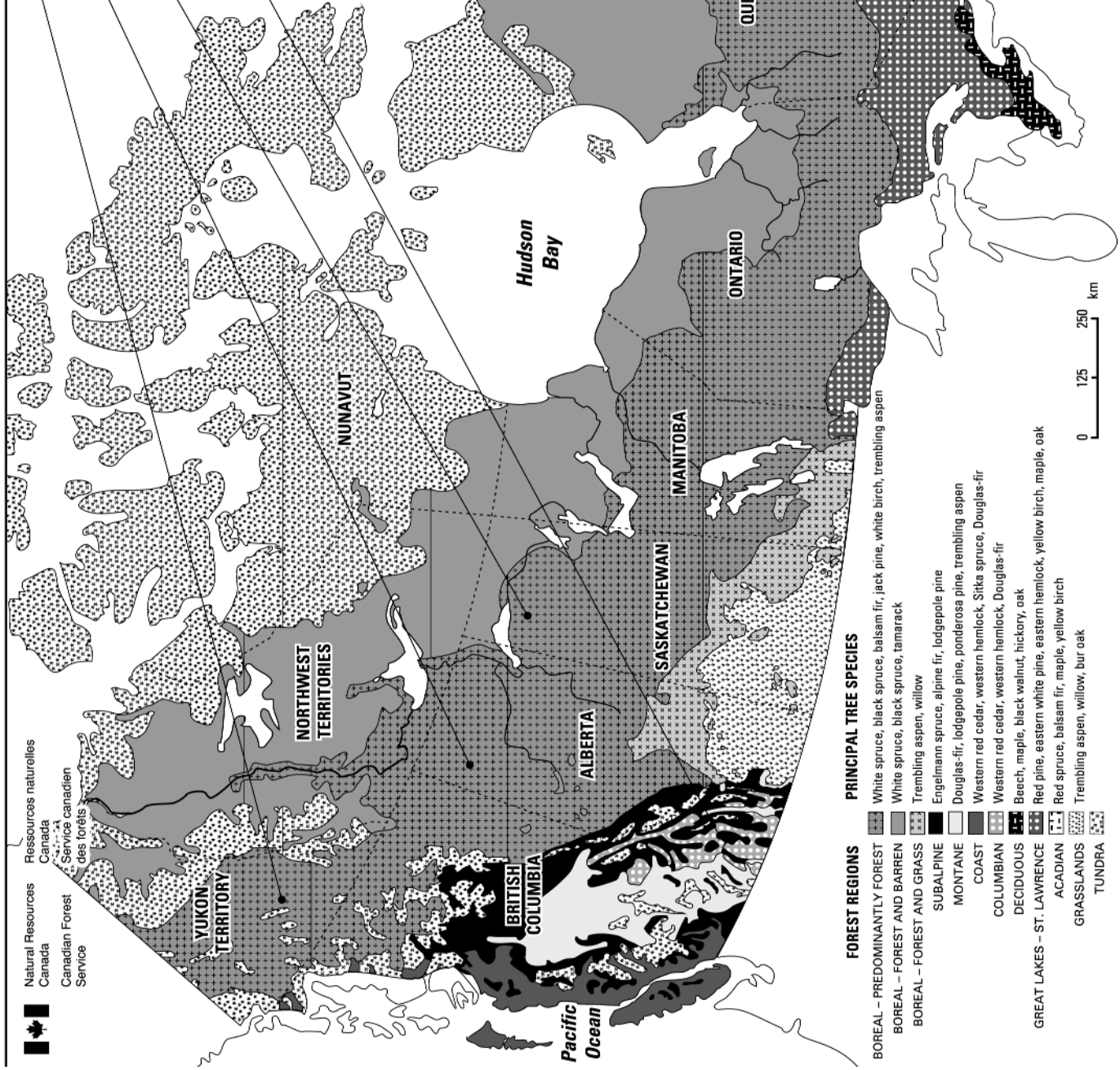
Northern boundary of the **Boreal Forest** could move as much as 500 km north but this would be limited by growing conditions such as poor soil, insufficient sunlight.

The **Boreal Forest** trees species would change. Birch, aspen and other more flexible species with wider seed dispersal, faster growth and early maturation would take over.

Changes to the types of trees that make up the forest could result in a domino effect of changes to plants and wildlife species throughout the system.

Within the **Temperate Conifer zone of British Columbia**, forests could shift upward in elevation and, under the worst scenario, disappear entirely from some zones due to a lack of the winter cooling (for forest regeneration), drought, stress and increased sensitivity to spring frosts.

The **Acadian Forest** region could be affected by the melting of northern glaciers resulting in increased ocean levels and a cooling trend.



Natural Resources Canada  
 Ressources naturelles Canada  
 Canadian Forest Service  
 Service canadien des forêts

- FOREST REGIONS**
- BOREAL – PREDOMINANTLY FOREST
  - BOREAL – FOREST AND BAREN
  - BOREAL – FOREST AND GRASS
  - SUBALPINE
  - MONTANE
  - COAST
  - COLUMBIAN
  - DECIDUOUS
  - GREAT LAKES – ST. LAWRENCE
  - ACADIAN
  - GRASSLANDS
  - TUNDRA
- PRINCIPAL TREE SPECIES**
- White spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, white birch, trembling aspen
  - White spruce, black spruce, tamarack
  - Trembling aspen, willow
  - Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, lodgepole pine
  - Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, trembling aspen
  - Western red cedar, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir
  - Western red cedar, western hemlock, Douglas-fir
  - Beech, maple, black walnut, hickory, oak
  - Red pine, eastern white pine, eastern hemlock, yellow birch, maple, oak
  - Red spruce, balsam fir, maple, yellow birch
  - Trembling aspen, willow, bur oak