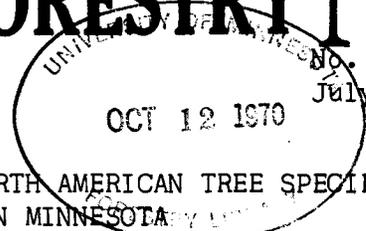




MINNESOTA FORESTRY NOTES

COPY 2



CHECK LIST OF MAJOR NORTH AMERICAN TREE SPECIES NATIVE IN MINNESOTA

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The following list of Minnesota's native forest tree species (Table) is based on changes in nomenclature and new information on distribution that is not reflected in most state and regional botanical manuals currently in use. The Latin names and principal common names conform to those appearing in the Check List of the U. S. Forest Service (3). Additional common names sometimes applied in the Lake States are inclosed in parentheses (1, 2, 4, 5).

The list has been arbitrarily limited to those tree species native of Minnesota that are of major commercial importance someplace within their native range. This has led to the somewhat anomalous result of including such species as eastern hemlock and chinkapin oak--each of which is possibly represented by less than a dozen living native specimens in Minnesota--and excluding such common but commercially unimportant species as American hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana Walt.) and hophornbeam (Ostrya virginiana (Mill.) K. Koch). Also excluded are certain native species of the following genera, sometimes classified as shrubs or small trees or both: Salix, Alnus, Morus, Prunus, Amelanchier, Malus, Crataegus, Sorbus, Hamamelis, Rhus, Euonymus, Staphylea, and Viburnum.

One of the striking characteristics of the state's native flora is the fact that Minnesota not only represents the western or northwestern outpost in the native range of many tree species of the eastern United States but the southern or southwestern limit in the native range of several predominantly Canadian species as well. Of Minnesota's 46 native tree species here listed no less than 38 (83 percent) have a portion of their natural range boundary within the state. (These species are identified in the Table by an asterisk.) Apparently such a distribution pattern is chiefly a consequence of the presence of the prairie-forest boundary, roughly dividing the state diagonally from northwest to southeast, as well as the latitudinal location of the state.

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List of Minnesota state forests. Name. County or counties. Eastern White Pine was historically the dominant tree species in the surrounding forest prior to intensive logging at the end of the nineteenth century. Cloquet Valley. St. Louis. The forest is named in honor of Major General Christopher Columbus Andrews, a Civil War veteran, and an early Minnesota State Forestry Commissioner and proponent for scientific forestry and forest management. George Washington. Itasca, Koochiching, and St. Louis. This is a list of North American mammals. It includes all mammals currently found in North America north of Mexico, whether resident or as migrants. A list of Mexican mammals can be found here. This article does not include species found only in captivity. Mammal species which became extinct in the last 10,000 to 13,000 years are also included in this article. Each species is listed, with its binomial name. Most established introduced species occurring across multiple states and provinces are also noted. The following is a list of state forests in Minnesota: Contents. 1 List of Minnesota state forests. 2 See also. 3 References. 4 External links. List of Minnesota state forests[edit]. Name. County or counties. Eastern White Pine was historically the dominant tree species in the surrounding forest prior to intensive logging at the end of the nineteenth century. Cloquet Valley. St. Louis. The forest is named in honor of Major General Christopher Columbus Andrews, a Civil War veteran, and an early Minnesota State Forestry Commissioner and proponent for scientific forestry and forest management. George Washington. Itasca, Koochiching, and St. Louis.