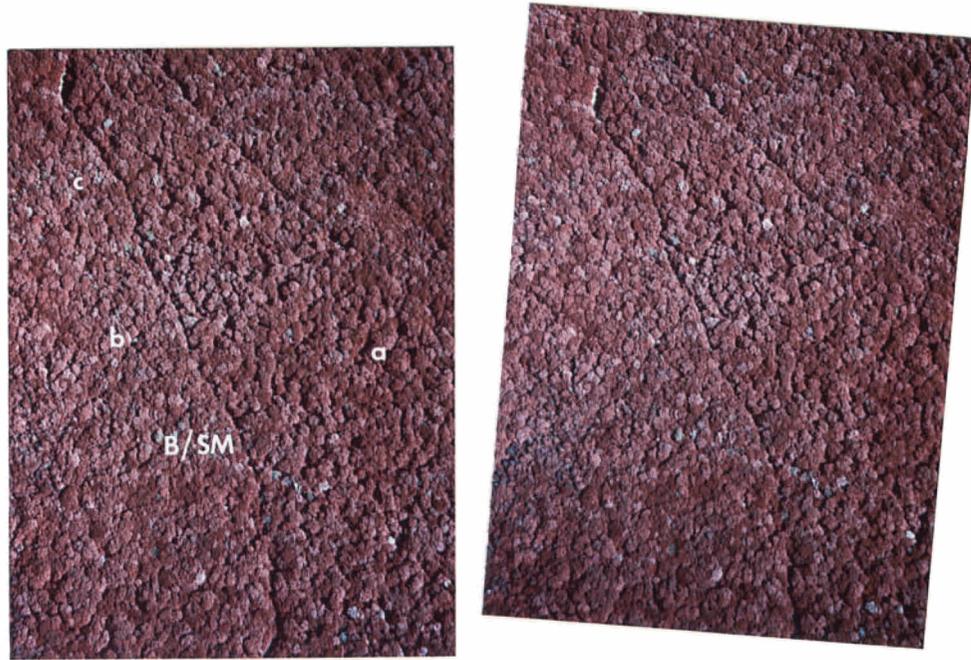


# Beech--Sugar Maple

(*Fagus grandifolia*, *Acer saccharum*)

**Composition:** American beech and sugar maple together generally constitute a majority of the stocking, but the composition may vary from stands composed entirely of beech and maple to a substantial mixture of associates.

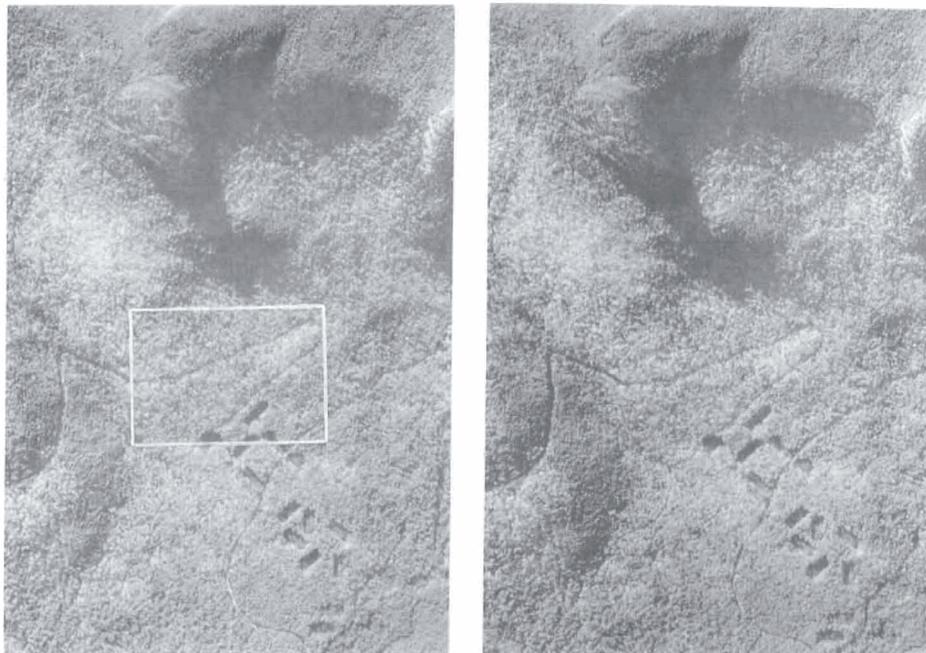


Bartlett, NH; 4 August 1986; 1:6000  
 a=B 60% SM 40%, b=B 40% SM 40%  
 c=B 30% SM 60%

**Identifying features:** Beech--Sugar Maple contains the pink, smoky/hazy crowns of beech interspersed with the lighter, better defined billows of sugar maple. The type is almost always accompanied by a substantial intermixture of large-crowned associate species, which adds to the variety in color and creates a mottled image in CIR.

1:20000

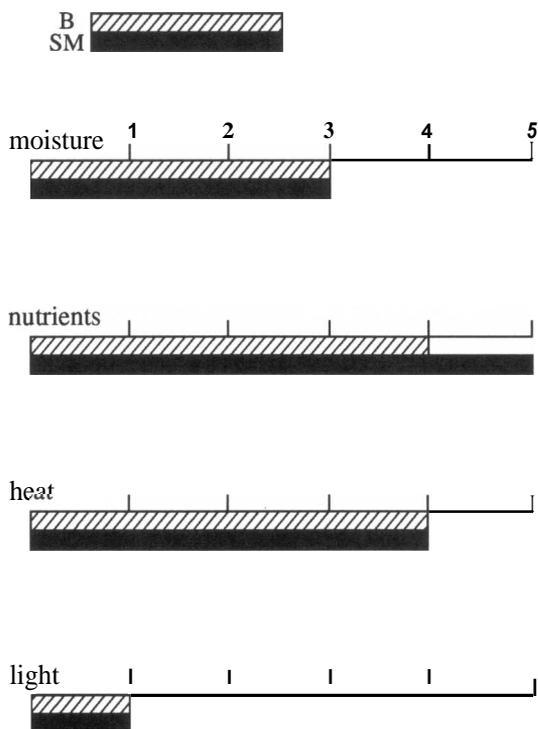
12 September 1970



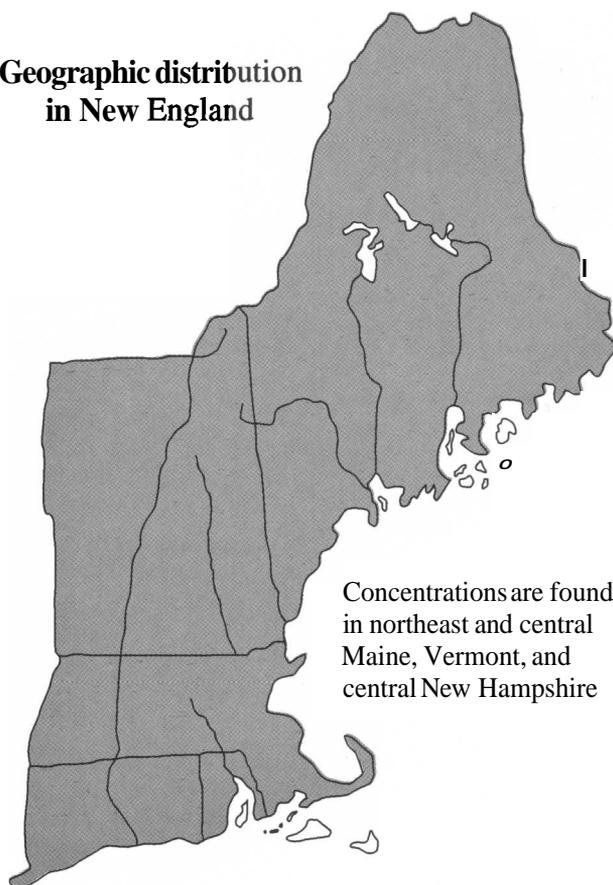
# BEECH--SUGAR MAPLE

## Ecological relations

Relative values characterizing the intensity of each factor at which a species prevails (1 = low, 5 = high)



## Geographic distribution in New England



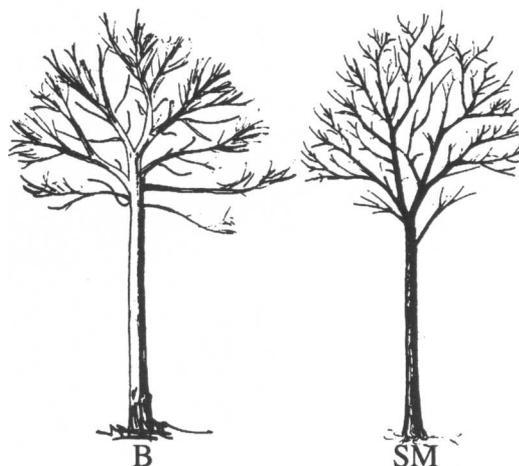
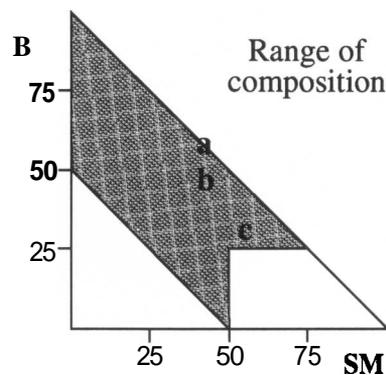
Concentrations are found in northeast and central Maine, Vermont, and central New Hampshire

**Common situation:** Generally on moist, well-drained soils and northern aspects. Where disturbed repeatedly by cutting or fire, beech has a tendency to dominate.

**Boundaries:** Usually indistinct from related types.

**Associate species:** At lower elevations, yellow birch, white birch, hemlock, and white ash are common. At higher elevations, red spruce, and balsam fir.

**Comparisons:** Beech--Sugar Maple is often very similar to SM/B/YB. The primary distinguishing element is the absence of a significant portion of yellow birch, with its butterscotch shade.



# Sugar Maple--Beech--Yellow Birch

(*Acer saccharum*, *Fagus grandifolia*, *Betula alleghaniensis*)

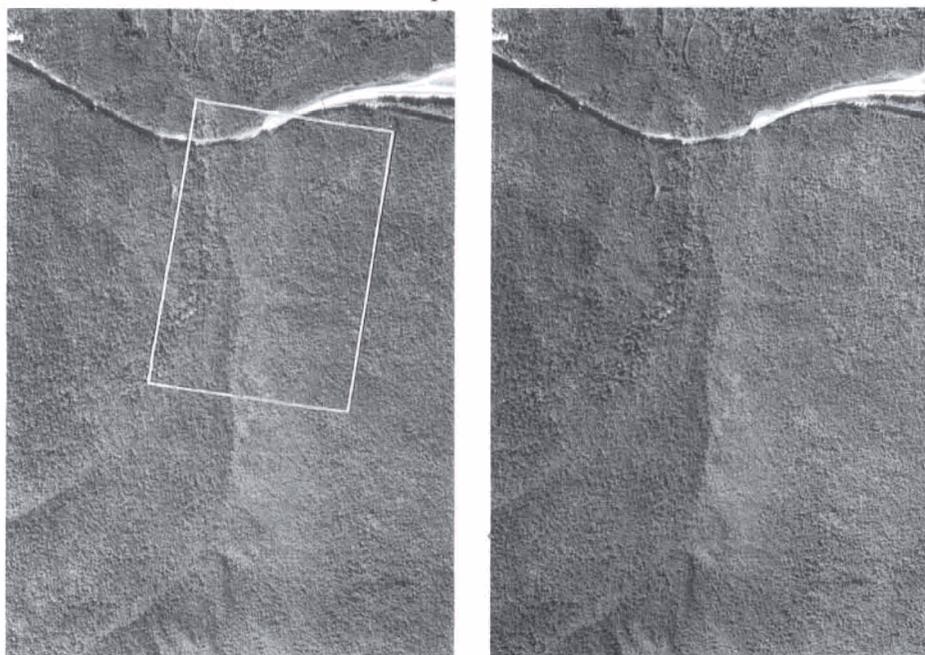
**Composition:** Sugar maple, American beech, and yellow birch are the major species and together constitute most of the stocking.



Franconia, NH; 4 August 1986; SM 20%, B 5%, YB 35%  
1:8500

**Identifying features:** Sugar Maple--Beech--Yellow Birch has a gently mottled color and texture. The large crowns form a solid, but rather uneven canopy. Individual crowns can be identified easily. A predominance of any one of the three species will shift the overall appearance of the type in CIR--toward the smoky/hazy beech crowns; the lighter and better defined sugar maple crowns; or the darker, almost butterscotch, more lacy yellow birch.

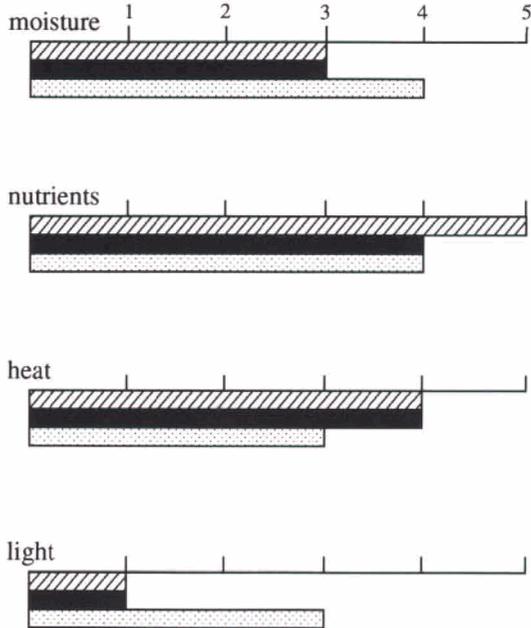
1:20000  
12 September 1970



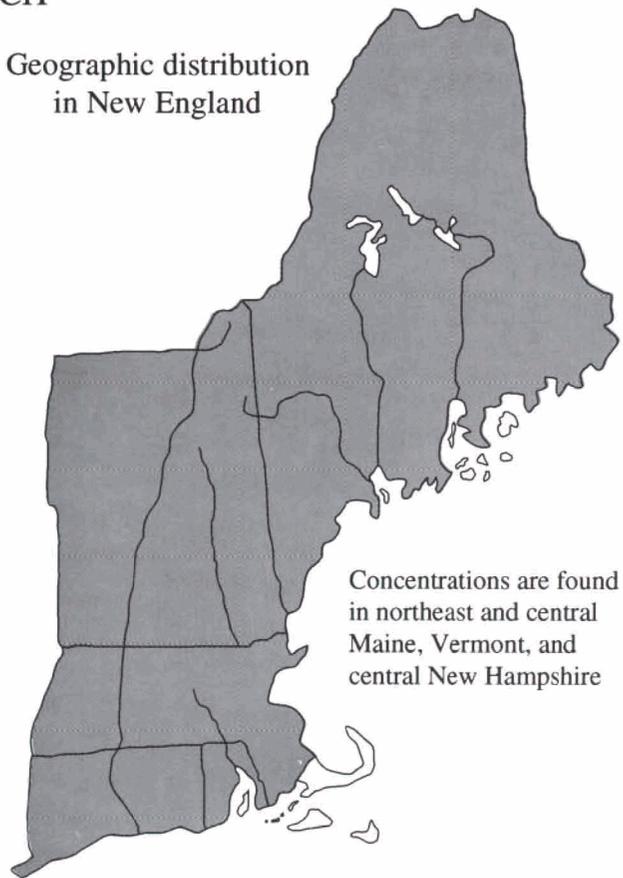
# SUGAR MAPLE--BEECH--YELLOW BIRCH

## Ecological relations

Relative values characterizing the intensity of each factor at which a species prevails (1 = low, 5 = high)



## Geographic distribution in New England



Concentrations are found in northeast and central Maine, Vermont, and central New Hampshire

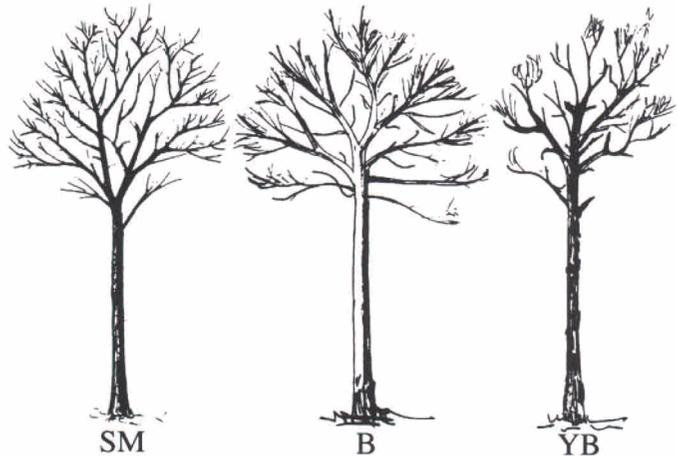
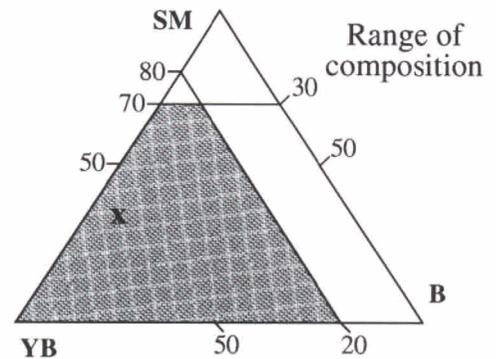
**Common situation:** Moist, well-drained, fertile, loamy soils.

**Boundaries:** Usually indistinct from related types.

**Associate species:** Red maple, hemlock, white ash, black cherry, basswood, black birch, red oak, white pine, balsam fir, American elm, red spruce, white spruce, and hophornbeam.

**Comparisons:** In CIR, the butterscotch-colored yellow birch is the most distinguishable of the three species in this type, and its presence can be used to differentiate between this type and SM/B.

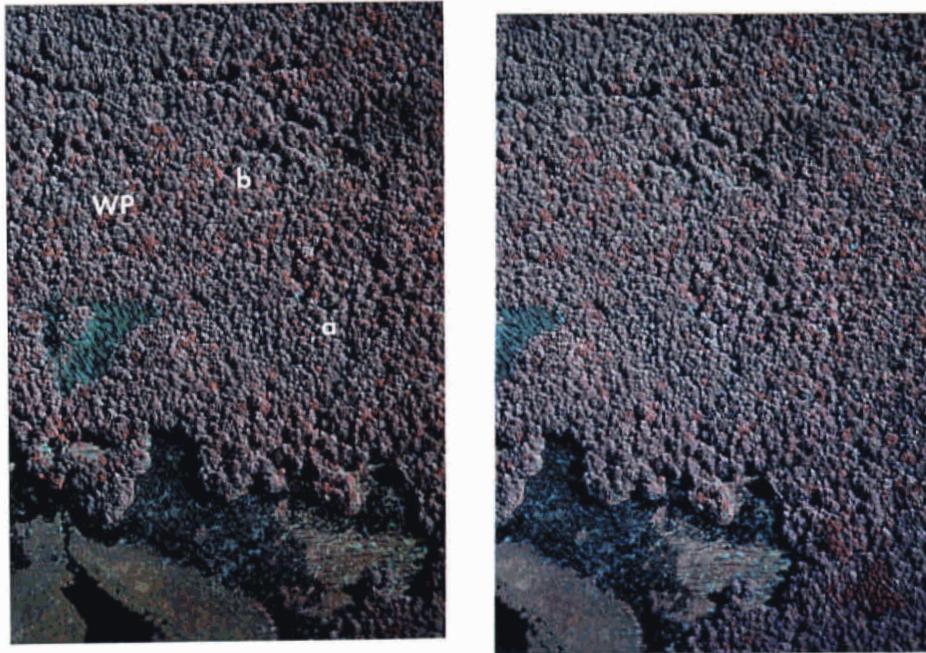
In comparison with Red Oak (a possible confusion at smaller scales), SM/B/YB has a more uneven canopy and crowns that are often equally large, but softer in texture.



# Eastern White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*)

**Composition:** Eastern white pine constitutes a majority of the stocking and characteristically occurs in pure stands.

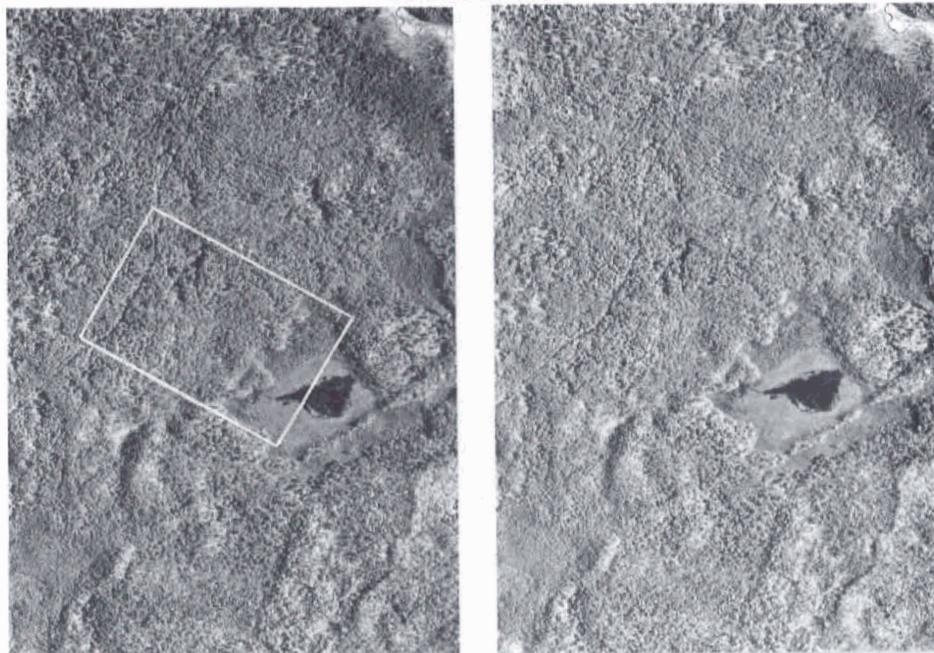


Bear Brook State Park, NH; 21 August 1986; a=WP 100%, b=WP 75%  
1:6000

**Identifying features:** Eastern White Pine crowns are large and visibly star-shaped in vertical view, and often the most prominent in a stand. Crown color and texture is soft, typically creating a soft stand texture. Color is the lightest of all the conifers (except hemlock in some cases). The type can range from pure, dense stands to large individual stems widely spaced among other species. Colors in this example are shifted toward blue. Often, the white pine is a much lighter grey in CIR than shown here (refer to Figures N or Q).

1:20000

28 October 1974



# EASTERN WHITE PINE

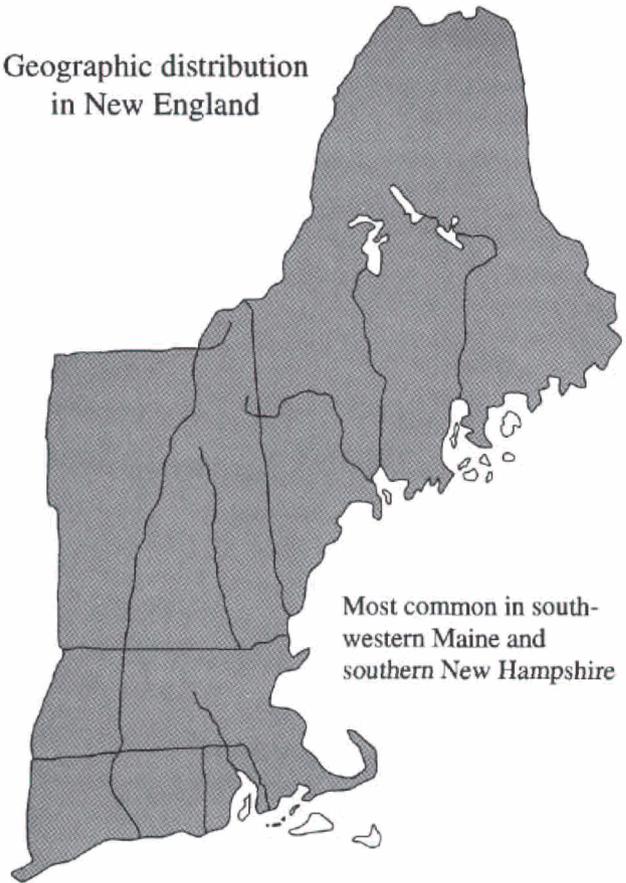
## Ecological relations

Relative values characterizing the intensity of each factor at which a species prevails (1 = low, 5 = high)

WP 



## Geographic distribution in New England

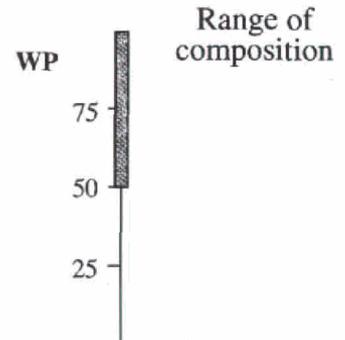


**Common situation:** Grows on many sites, but is usually associated with lighter textured soils. Often represents first growth after old fields.

**Boundaries:** Usually merges gradually with adjacent types. Occasionally, if the type is a remnant from an old field, the old square boundaries of the field may still be evident.

**Associate species:** On lighter soils, red pine, pitch pine, grey birch, aspen, red maple, pin cherry, and white oak. On heavier soils, white birch, black birch, yellow birch, black cherry, white ash, red oak, sugar maple, basswood, hemlock, red spruce, balsam fir, white spruce, and northern white-cedar.

**Comparisons:** Where white pine has not developed its distinctive star-shape, as can occur in dense plantations, it may be distinguished from the other pines by color. The White Pine type is lighter than Red Pine and much less green in CIR than Pitch Pine. For a good color comparison between the pines, see Figure N.

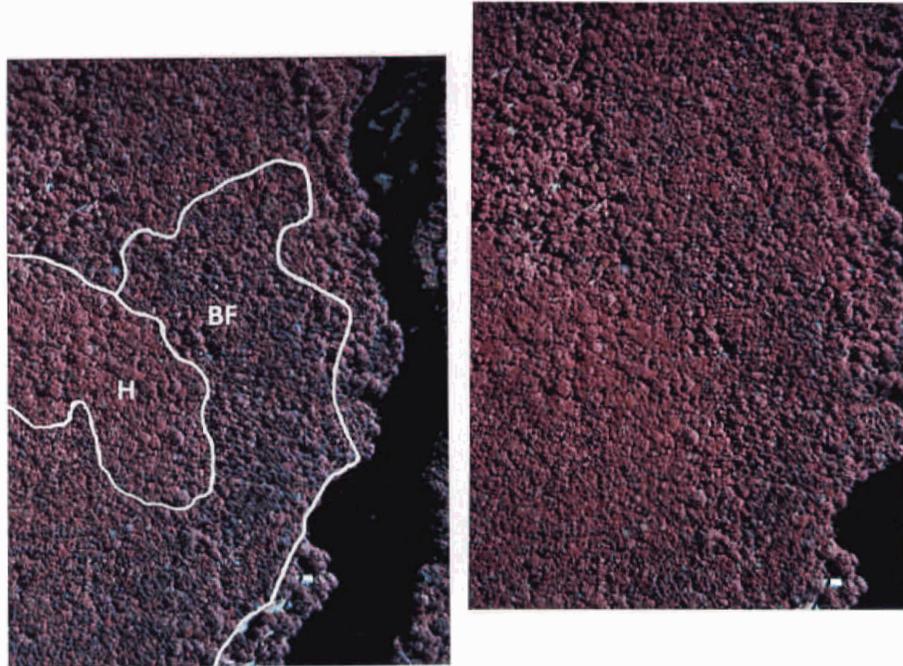


WP

# Eastern Hemlock

(*Tsuga canadensis*)

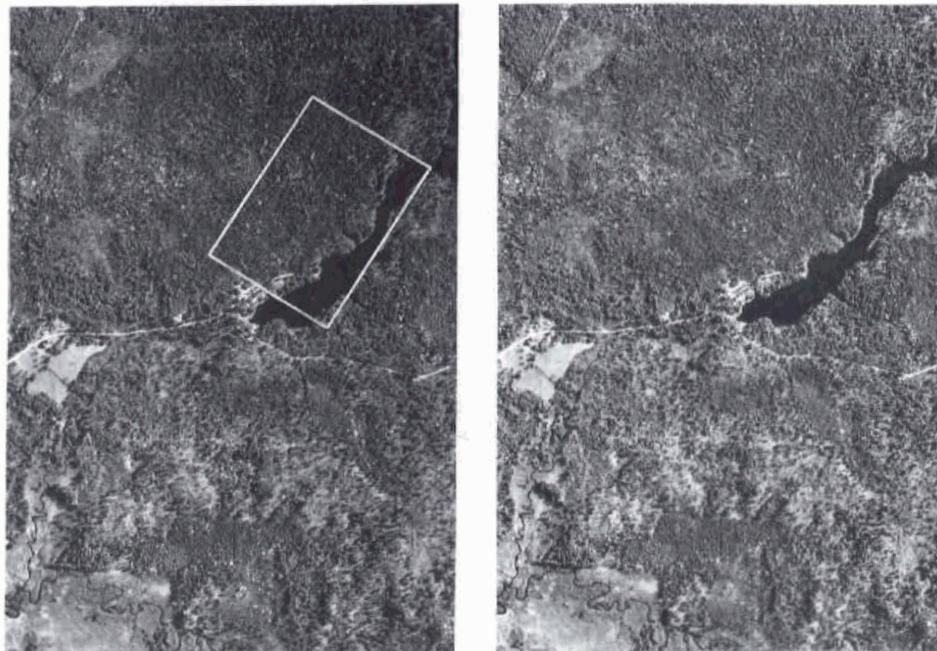
**Composition:** Eastern hemlock is pure or constitutes a majority of the stocking.



Pine River State Forest, NH; 31 August 1986; H 80%  
1:6000

**Identifying features:** Eastern Hemlock has a very indistinct, light, soft texture. Its rounded crowns usually merge indistinguishably unless accompanied by changes in the canopy height. The shiny foliage and high reflectance create a very light tone, often a very light pink, almost a hardwood shade, in vertical view. Dominant hemlock individuals, especially if viewed obliquely, may show a distinct conical crown. Internal crown shadowing can also give these hemlock a slightly darker and more green-grey color in CIR; such a crown is distinguishable from a spruce by its fuzzy, diffuse appearance, and from a pine by its conical shape.

1:20000  
28 October 1970

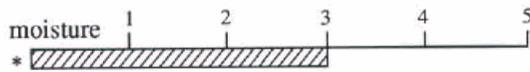


# EASTERN HEMLOCK

## Ecological relations

Relative values characterizing the intensity of each factor at which a species prevails (1 = low, 5 = high)

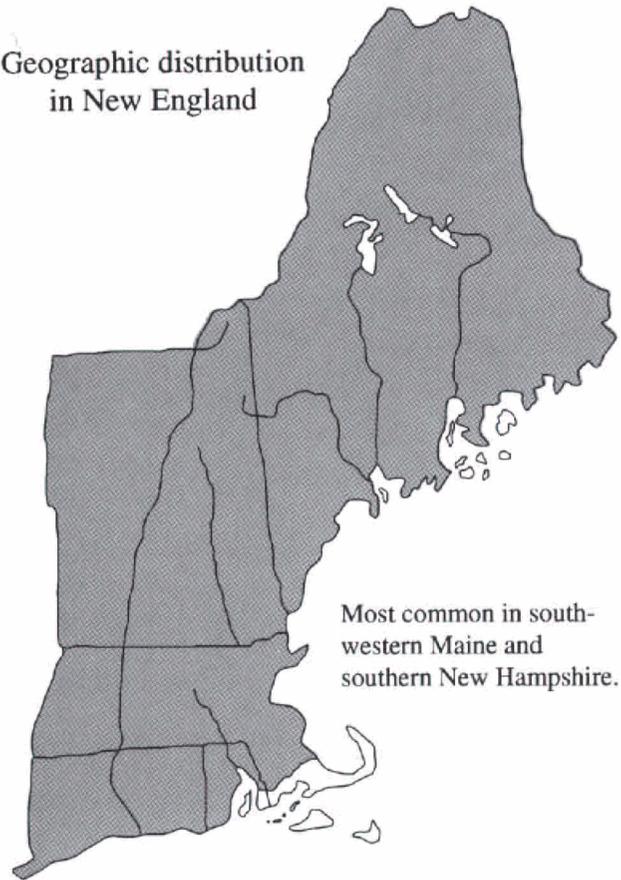
H 



\* Found under a wide range of conditions. The moderate rating is a result of averaging.



## Geographic distribution in New England



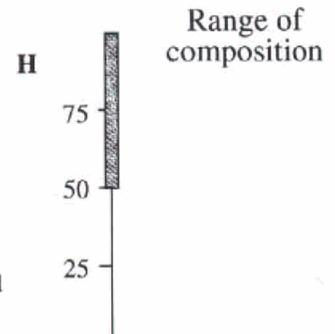
Most common in southwestern Maine and southern New Hampshire.

**Common situation:** Moist to very moist soils but with good drainage. Common on outwash and shallow bedrock at low elevations. Most commonly a species that occupies the lower strata of mixed forests.

**Boundaries:** Merges with, or more often becomes the understory of, adjacent types.

**Associate species:** Commonly, white pine, balsam fir, red spruce, sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch. Often, red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar, basswood, black cherry, red maple, and white ash.

**Comparisons:** The interpreter may dismiss Hemlock as a hardwood type, because of its light pink color in many CIR exposures. Hemlock, however, has a much fuzzier, more indistinct texture than any of the hardwood types (see Fig. P). A pure beech stand also has a fuzzy, hazy appearance. However, beech usually has a more uniform canopy and more rounded crowns, while Hemlock usually has some emergent, conical crowns, and a less even canopy.



H