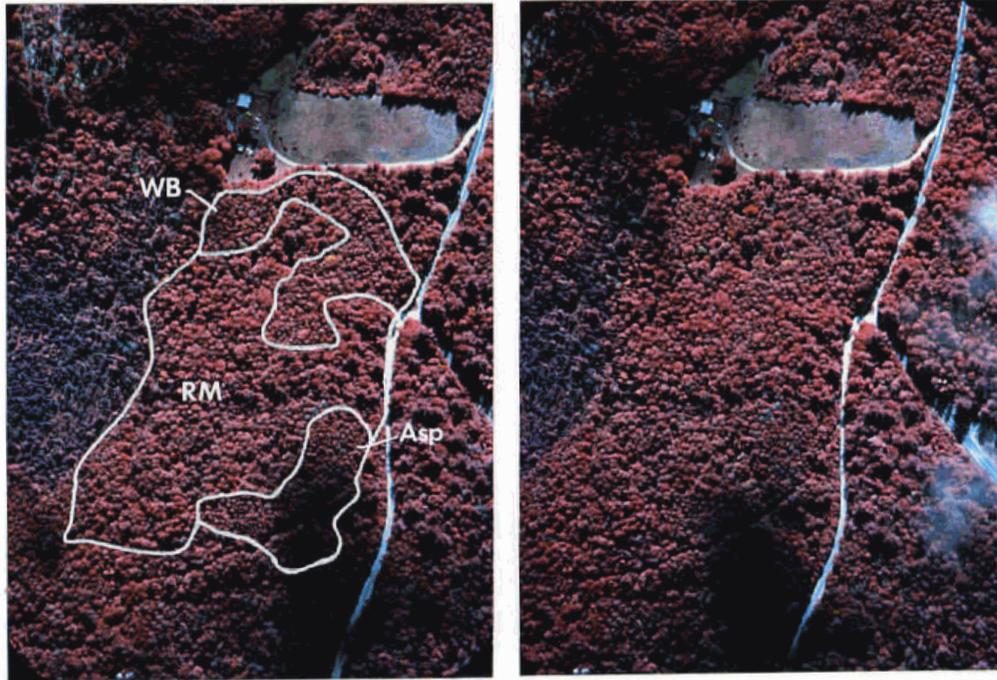


Aspen

(*Populus tremuloides*, *Populus grandidentata*)

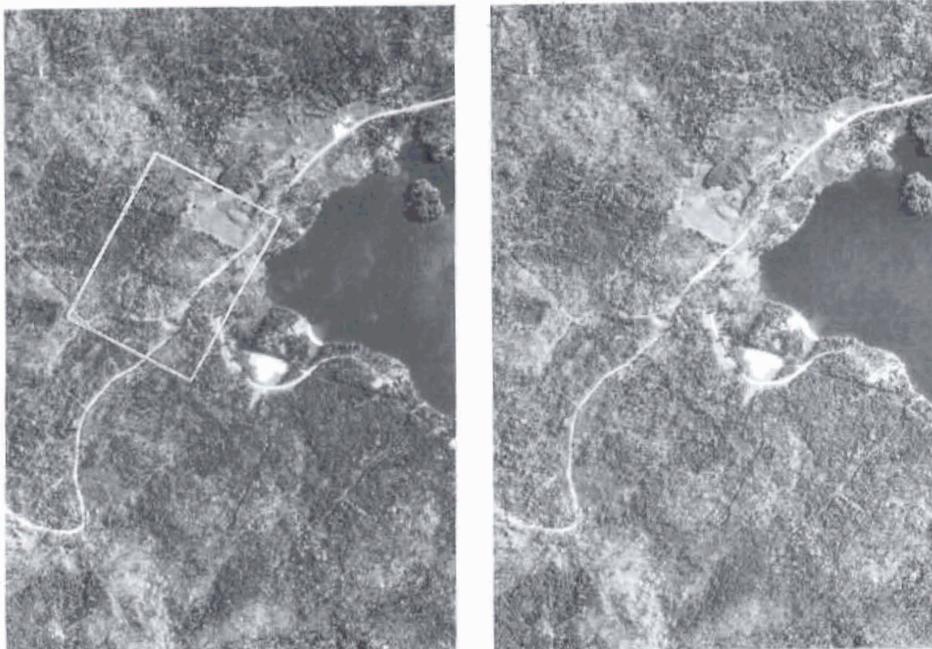
Composition: Quaking (trembling) aspen and bigtooth aspen together constitute a majority of the stocking in this widespread type. Quaking aspen is the predominant species and may occur in extensive pure stands. Bigtooth aspen may be a locally abundant component.



Forest Lake State Park, NH; 31 August 1986; Asp 55%
1:6000

Identifying features: Aspen has a very small, compact hardwood crown, creating a canopy that rarely becomes completely closed. Individual crowns can be distinguished, and the very light-colored upper trunk and limbs may occasionally be visible. In CIR, the color is soft and typically a tan shade of the typical hardwood pink. Aspen is common in association with white birch and may be mistaken for that type.

1:20000
19 October 1970

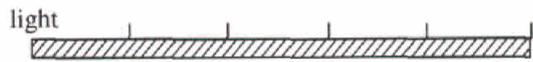
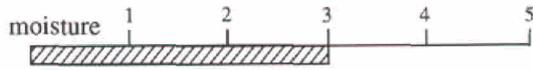


ASPEN

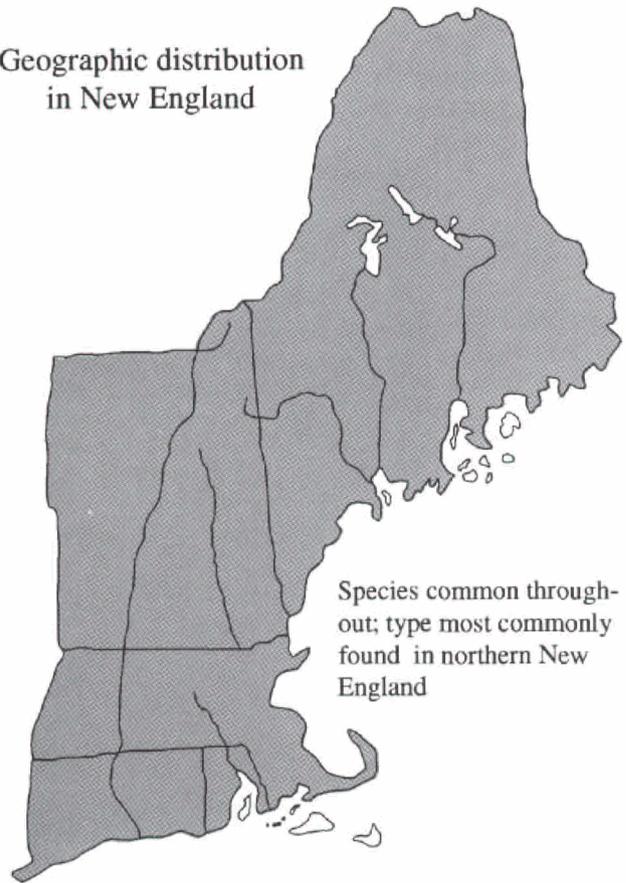
Ecological relations

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

Asp 



Geographic distribution in New England



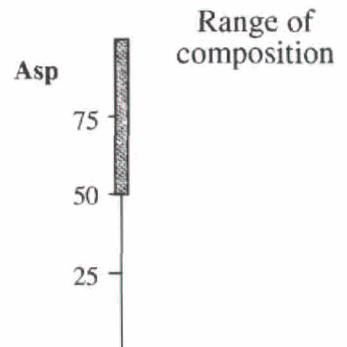
Species common throughout; type most commonly found in northern New England

Common situation: Occurs chiefly as a pioneer type on burns and cleared areas, less frequently colonizing abandoned fields and pastures.

Boundaries: Often merges into the White Birch type.

Associate species: Commonly, white birch, and pin cherry. Occasionally, sugar maple, yellow birch, basswood, hophornbeam, balsam poplar, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, jack pine, red pine, and white pine.

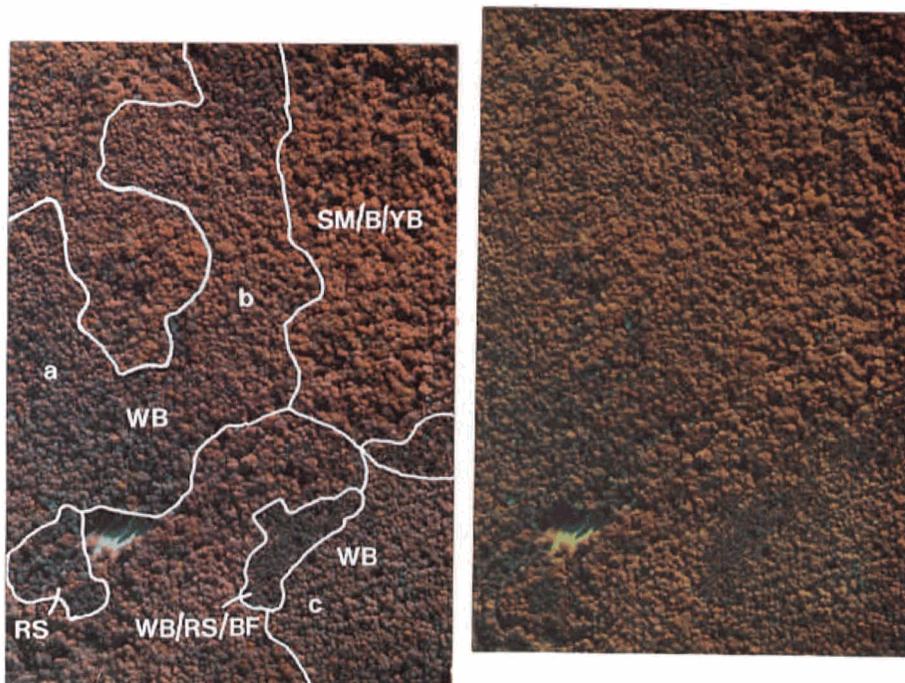
Comparisons: In comparison with the White Birch type, the Aspen type is somewhat more tan in CIR, and crowns tend to be more compact and defined. For another example of Aspen, see page SM or Figure O.



White Birch

(*Betula papyrifera*)

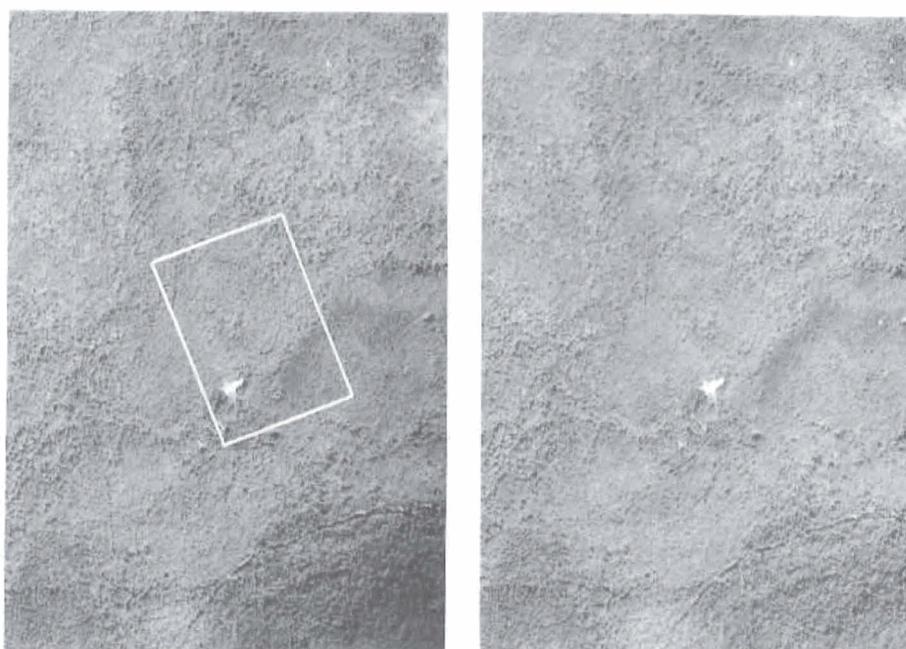
Composition: White birch constitutes a majority of the stocking; it may also occur in pure stands.



Cardigan State Forest, NH; 31 August 1986; a=WB 60%, b=75%, c=90%
1:6000

Identifying features: White Birch is made up of very small crowns, noticeably smaller than all of its associate hardwood species except aspen. In CIR, color may be tan or orange, depending upon exposure of the crowns in the canopy. Glimpses of the white trunk and main branches are identifiers at the larger scales.

1:20000
2 September 1970



WHITE BIRCH

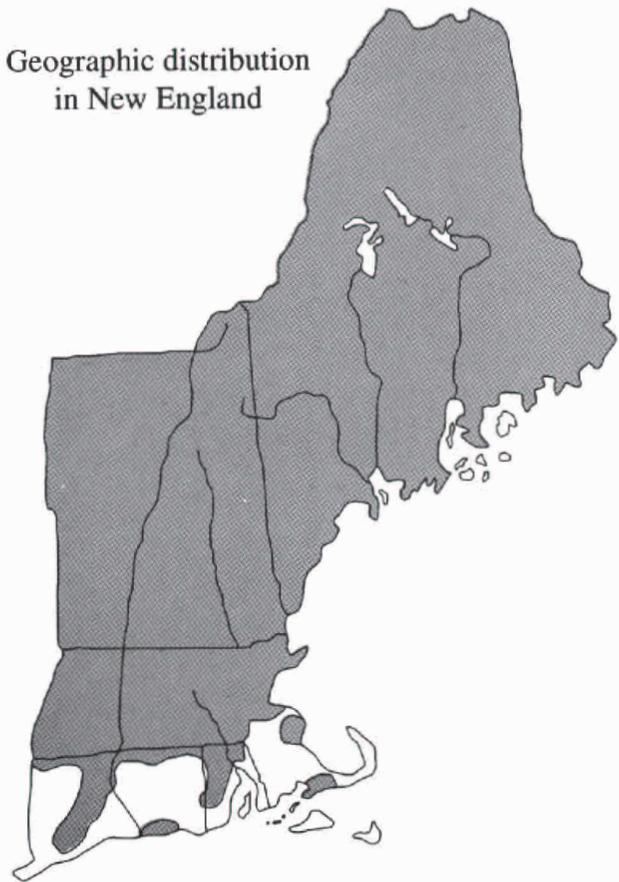
Ecological relations

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

WB 



Geographic distribution in New England

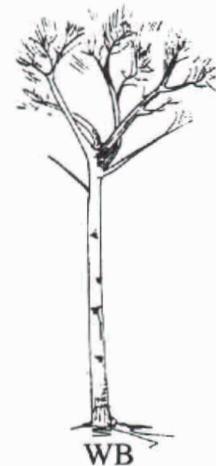
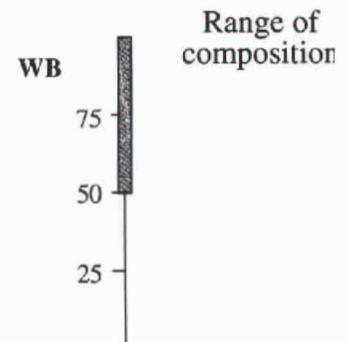


Common situation: Often occurs as a pioneer type, revegetating land disturbed by wildfire or clearcutting. Large stands of pure White Birch are uncommon.

Boundaries: Merges with adjacent types.

Associate species: Aspen, pin cherry, yellow birch, grey birch, sugar maple, red maple, red oak, and white pine. In the north, red spruce, black spruce, white spruce, and balsam fir.

Comparisons: For an example of a cove stand of the White Birch type, refer to page RS. In comparison with the Aspen type, the crowns of White Birch are less tan and less compact and defined. White Birch is often more orange in CIR than the example photo demonstrates. See Figure S for an example.



WB

Hershey, Rachel Riemann; Befort, William A. 1995. **Aerial photo guide to New England forest cover types**. Gen. Tech. Rep. NE-195. Radnor, PA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. 70 p.

Presents color infrared photos in stereo pairs for the identification of New England forest cover types. Depicts range maps, ecological relations, and range of composition for each forest cover type described. The guide is designed to assist the needs of interpreters of medium to large-scale color infrared aerial photography.

Keywords: photo interpretation, forest cover type identification, aerial photography, color infrared, forest cover types.

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