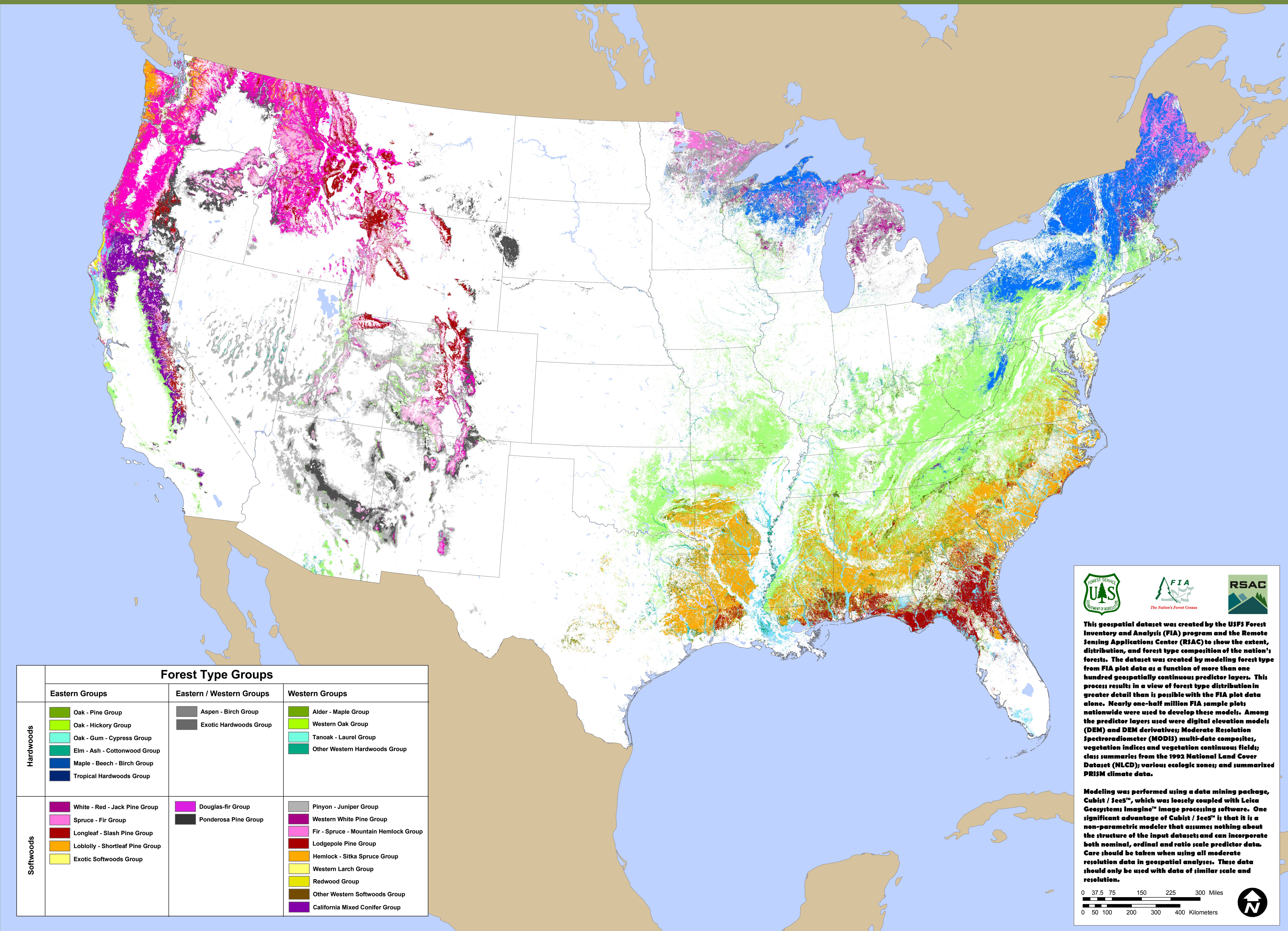





# National Forest Type Groups



	Forest Type Groups		
	Eastern Groups	Eastern / Western Groups	Western Groups
Hardwoods	<div></div> Oak - Pine Group	<div></div> Aspen - Birch Group	<div></div> Alder - Maple Group
	<div></div> Oak - Hickory Group	<div></div> Exotic Hardwoods Group	<div></div> Western Oak Group
	<div></div> Oak - Gum - Cypress Group		<div></div> Tanoak - Laurel Group
	<div></div> Elm - Ash - Cottonwood Group		<div></div> Other Western Hardwoods Group
	<div></div> Maple - Beech - Birch Group		
	<div></div> Tropical Hardwoods Group		
Softwoods	<div></div> White - Red - Jack Pine Group	<div></div> Douglas-fir Group	<div></div> Pinyon - Juniper Group
	<div></div> Spruce - Fir Group	<div></div> Ponderosa Pine Group	<div></div> Western White Pine Group
	<div></div> Longleaf - Slash Pine Group		<div></div> Fir - Spruce - Mountain Hemlock Group
	<div></div> Loblolly - Shortleaf Pine Group		<div></div> Lodgepole Pine Group
	<div></div> Exotic Softwoods Group		<div></div> Hemlock - Sitka Spruce Group
			<div></div> Western Larch Group
			<div></div> Redwood Group
			<div></div> Other Western Softwoods Group
			<div></div> California Mixed Conifer Group



**This geospatial dataset was created by the USFS Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program and the Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC) to show the extent, distribution, and forest type composition of the nation's forests. The dataset was created by modeling forest type from FIA plot data as a function of more than one hundred geospatially continuous predictor layers. This process results in a view of forest type distribution in greater detail than is possible with the FIA plot data alone. Nearly one-half million FIA sample plots nationwide were used to develop these models. Among the predictor layers used were digital elevation models (DEM) and DEM derivatives; Moderate Resolution Spectroradiometer (MODIS) multi-date composites; vegetation indices; and vegetation continuous fields; class summaries from the 1992 National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD); various ecologic zones; and summarized PRISM climate data.**

**Modeling was performed using a data mining package, Cubist / See5™, which was loosely coupled with Leica Geosystems Imagine™ image processing software. One significant advantage of Cubist / See5™ is that it is a non-parametric modeler that assumes nothing about the structure of the input datasets and can incorporate both nominal, ordinal and ratio scale predictor data. Care should be taken when using all moderate resolution data in geospatial analyses. These data should only be used with data of similar scale and resolution.**

0 37.5 75 150 225 300 Miles

0 50 100 200 300 400 Kilometers

