

TWO-THIRDS OF VIRGINIA



Virginia Cooperative Extension Service
Virginia Tech and Virginia State
Virginia's Land-grant Universities
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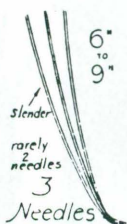
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SELECTED TREES OF VIRGINIA



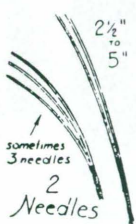
White Pine

White Oak



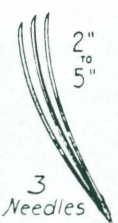
Loblolly Pine

Chestnut Oak



Shortleaf Pine

Red Oak



Pitch pine

Black Oak



Eastern hemlock



Scarlet Oak



Sweet Gum



Yellow Poplar



Sycamore



Hickory



Slippery Elm



Sassafras





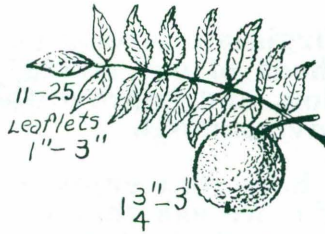
Flowering Dogwood

Black Gum



White Ash

American Holly



Beech

Black Walnut



Red Maple

Bald Cypress

WELCOME TO VIRGINIA

We hope you will enjoy your visit to the Commonwealth. To assist you in this endeavor, we have developed this factual, yet interesting, brochure on Virginia's forests. Detailed information can be obtained through the Virginia Division of Forestry or the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service.

Here are a few facts about Virginia's Forests:

- * 64 percent (16,400,000 acres) of Virginia's total land area is forested.
- * Virginia's forests support a billion-dollar-a-year industry—one of Virginia's largest industries.
- * 64,000 Virginians, one out of five workers, are employed by the forest industry.
- * 80 percent of Virginia's forest land is owned by individual private landowners.
- * Virginia's forests protect the watersheds of our rivers, provide recreation, and improve the quality of our environment.

We hope you enjoy your visit to Virginia. We ask that you help us protect our forests by being careful with your cigarettes, matches, and camp fires.

Virginia Extension



Community Resource
Development

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and



VIRGINIA'S FORESTS

Few states have a greater variety of forest trees than has Virginia. In the Dismal Swamp, the forest is much like swamp forests found in Florida and other states of the deep south. Gums, bald-cypress, and red maple are characteristic species. There is even some Spanish moss. On our higher mountains, we find spruce and fir forests similar to those that make up much of the Canadian forest. Between these extremes we find most of the tree species that are native to the eastern United States. Among them are our important loblolly, shortleaf and Virginia pines, 20 or so oaks, half a dozen hickories, elms, birches, maples, ashes, and gums, as well as American beech, Eastern red cedar, yellow poplar, black walnut, and many others.

Included in this selection are some of the most useful trees to be found anywhere: Loblolly pine is used for lumber, pulpwood, poles, piling, and plywood. Yellow poplar is the giant in the hardwood forests of the East. Its heartwood is yellow and its sapwood white. Its light weight, ease of taking paint, and its excellent turning and planing properties make it a much-sought-after tree for a variety of uses. It is used in the furniture industry of our state for veneer panels and turnings. Black walnut is a most versatile wood and, foot for foot, among the most valuable. It is heavy, hard, and strong. It works easily and takes a beautiful finish. Although outstanding for many uses, and once abundant, walnut is used now largely for furniture, cabinet work, and gunstocks. Pioneers built miles of fence with walnut rails.

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