

■ Coniferous forests are mainly found in broad circumpolar belt across the northern hemisphere and on mountain ranges where low temperatures limit the growing season to a few months each year - thus too unfavorable for most hardwoods



Boreal, Canadian Rockies, Alberta



Taiga, Siberia

• Average daily temperature of 10°C is found in fewer than 120 days and cold seasons last 6 months. Tundra will form at the northern edge when there are 30 days only of average daily temperature of 10°C and cold season lasts up to 8 months

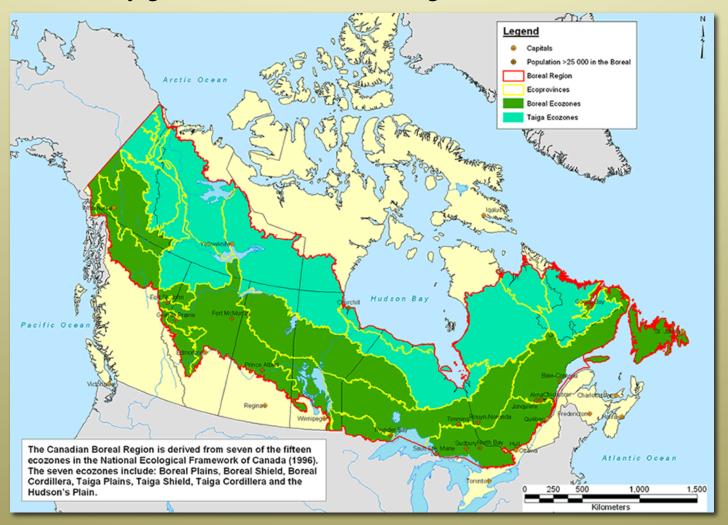


Boreal, Canadian Rockies, Alberta

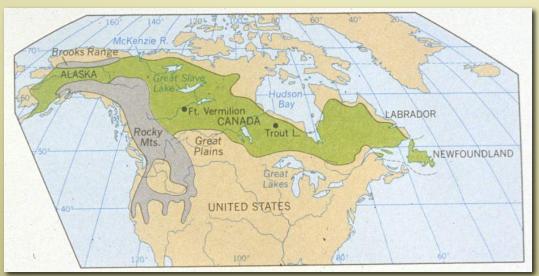


Taiga, Siberia

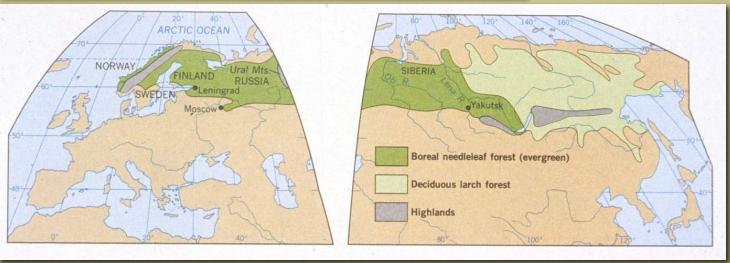
■ The terms boreal and taiga are also used in more specialized sense - species diversity gradient from boreal to taiga to tundra



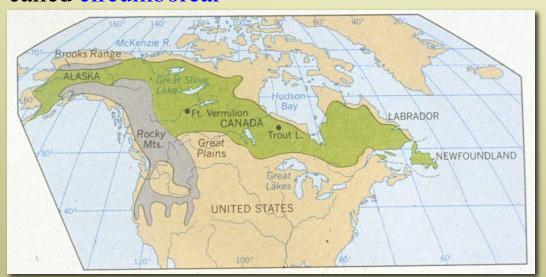
• Extends from Alaska to New Foundland. Furthest north extension at 69° in NW Canada.



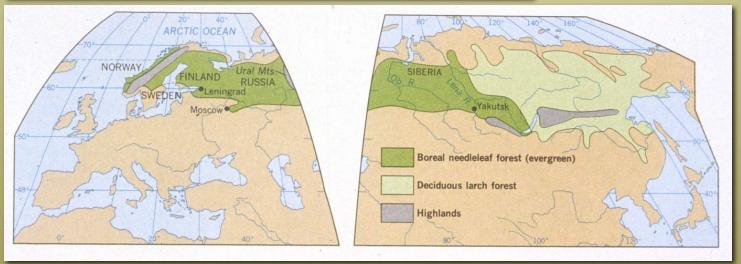
• Extends from eastern
Scandinavia across northern
Asia to the Pacific Ocean.
Furthest north extension at
72° in Siberia.



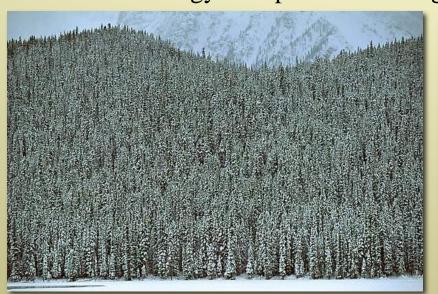
■ The distribution of the biome (and thus individual species) is often called circumboreal



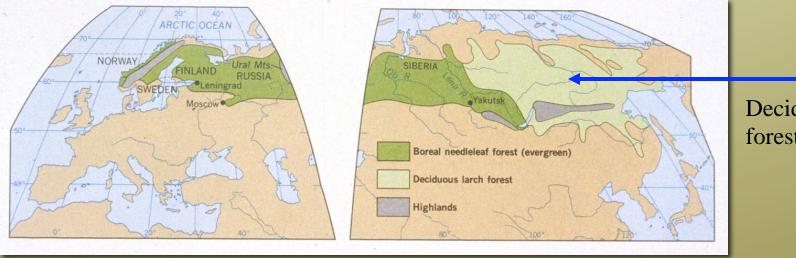
■ The placement of southern continents precludes boreal formations in the southern hemisphere



• Almost all the gymnosperms are evergreen, except *Larix* (larch)

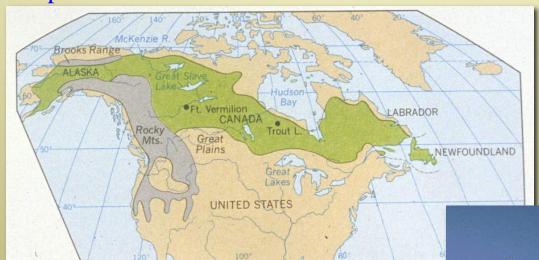


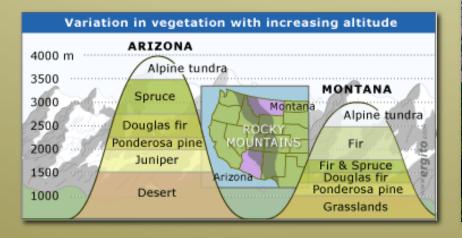




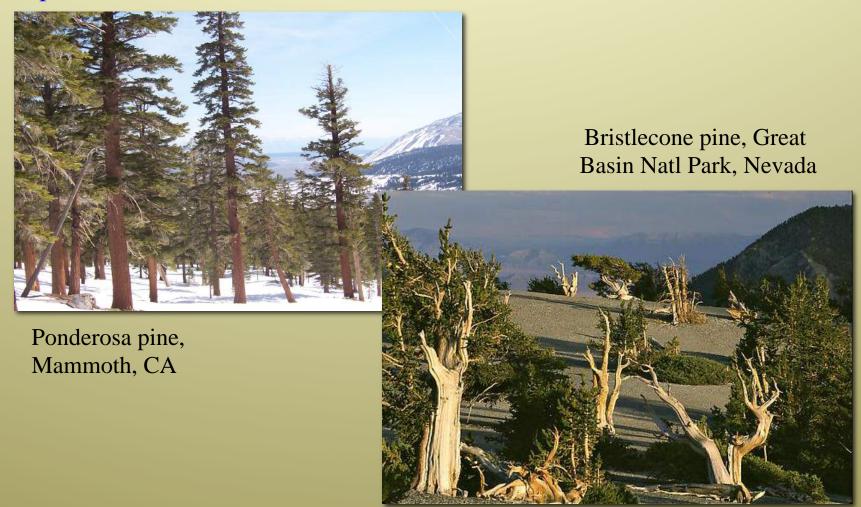
Deciduous forest!

■ The circumboreal biome is closely linked (vegetation and flora) to temperate montane forests

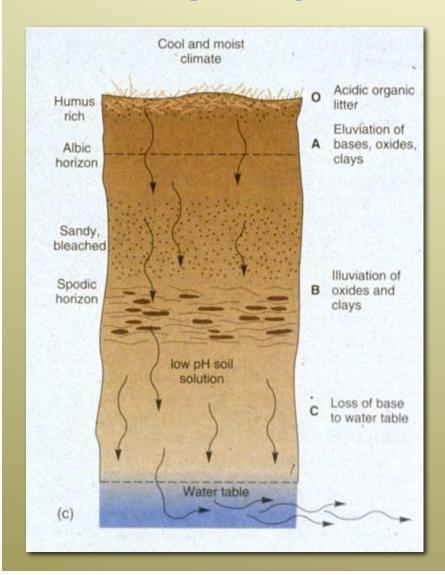




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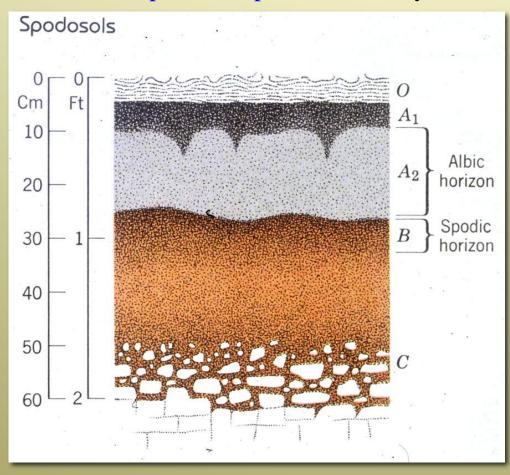
Soil is 'spodosol' [podzol], heavily leached and acidic - infertile!





• Gymnosperm evergreen leaves are heavily protected by tannins, terpenes, and other acids

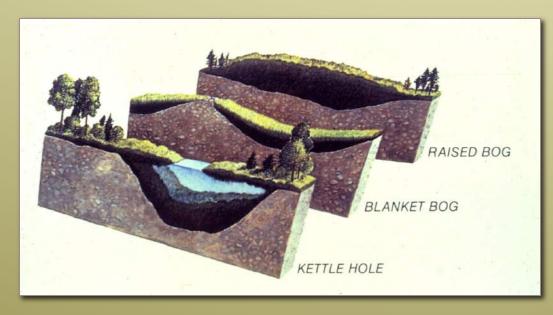
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• A horizon is largely leached and ash-colored due to quartz sand (from glacial scouring)

 Landscape is young due to Pleistocene glacial activity which is reflected in poorly drained water systems - forms complex interactions of forests and various wetlands of fens and bogs



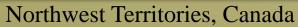


Canadian Shield fens

Boreal forests and fire are closely linked

Hiawatha Natl Forest, U.P. Michigan

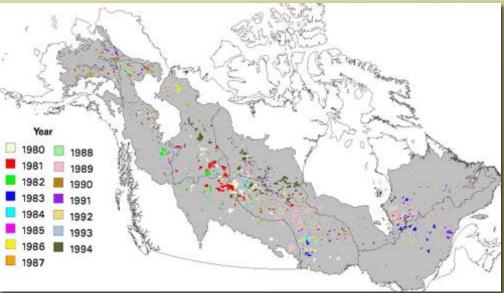






Boreal forests and fire are closely linked - fire frequency is high!





Fire history in North American boreal forests

Jack pine (serotinous cones), jack pine budworm, hymenopteran parasites,

and fire - complex interactions







North American floristics: gymnosperms and few angiosperm hardwoods



Fairbanks, Alaska

North American floristics: white spruce most widespread N Am tree





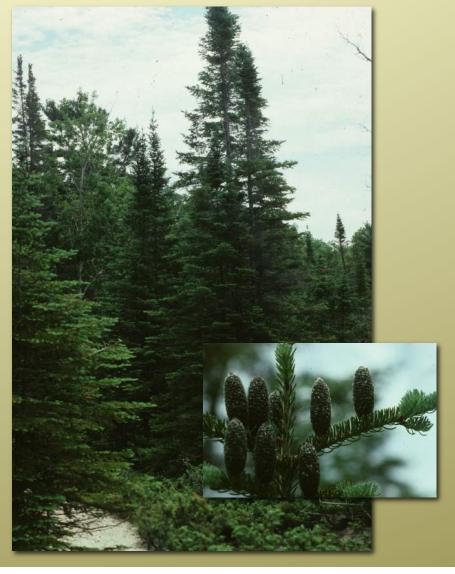
North American floristics: black spruce more specialized on poor soil





North American floristics: balsam fir





North American floristics: lodgepole pine







North American floristics: jack pine







North American floristics: tamarack, larch







North American floristics: white cedar, arbor vitae







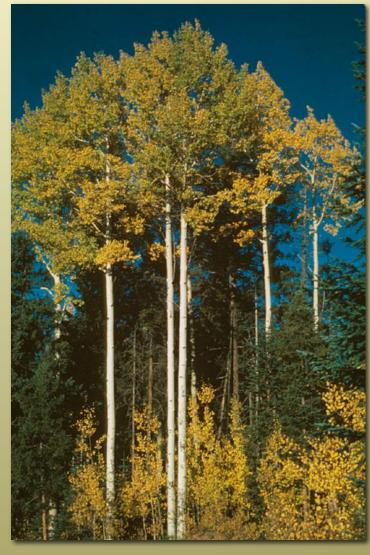
North American floristics: white birch - widespread angiosperm





North American floristics: trembling aspen - widespread angiosperm





North American floristics: ferns diverse



Pteridium aquilinum - bracken fern

• North American floristics: subshrubs - woody plants low to ground, often with mycorrhizal relationships (e.g., Ericaceae)



Linnaea borealis (Caprifoliaceae) - twin flower



Vaccinium vitis-idaea (Ericaceae) - mountain cranberry

North American floristics: herbs



Lycopodium obscurum - ground pine



Trientalis borealis - starflower



Maianthemum canadense - Canada mayflower

North American floristics: mycorrhizal parasites

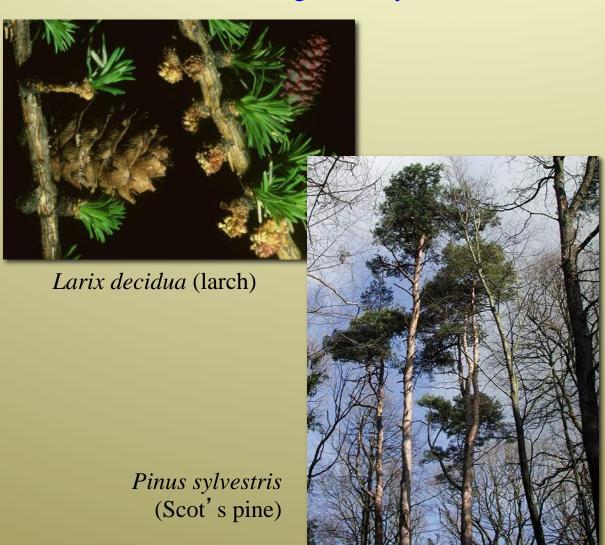


Pyrola (shinleaf) Ericaceae

Monotropa (Indian-pipe) Ericaceae

Corallorhiza (coral root)
Orchidaceae

• Eurasian floristics: significantly less diverse, three dominant trees





Picea abies (Norway spruce)