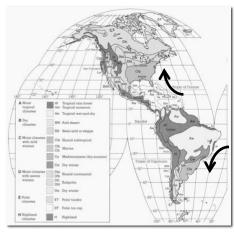


#### **Subtropical Moist Forests**

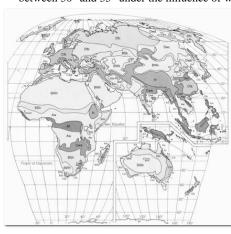
• the moist subtropical forests form on eastern edges of continents between 30° and 35° under the influence of warm tropical ocean currents



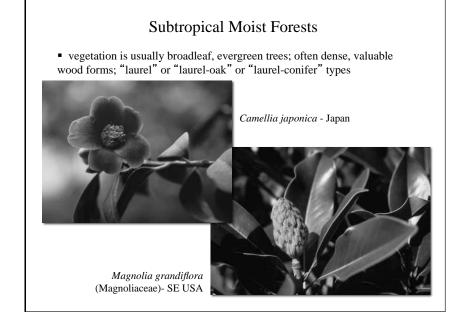
- summers brings copious amounts of rainfall and is oppressively humid and warm; winters bring cooler, sometimes subfreezing weather, but still wet
- SE United States into mountains of Mexico
- Uruguay, south Brazil

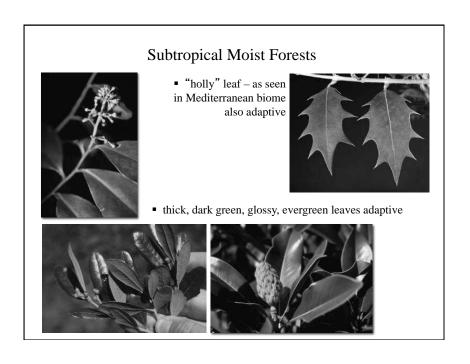
#### **Subtropical Moist Forests**

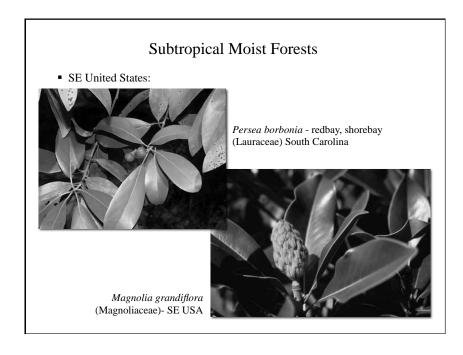
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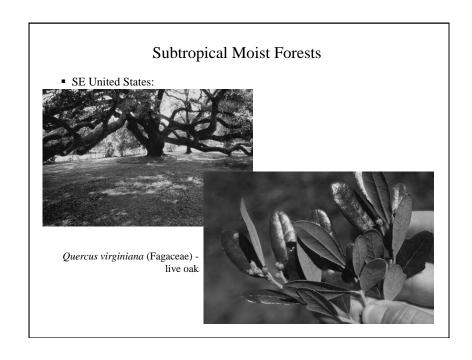


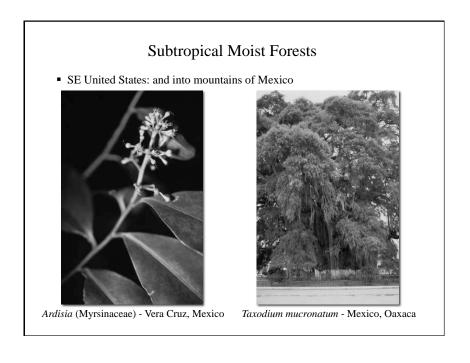
- south Japan, Taiwan, southeastern China
- eastern Australia, North Island
- New Zealand
- southeastern Africa











## **Subtropical Moist Forests**

■ Eastern Asia: conifers common



Chamaecyparis formonsensus - Taiwan



Ginkgo biloba - China

## **Subtropical Moist Forests**

■ Eastern Asia: conifers common









Metasequoia glyptostroboides - dawn redwood (China)

a "living fossil"

## **Subtropical Moist Forests**

• Eastern Asia: oak relatives diverse and dominant



Lithocarpus densiflorus - tanoak Asia (fossils in North America)



## **Subtropical Moist Forests**

■ Eastern Asia: other "laurel-leaved" representatives



Camellia japonica (Theaceae)

Ardisia (Myrsinaceae) common evergreen in south China



## **Subtropical Moist Forests**

■ Eastern Australia, North Island - New Zealand:





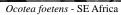
Maud Island, northern-most New Zealand

# **Subtropical Moist Forests**

• SE Africa; Uruguay & S Brazil: only remnants left











Ocotea benthaminana - S. America

## **Subtropical Moist Forests**

■ Eastern Australia, North Island - New Zealand:

Agathis (Araucariaceae) -Australia, New Zealand



Cordyline australis - cabbage trees, New Zealand

