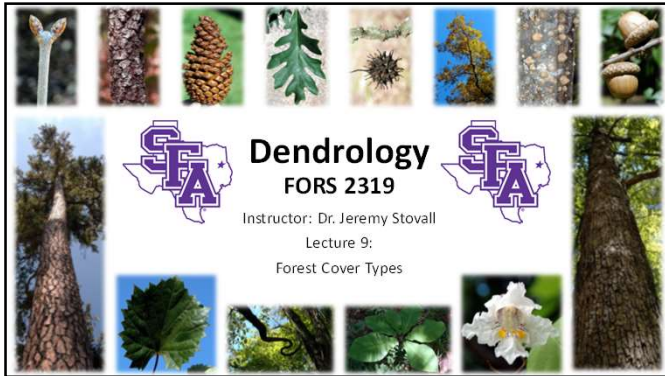




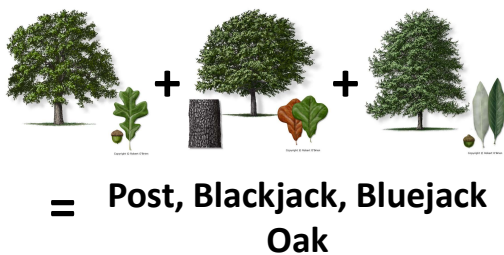
What Is A Forest Cover Type?



FORS 2319 Lecture 9 Revised 08.14.2026

2

How Are Cover Types Formed?



FORS 2319 Lecture 9 Revised 08.14.2026

3

Bluejack Oak

Fagaceae *Quercus incana*

- Alternate simple leaves 2 to 4 inches long, 0.5 to 1 inch wide
- Entire margins, bristle tipped apex, white wooly below
- Acorn 0.5 inch diameter, brown, cap covering 1/3 nut
- Slender, initially hairy and light brown, later hairless
- Dark, often nearly black, blocky, rough early

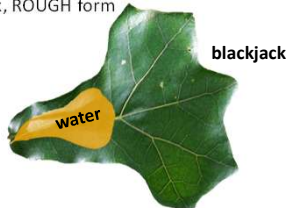
FORS 2310 Lecture 9 Revised 08.14.2026

4

Blackjack Oak

Fagaceae *Quercus marilandica*

- Water oak leaves, BUT WAY TOO BIG
- DARK bark, ROUGH form



FORS 2310 Lecture 9 Revised 08.14.2026

5

Why Use Cover Types?



FORS 2310 Lecture 9 Revised 08.14.2026

6

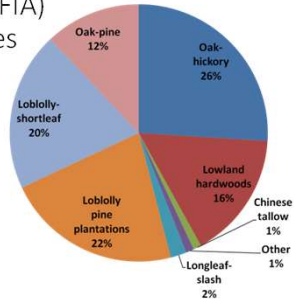
Why Use Cover Types in Dendro?



FORS 2319 Lecture 9 Revised 08.14.2026

7

East Texas (FIA) 12.1 M acres



FORS 2319 Lecture 9 Revised 08.14.2026

8

Why Use Cover Types in Dendro?

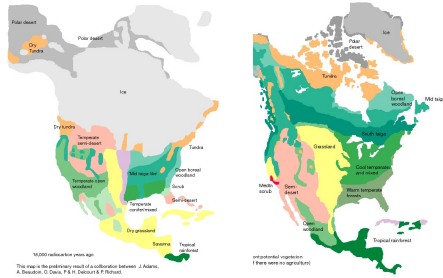
- Forest cover types depend on SITE
- If you learn site, you'll learn cover types
- If you learn cover types, you'll learn site
- Vegetation both modifies site and is a product of site
 - Biota is a soil forming factor
 - This is a long-term process
 - 1000's of years



FORS 2319 Lecture 9 Revised 08.14.2026

9

18,000 Years Ago VS. Present



FORS 2310 Lecture 9 Revised 08.14.2026

13

Individually Assorting Species



FORS 2310 Lecture 9 Revised 08.14.2026

14