





A FOREST IN TRANSITION

A mountain pine beetle outbreak—triggered by extended drought, warmer winters, and aging forest—has killed millions of trees across the western U.S.



CHANGES TO COME

People and wildlife will continue to benefit from the new forest.

A landscape with different species and ages of trees will be more resistant and resilient in the face of future threats, and it will meet the needs of a variety of animals. Snowshoe hare, for example, prefer young trees that grow after a disturbance.

Many birds, including nuthatches and several species of woodpeckers, prefer decaying trees and are specialists at pulling insects out of holes with their long, strong bills.

SIGNS OF RENEWAL

Beetle outbreaks are natural processes and are one of nature's ways of renewing forests. As you travel, you may see entire hillsides with dead trees. But look closely and you will also see small pines and other species such as aspen, fir and spruce that are green and healthy. Thanks to the miracle of nature, a new forest moves in to

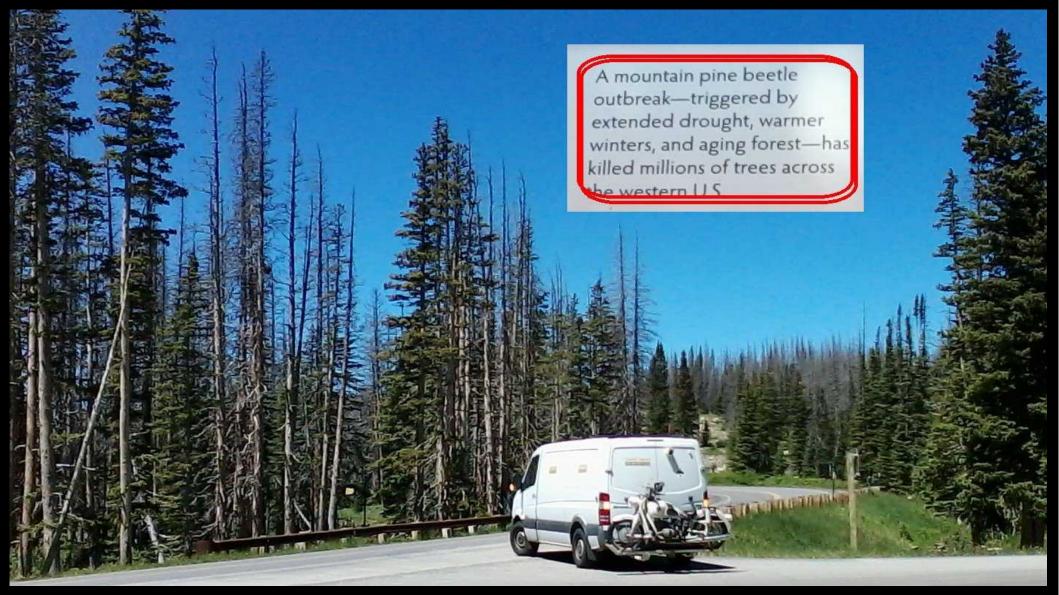
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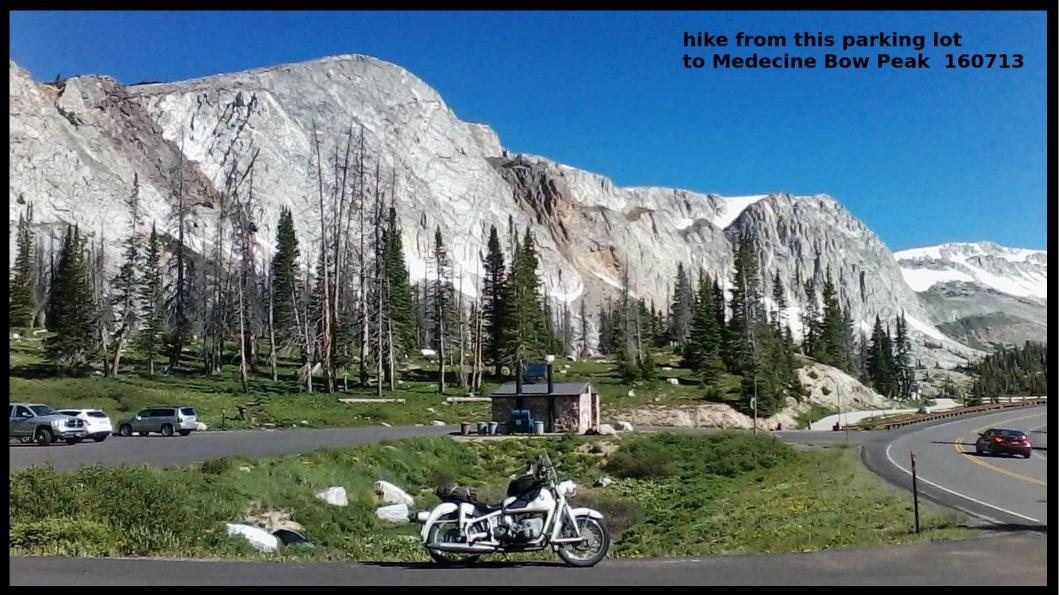












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