

Hermits Peak Calf Canyon Fire Preliminary Species List

Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) Ponderosa pine forests are widely distributed throughout the area impacted by the fire.

Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) Grows in association with ponderosa pine in dry mixed conifer forest, and in association with white fir in wet mixed conifer forest.

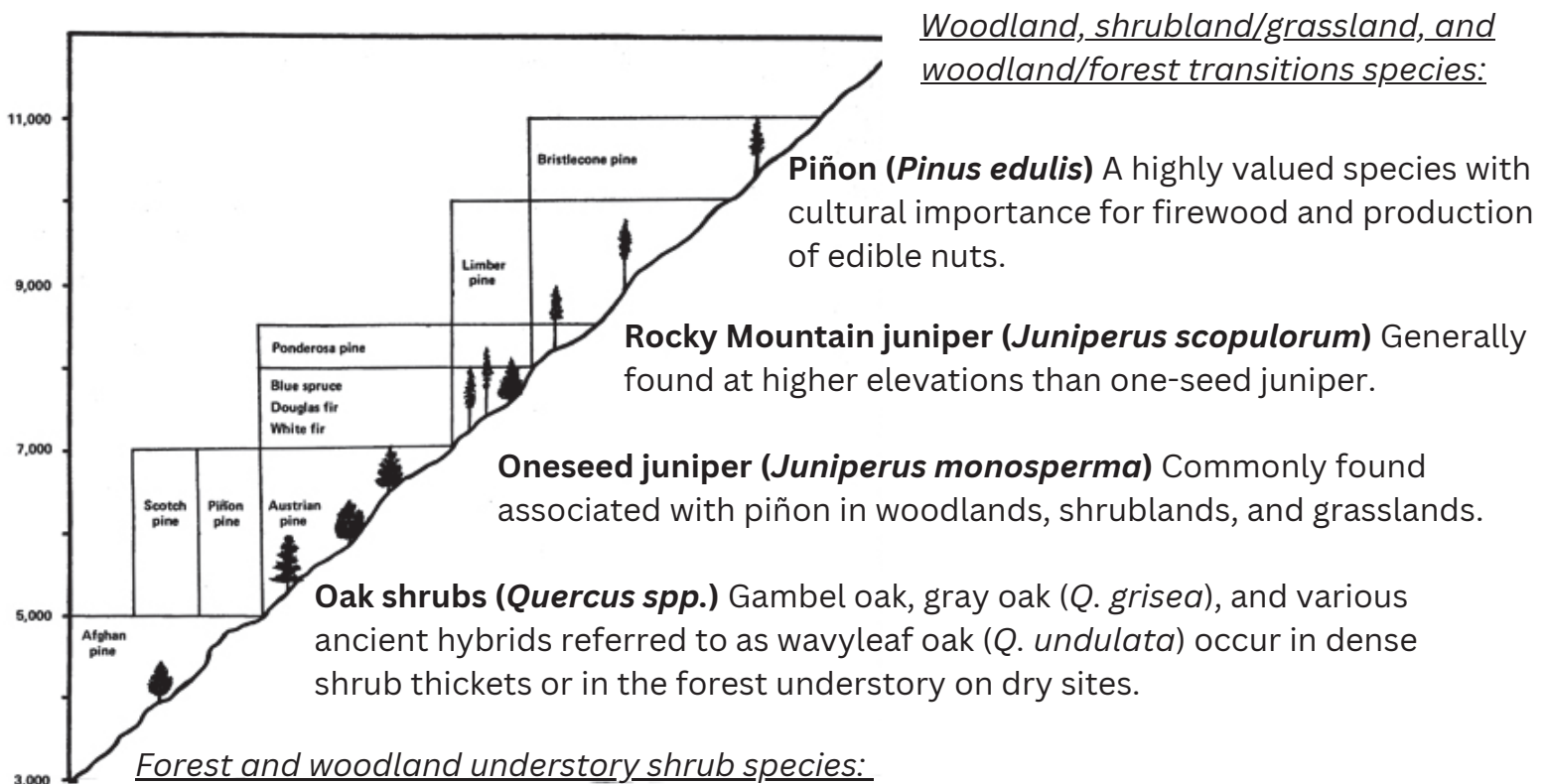
White fir (*Abies concolor*) Generally found within wet mixed conifer forests in the northern portions of the fire area at higher elevations and on north/east facing slopes.

Limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*) Occurring on dry and rocky sites throughout the middle and higher elevation areas within the fire, limber pine is drought tolerant and long-lived.

Bristlecone pine (*Pinus aristata*) One of New Mexico's oldest living trees, found in the highest elevations within the fire area on rocky outcrops.

Quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) An important deciduous component of mixed conifer forests impacted by the fire. Regeneration is occurring naturally within mixed conifer forest at higher elevations.

Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*) A deciduous shrub or a small tree, it regenerates vigorously post-fire in the lower and middle elevations of the fire. In some areas that were dominated by ponderosa pine before the fire, Gambel oak will likely become the dominant species.



Mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*), Skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*)

Riparian species:

Coyote willow (*Salix exigua*), Narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), Rio Grande cottonwood (*Populus deltoides ssp. wislizenii*)