



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation  
5th Floor, Hunt Library  
Carnegie Mellon University  
4909 Frew Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890  
Contact: Archives  
Telephone: 412-268-2434  
Email: [huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu](mailto:huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu)  
Web site: [www.huntbotanical.org](http://www.huntbotanical.org)

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#### *About the Institute*

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Deciduous forest made up  
of 4 major species

M.M. occupies central position

Others derived from it as a  
result of migrations  
induced by climatic change

Locate on map.

Physical features -

Climate

Soil - mull humus layer

Phylogr. history

Cumberland Mts. appear to be center or optimum for *m. m.*

(While Gr. Smokies have some trees not part of forest of Cumb., & some sp. here reach larger size, *m. m.* does not occupy as great a variety of habitats, more confined to coves - hence foresters' name, Cove hardwoods.

In Cumb. Mts., not confined to coves. Some trees (*S. m.*) reach larger size; tulip as big or bigger.

Complexity of composition  
Composite except - composition  
variety of segregates --

Going away from center  
of m. m. -

no. of diff. segregates decreases.

M. M. finally becomes less  
prevalent

Drawing boundaries of the  
major ass'ns  $\therefore$  more or  
less arbitrary because of  
broad transition belts.

Slides

Composite Concept (2013 trees)

<u>sugar maple</u>	-	20.27%
<u>chestnut</u>	—	12.67
<u>beech</u>	—	12.27
<u>basswood</u>	—	9.15
<u>tulip</u>	—	8.25
<u>hemlock</u>	—	6.85
<u>buckeye</u>	—	6.31
<u>red oak</u>	—	4.67
<u>red maple</u>	—	3.43
<u>white oak</u>	—	2.98

86.85

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- chestnut oak
- hickory
- cucumber tree
- sour gum
- ash
- birch
- mt. magnolia
- wild cherry
- walnut
- butternut