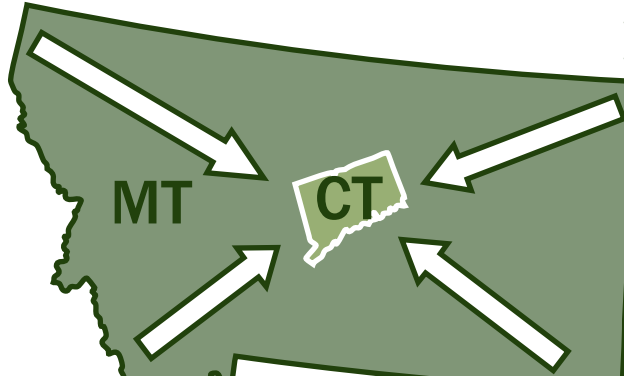


# LONGLEAF PINE IN 2013

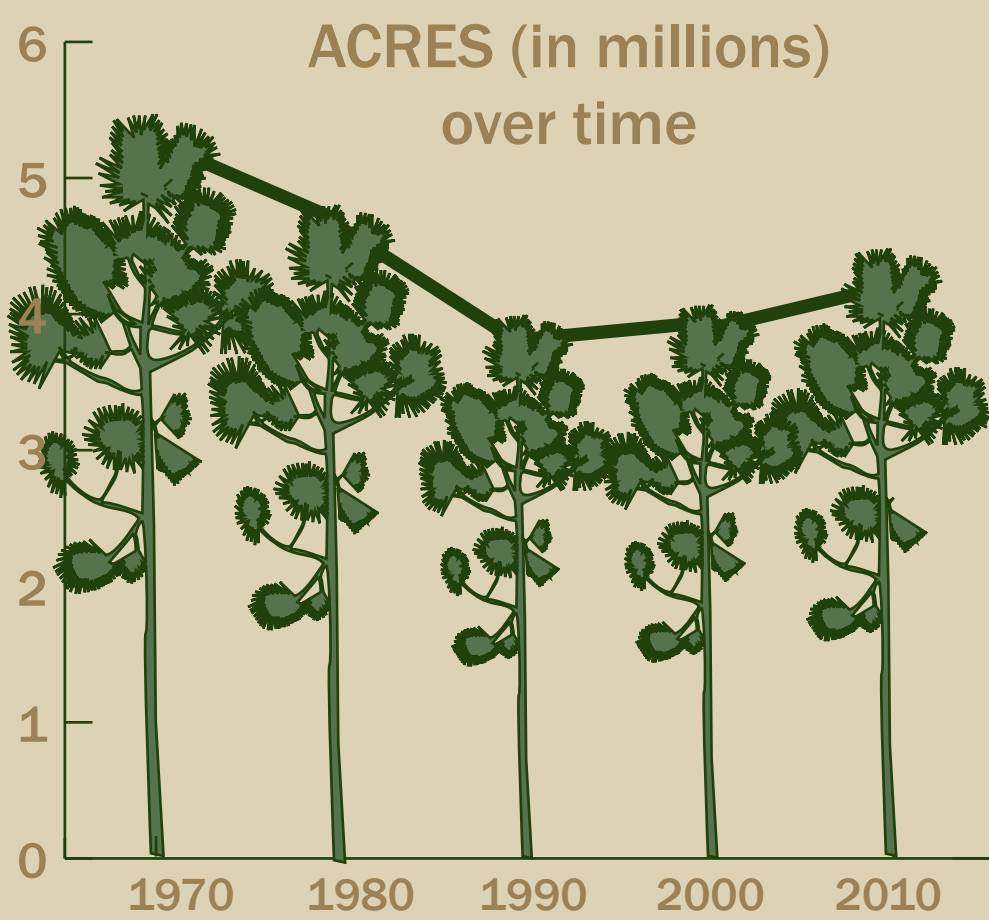
AMERICA'S  
LONGLEAF

Longleaf pine forests once covered **90** million acres from Virginia to Texas. That's roughly the size of Montana.



By the late 1990s, only **3** million acres were left, about the size of Connecticut.

**But longleaf is making a comeback.**



The dedicated work of public and private partners involved in longleaf restoration since the 1980s has successfully halted the century's long decline, resulting in increasing trends over the past decade. Programs like the

## Longleaf Stewardship Fund

have provided \$6 million in 2012 and 2013, and leveraged an additional \$8 million in non-federal funding. 70,000 acres of work was accomplished through the Fund in 2013, and the capacity of local implementation teams was enhanced.

## 1.38 MILLION ACRES

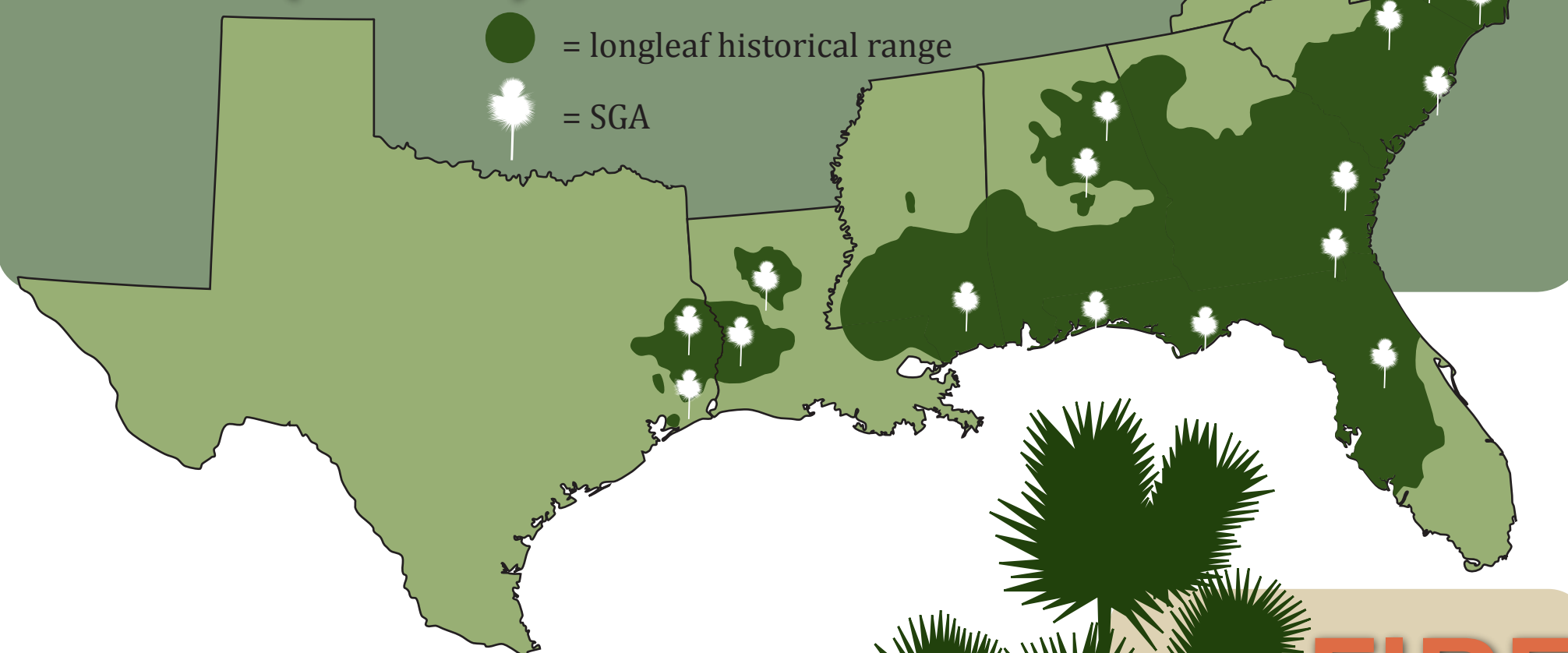
of on-the-ground work was accomplished in 2013,



and 70% of that work was completed in

## Significant Geographic Areas (SGAs)

SGAs are locations that have been identified as critically important for the conservation of longleaf communities, longleaf-dependent species, and biodiversity. Approximately 70% of overall accomplishments occurred in SGAs.



Longleaf pine provides world-class habitat for numerous **at-risk & endangered** species, such as:

**BACHMAN'S SPARROW**

**GOPHER TORTOISE**

**RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER**

**BOBWHITE QUAIL**

## FIRE

promotes longleaf seed germination by exposing the soil. Once established, long needles protect terminal buds from subsequent fires. Frequent fire prevents establishment of other pines and hardwoods, and enables sunlight to reach the forest floor, producing a diverse herbaceous layer which supports numerous wildlife species.

Longleaf has a reduced risk of forest loss/damage from **pine beetles**, **disease**, **wildfire**, and **windstorms**.

It also produces wood that is denser and stronger than other pines, thus improving its marketability.