

**NFF Priority Reforestation Regions**

The NFF uses a time-tested, science-based approach to restoring National Forests, focusing on high priority regions across the country that each have their own urgent reforestation needs. From the Southeast to the Pacific Northwest, the NFF works closely with the U.S. Forest Service and its partners to plant trees where they are needed most.

**Priority Issues Key:**

-  Insects & Disease
-  Wildfire
-  Weather
-  Native Species Restoration
-  Watershed
-  Wildlife Habitat

**Pacific Coast States: Wildfire Recovery**

Warmer, drier conditions are fueling larger, more frequent and intense fires in the Pacific states. Fire is the primary driver of deforestation here, and our work to replant on the most severe burn scars helps forests recover and enhances resilience to future disturbances.

**Common trees planted:** Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, incense cedar, sugar pine



**Northern Rockies: Wildfire Recovery & Whitebark Pine Re-establishment**

Our efforts in the Northern Rockies focus on wildfire recovery, restoring seedbanks, and re-establishing whitebark pine ecosystems. Whitebark pine, a declining keystone species, is important for regulating high elevation snowmelt and providing food and shelter for wildlife.

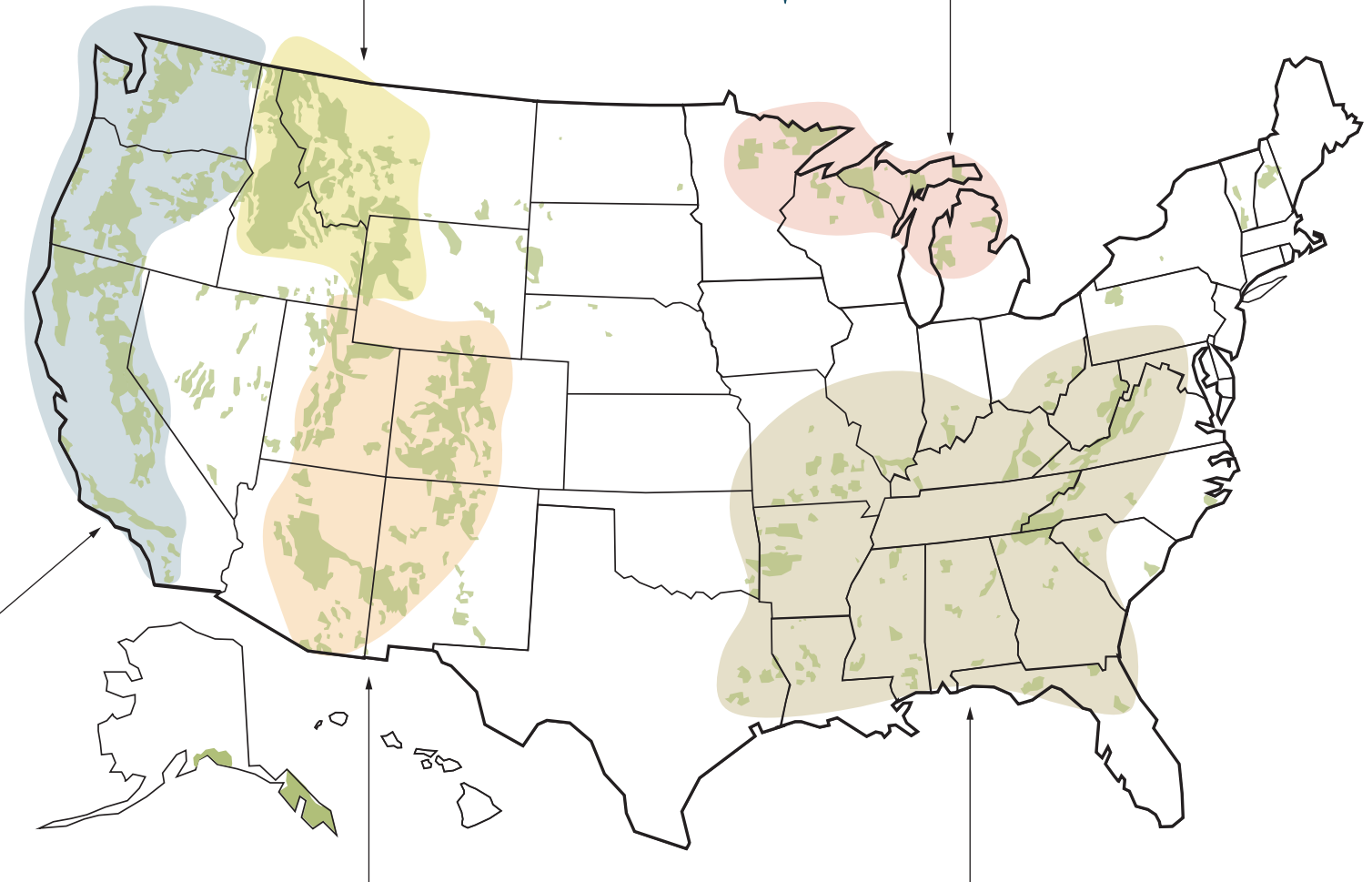
**Common trees planted:** Ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, western larch, whitebark pine



**Western Great Lakes: Blowdown and Insect & Disease Recovery**

Insect outbreaks, disease infestations, and severe windstorms are driving deforestation in Western Great Lakes forests. Replanting supports forest regeneration, watershed function, and habitat for wildlife like the Kirtland's warbler, a habitat specialist that benefits from plantings that mimic historic fire regimes.

**Common trees planted:** Jack pine, red pine, white pine



**Southern Rockies: Wildfire and Insect & Disease Recovery**

Like much of the West, the Southern Rockies have experienced stand-replacing fires, often coupled with insect and disease outbreaks. Planting more resilient, native species improves our forests for the long run.

**Common trees planted:** Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, Southwestern white pine



**Southeast and Appalachia: Native Species Restoration**

In the Southeast and Appalachia region, restoring native species to altered lands is a priority. Each year, we plant thousands of native trees like longleaf pine, supporting longleaf restoration and wildlife habitat, including foraging and nesting habitat for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker.

**Common trees planted:** Longleaf pine, shortleaf pine

