



Trees of the New World

10,000 to 12,000 B.C.

As glaciers receded, new plants and the trees we see today began to flourish.

Spruce and fir trees dominated the higher elevations, while willows and evergreens thrived in the lowlands. Oaks, maples, hickory, and gum trees grew in the drier foothills, all of which are still found in our forests today.

Fossil evidence reveals that raccoons, deer, and antelope roamed the area during this period. The Woolly Mammoth, the last of the now-extinct megafauna, was hunted by Stone Age humans.