

# Canadian Forest Communities

Canada’s forests have been separated into eight distinct forest regions, each having its own dominant species and stand type.



FOREST REGION	LOCATION	PREDOMINANT TREE SPECIES
Coastal	British Columbia	western redcedar, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir
Montane	British Columbia and Alberta	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, trembling aspen
Columbia	British Columbia	western redcedar, western hemlock, Douglas-fir
Subalpine	British Columbia and Alberta	Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, lodgepole pine
Boreal	northern Canada	white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, white birch, trembling aspen, tamarack, willow
Carolinian (Deciduous)	southwestern Ontario	beech, maple, black walnut, hickory, oak
Great Lakes–St Lawrence	central Canada	red pine, eastern white pine, eastern hemlock, yellow birch, maple, oak
Acadian	Maritimes	red spruce, balsam fir, yellow birch

Table 1: Canada's eight distinct forest regions (NRCAN, 2022)

## Coastal Rainforest Region

The Coastal region of British Columbia is home to the only temperate rainforests in Canada and one of the most diverse and productive ecosystems on the globe! Known for its gigantic and mystical redcedar-hemlock forests, the coastal rainforests of British Columbia are truly breathtaking.

The logging industry has been an economic driver within the coastal rainforests of BC for over 100 years. Nearly 50% of productive old growth coastal forest has been logged in BC (Mackinnon 2003 ). Unlike much of Eastern Canada, logging on the west coast has not resulted in land conversion to agriculture. Logged land in coastal BC is replaced with planted second growth forests for future logging. Old growth Coastal forests exhibit a wide variety in structural complexity including ranges in tree heights, canopy gap sizes, and dead wood abundance. Increases in structural complexity are correlated with increases in plant diversity, vertebrate and invertebrate communities, increased richness and productivity of arboreal and understory plants, and high habitat diversity for vertebrate species (Blackwell, Hedberg and Trofymow 2002).

Predominant species in Coastal BC which can be planted in your mini forests include western redcedar, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir, amabilis fir, red alder, western yew, western white pine, and grand fir. Note that the lists below do not represent specific forest communities, but rather, list species present within the Coastal Rainforest region. It is recommended to inventory local forests and seek support from local holders of ecological knowledge.

### Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Abies amabilis</i>	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	<i>Alnus alnobetula</i> subsp. <i>sinuata</i>	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	<i>Malus fusca</i>	<i>Arctostaphylos bakeri</i>
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i>	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>
<i>Pinus monticola</i>		<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>		<i>Acer circinatum</i>	<i>Sambucus callicarpa</i>
<i>Abies grandis</i>			<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>			<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>
			<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>

### When planting your Mini Forest in the Coastal Rainforest Region consider:

This list represents species present within this region, but that do not necessarily grow within the same communities; it is important to evaluate your site's conditions before developing a plant list.

## Montane Forest Region

The Montane Forest region is in the southern interior of the Canadian Rockies. Elevation is a key determinant of forest composition in the Rockies. Canadian Montane forests are solely found at mid altitude and receive low levels of annual precipitation. The dry conditions of Montane forests frequently experience forest fires which influence the composition of the forest (Mcdowell and Lloyd 1999). In recent years, the Mountain Pine Beetle has had catastrophic adverse impacts on the predominant pine species in the Montane forests.

### Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	<i>Arctostaphylos bakeri</i>
<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>
<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> <sup>^</sup>	<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
<i>Picea glauca</i>	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	<i>Ribes laxiflorum</i>
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>		
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>			
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>			

<sup>^</sup>shade intolerant

### When planting your Mini Forest in the Columbia Region consider:

- The list above represents species that are found within the region but that do not necessarily grow together.
- Seek local ecological knowledge and reference local forest communities to determine your plant list. Refer to the Mini Forest Curriculum for further guidance.

## Columbia Forest Region

Columbia forests, also known as “interior rain forests” or “snow forests”, are the planet’s only temperate inland rainforests! Located at low to middle elevation in southeastern British Columbia, the Columbia Forest region is home to magnificent old growth Redcedar and Western Hemlock forests. The Columbia Region and the Coastal rainforests share many ecological features with the main differences between them found in their hydrologic cycles and exposure to disturbance events. Annual precipitation is significantly lower in the Columbia region compared to the Coastal Rainforests. Greater levels of snow melt contribute to increased moisture levels needed to create ideal growing conditions for eastern redcedar and western hemlock within the Columbia Region. Frequent occurrence of forest fires and avalanches in the Columbia Forests and resulting stand replacement are not observed in Coastal Rainforests (Ketcheson, et al. 1991). Note that the lists below do not represent specific forest communities, but rather, identify species present within the Columbia Forest region. It is recommended to inventory local forests and seek support from local holders of ecological knowledge.

### Upland Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>		<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>
		<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>
			<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
			<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>
			<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>

### Lowland Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Abies amabilis</i>	<i>Abies grandis</i> var. <i>idahoensis</i>	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	<i>Cupressus nootkatensis</i>	<i>Alnus alnobetula</i> subsp. <i>sinuata</i>	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>		<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>		<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>		<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>
		<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
			<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>

### When planting your Mini Forest in the Columbia Region consider:

- The list above represents species that are found within the region but that do not necessarily grow together. Some species above, such as Douglas Maple, Thimbleberry, and Red Raspberry dominate early succession forests, whereas Paper Birch, Douglas Fir, Trembling Aspen, and

Mountain Ash thrive in mid succession forests. Western Red Cedar and Western Hemlock dominate the canopy once the stand is 200+ years old.

- This region boasts diverse elevations, aspects, and hydrology; it is important to evaluate your site's conditions before developing a plant list.

## Subalpine Forest Region

Subalpine forests are cold weather forests located at high elevations that span from the Pacific coast to the eastern boundaries of the Rockies in Alberta. Species growing within the subalpine forests must be adapted to growing on steep snow-covered mountain sides which are prone to disturbance events from avalanches and forest fires. This region is a transition zone between the forests at lower elevations and the treeless alpine zone above (Turner and Kuhlmann 2014).

### Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	<i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i>	<i>Kalmia microphylla</i> <sup>^</sup>
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	<i>Larix lyallii</i> <sup>^</sup>	<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	<i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i> <sup>^</sup>
<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	<i>Taxus berifolia</i>	<i>Phyllodoce empetrifomis</i>
<i>Picea glauca</i>	<i>Populus tremuloides</i> <sup>^</sup>		<i>Rhododendron albiflorum</i> <sup>^</sup>
<i>Pinus contorta</i>			<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>
<i>Pinus flexilis</i>			<i>Salix glauca</i>
<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>			<i>Spiraea densiflora</i>
<i>Larix lyallii</i> <sup>^</sup>			<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i> <sup>^</sup>
<i>Larix occidentalis</i> <sup>^</sup>			

<sup>^</sup>shade intolerant

### When planting your Mini Forest in the Columbia Region consider:

- This forest community is open and less dense than forests found at lower elevations. The mini forest approach will need to be tailored to reflect the forest structure found within this region (high density may not be appropriate).
- The species listed above may not grow within the same forest community. Engage with local ecological knowledge keepers and inventory reference forests to inform your plant palette.

## Boreal Forest Region

One of the largest intact forests ecosystems on the planet, the Canadian Boreal Forest stretches from Newfoundland all the way to the Yukon, covering 60% of Canada’s land mass (Nature Conservancy of Canada, 2023). The Boreal Forest is often thought to be dominated by old growth; however, this is not the case: The vegetation in the Boreal is young relative to temperate forests in Canada. Disturbance events such as forest fires, insect outbreaks, and severe storms are highly frequent across the Boreal region. The species within the Boreal Forest are highly adapted to disturbance events and in some cases even require them to propagate. For example, Jack Pine and Black Spruce contain **serotinous** and **semi-serotinous cones** that require extreme heat from forest fires to release their seeds.

The upland areas within the Boreal Forest are dominated by Jack Pine, Trembling Aspen, and Paper Birch. Black Spruce, Tamarack and Grey alder occupy the lowland areas. Species such as Balsam fir and White Spruce can be found across both upland and lowland forests.

The lists below do not represent specific forest communities, but rather, list species present within the Boreal Forest region.

### Upland Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>
<i>Picea glauca</i>	<i>Picea glauca</i>	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>
<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	<i>Sorbus decora</i>	<i>Symphoricarpos spp.</i>
		<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>
			<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>

### Lowland Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>
<i>Larix laricina</i>	<i>Alnus incana ssp. rugosa</i>	<i>Betula glandulosa</i>	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>
<i>Picea glauca</i>	<i>Larix laricina</i>	<i>Ilex mucronata</i>	<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>
<i>Picea mariana</i>	<i>Picea glauca</i>	<i>Kalmia polifolia</i>	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
	<i>Picea mariana</i>	<i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>	
		<i>Ribes hudsonianum</i>	

### When planting your Mini Forest in the Boreal region consider:

- The woody species forest diversity within this region is generally lower than the recommended 30 species minimum. Emulating the local ecology is recommended over meeting this threshold.
- This method recommends planting late succession species. Trembling aspen and paper birch are considered early succession in forest regions south of the Boreal, however in this region, they should be considered late succession. Reflect the local forest communities in your planting.

## Carolinian (Eastern Deciduous) Forest Region

Spanning across much of eastern North America, the Carolinian forests in southern Ontario represent the northern limit of this forest region in North America. The Carolinian Forest is Canada's southernmost forest ecosystem and is home to an extraordinary amount of biological diversity. Unfortunately, the impressive amount of biodiversity in the Carolinian forest is also the most threatened in Canada. Occupying only one per cent of Canada's landmass, Ontario's Carolinian forests support an estimated 50 per cent of Canada's species-at-risk (Canada, 2014). Anthropogenic activities such as agriculture, logging, urban expansion, and industrialization have had profound adverse impacts to the Carolinian Forests of southern Ontario: Today nearly 90% of these forests have been lost (Canada, 2014).

Note that the lists below do not represent specific forest communities, but rather, list species present within the Carolinian Forest region.

### Upland Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	<i>Cornus florida</i>	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>
<i>Fagus americana</i>	<i>Betula lenta*</i>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>		
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>		
<i>Quercus alba</i>	<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>		
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>		
<i>Quercus rubra</i>			
<i>Tilia americana</i>			
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>			

### Lowland Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Acer nigrum</i>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	<i>Carya ovata</i>	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	<i>Ribes americanum</i>
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	<i>Cornus florida</i>	<i>Ribes triste</i>
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	<i>Crataegus punctata</i>	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>		<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>			
<i>Quercus palustris</i>			
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>			
<i>Ulmus americana</i>			

\* Native classification contested. Present just south of the Canada-US border.

### Trees and shrubs at Risk in the Carolinian Zone

- American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*)
- Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*)



- Red mulberry (*Morus rubra*)
- Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
- Cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*)
- Hop tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*)
- Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*)
- Blue Ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*)
- Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*)

### When planting your Mini Forest in the Carolinian region consider:

- There are several different forest community types within this region, so it is recommended that you develop a plant list based on your site's soils and hydrology.
- Although the Carolinian Forest region is also referred to as the deciduous forest, this region does in fact support coniferous species too.
- If you choose to include species-at-risk in your plant palette, seek these plants from a reliable source and ensure you are following local guidelines and regulations.
- The non-native white mulberry (*Morus alba*), and its hybrids with the native red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), are often labeled as red mulberry in nurseries. There is no known reliable supply of red mulberry in Canada.

## Great Lakes St Lawrence Forest Region

The Great Lakes St Lawrence region is Canada's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest forest after the Boreal Forest, stretching from eastern Manitoba to the Gaspé Peninsula. The Great Lakes St Lawrence region is known for its fertile soil and forests abundant with both deciduous and coniferous species (Crins, et al. 2009). Historically this landscape was dominated by old growth White Pine, representing nearly 50% of the forest cover prior to Europeans settlement (Wilson & Gray, 2001). Today less than 2% of old growth white pine remains (Wilson & Gray, 2001). Much like the Carolinian and Acadian Forest regions, this region too was drastically cleared for agriculture and extractive industries such as logging and leather tanning. Although today's remnant forests consist of mainly deciduous species, this region has historically been comprised of mixed woods. The increase of maple is largely due to logging and fire suppression. The opening of the canopy created ideal conditions for species that are abundant seed producers such as maples.

### Upland Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Acer pensylvanica</i>	<i>Dirca palustris</i>
<i>Fagus americana</i>	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>		<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>
<i>Picea glauca</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>
<i>Pinus strobus</i>		<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>
<i>Quercus alba</i>			
<i>Quercus rubra</i>			
<i>Tilia americana</i>			
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>			

### Lowland Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Abies balsamifera</i>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Acer spicatum</i>	<i>Ribes americanum</i>
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Ribes triste</i>
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	<i>Carya ovata</i>	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>
<i>Larix laricina</i>	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>
<i>Picea mariana</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>		
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	<i>Salix nigra</i>		
	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>		

## Acadian Forest Region

One of the most diverse forest ecosystems in Canada, the Acadian Forest, spans the maritime provinces of PEI, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. This forest zone occurs within the transitional landscape between the hardwood forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north, thus harboring a mix of species that can be found in the two neighbouring forest zones. Red Spruce is one of the most prominent tree species of the Acadian Forest, which may be mixed with combinations of White and Black Spruce; Sugar and Red Maple; Balsam Fir; Yellow, White, and Grey Birch; American Beech; White Pine; White Ash; Eastern Hemlock; and Trembling and Large-tooth Aspen (Simpson 2008).

The Acadian region has the longest history of colonial development and land conversion in Canada; dating back to the 1600's with the initial European settlement of North America (Noseworthy and Beckley 2020). Logging, land clearing, agriculture, and intensive forest management practices have drastically changed the forest composition of the Acadian region (Simpson 2008). In highly impacted areas such as PEI, up to 70% of forested areas were cleared for agriculture (Noseworthy and Beckley 2020). Today less than 5% of old growth forests remains in the Acadian region where they are isolated to logging-inaccessible valleys and gorges (Nature Conservancy of Canada 2023).

Since European settlement, the Acadian region has undertaken the process of Borealization. Beginning in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the Acadian region saw a large increase in forest cover due to agricultural abandonment. The bare landscape of abandoned agricultural fields favor boreal species, which are adapted to exposed environments, so these were favored in reforestation efforts. The Acadian region has seen drastic increases in (short-lived) boreal species; Balsam Fir, White Birch, Jack Pine, Black Spruce, Trembling Aspen, Tamarack and White Spruce while seeing declines in (long-lived, late successional) temperate species; Red Spruce, Sugar Maple, Yellow Birch, Eastern Hemlock, American Beech, and Eastern White Cedar (Noseworthy and Beckley 2020).

The lists below do not represent specific forest communities, but rather, list species present within the Acadian Forest region. A great resource for Atlantic Canada is available at <https://novascotia.ca/natr/forestry/veg-types/printable.asp>.

### Upland Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>
<i>Picea rubens</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	<i>Picea glauca</i>	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>
<i>Tilia americana</i>	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>		<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>

### Lowland Species:

Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory	Shrub
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>
<i>Ulmus americanaa</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	<i>Betula pumila</i>	<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>
<i>Picea mariana</i>	<i>Betula populifolia</i>		<i>Cornus sericea (edge)</i>
	<i>Acer rubrum</i>		<i>Sambucus canadensis (edge)</i>

### When planting your Mini Forest in the Acadian region consider:

- Adopting temperate species that have experienced declines such as Red Spruce, Sugar Maple, Yellow Birch, Eastern Hemlock, and Eastern White Cedar.
- Selecting species based on the drainage/moisture level of your site. (e.g., Red Spruce will thrive on sites with moderate moisture, whereas Black Spruce prefers wet sites).
- Understory species could include Striped Maple, Chokecherry, or Serviceberry species.
- The Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (ACCDC) can be contacted for provincial plant species lists and information about native species statuses.

Working with local land trusts may help to protect properties for generations into the future.

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