

HARDWOOD

in our forest



Striped Maple

Acer pennsylvanicum. Shrub- Bark striped with long whitish stripes. Sturdy, smooth, greenish-brown twigs. Large, opposite, simple, toothed, three-lobed leaves with shallow sinuses.



Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum. The dominant species in our forest, its leaf is the emblem of Canada. Bark grayish, becoming rough and forming vertical ridges with age. Twigs brown to green, hairless. Opposite, simple leaves with smooth margins and 5 lobes with rounded sinuses.



Red Maple

Acer rubrum. Less common in our forest than the sugar maple, it is found mainly along streams and wetlands. Same habit and bark type as sugar maple. Distinguished by opposite, simple but toothed leaves with 3 to 5 lobes and pointed sinuses.



White Ash

Fraxinus americana. A tree with a slender, generally straight trunk and pale gray, finely fluted bark, characterized by thin ridges forming regular lozenges. Opposite leaves, with 5 to 9 (often 7) lanceolate leaflets and a very pale underside.



American Basswood

Tilia cordata. Only in the lower part of the range, where there are deep soils. Thin, smooth bark, pale when young but turning dark grayish-brown, marked with numerous elongated, flat-topped, scaly ridges divided into short sections. Large, alternate, simple, heart-shaped leaves, finely toothed.



American Beech

Fagus grandifolia. Increasingly present in our forests, but often diseased. Very smooth, pale gray bark, even on old trees, except for traces of animals or disease. Leaves alternate, simple, oval, 9 to 14 veins each ending in a tooth, persistent in winter.



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Black Cherry

Prunus serotina. Slender trunk. Smooth, very dark reddish-brown bark with horizontal lenticels visible in young trees, soon scaly in front, with large, more or less square scales. Leaves alternate, simple, lanceolate, finely toothed.



Ironwood

Ostrya virginiana. Rather small tree with very hard wood. Grayish-brown bark, divided into thin strips rolled up at the ends. Leaves alternate, simple, finely toothed, elliptic, with pubescent underside.



Largethooth Aspen

Populus grandifolia. Slender trunk, pale green to gray bark in young trees, darkening and fluting with age, sometimes forming rhombuses about 1 cm wide. Leaves alternate, simple, of variable shape, rather oval, 5 to 10 cms long, 7 to 15 large teeth on each side.



Yellow birch

Betula alleghanensis. The largest of the birches, and Quebec's emblem tree. Yellowish-gray bark, which curls into curly shreds and forms irregular patches on old trees. Tastes like peppermint. Leaves alternate, simple, oval, bidentate.



White birch

Betula papyrifera. Tree with characteristic, very thin bark, almost black in young trees, turning white and remaining smooth with age. Used for a very long time by the First Nations. Leaves alternate, simple, oval to triangular, bidentate.



Grey birch

Betula populifolia. Small tree with whitish bark, somewhat resembling paper birch, but difficult to exfoliate, and often with black triangle-shaped spots under the branches (or old white ones). Leaves opposite, simple, triangular, ending in long, acuminate, bidentate tips.



CONIFERS

in our forest



White Spruce

Picea glauca. A conifer found mainly in the upper forest, with smooth, pale-gray bark in young trees, becoming dark and scaly with age. Sharp, round, bluish-green needles, 15 to 22 mm long. Female cones 5 to 6 cm long, with flexible scales. Glabrous shoots.



Red Spruce

Picea rubra. A conifer found mainly in the upper forest, with smooth, pale-gray bark in young trees, becoming dark and scaly with age. Sharp, round, yellowish-green needles, 10 to 16 mm long. Female cones 3 to 5 cm long, with rigid scales. Pubescent shoots (hairs visible only with a magnifying glass or X10 zoom).



Balsam Fir

Abies balsamifera. The only fir native to Eastern Canada, it is also the Christmas tree that perfumes our homes (hence its name). Distinguished from spruce by its soft, flattened needles (15 to 25 mm long), smooth twigs, tapering crown and resin vesicles on the bark.



Eastern Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis. We use it a lot on our trails because its wood is hard and rots more slowly than other conifers. Distinguished from other conifers in our forest by its spindly branches, short flat needles (10 to 20 mm), tiny cones (12 to 20 mm), deeply grooved bark and oblique, often east-facing, apical shoot (the shoot at the tip).



Eastern White Pine

Pinus strobus. One of our largest conifers, its straight trunks were highly prized for making masts in the days of sailing ships. There are very few left, and only in the lower parts of the forest. Smooth, grayish-green bark in young trees, thickening and becoming scaly, with increasingly deep furrows as it ages. Female cones cylindrical, elongated, 8 to 20 cm long. Needles 5 to 15 mm long, in bundles of 5.

