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TREES

Of the Upper Wolastoq River Valley

The forest land in Carleton County is a mixture of hardwoods and softwoods known to some as the “Acadian” Forest. This type of temperate mixed forest is found only in regions in the northern hemisphere where the boreal forest merges with the more southern deciduous forest.

Before Europeans and others settled in New Brunswick, many different tree species provided a range of building materials, foods, tools, and medicines for the Wolastoqiyik and the Mi’kmaq people who lived with the forest of the region for thousands of years. Today a few species have industrial uses as pulpwood and lumber. Others provide food for habitat for wildlife. Still others are amazing for erosion control, or for windbreaks. Re-establishment of forests with a variety of tree species promotes diversity, not only of trees, but of all the interdependent forest species. A diverse forest will allow the restoration of multiple forest uses into the future.

THE SOFTWOODS

Many people think of softwoods only as lumber or pulpwood. But the ten softwood species found in the Maritimes have many other useful roles in the forests of the region.

ENGLISH	FRANÇAIS	WOLASTOQEY	MI’KMAWI’SIMK
<u>Balsam Fir</u>	Sapin baumier	stahqon	stôgôn

Abies balsamea

The Balsam Fir is New Brunswick’s Provincial Tree and a favourite for Christmas trees and wreaths.

<u>Tamarack</u>	Mélèze	pqomus	apatangietjit
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Larix laricina

Tamarack, also known as Larch or Hackmatack, is the only conifer that loses its needles in the fall.

<u>White Spruce</u>	Épinette blanche	supeqaatoq	egtjigemoatgo
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Picea glauca

White Spruce is a pioneer species that grows back quickly in abandoned fields and is often called “Pasture” Spruce.

<u>Black Spruce</u>	Épinette noire	kawatoq	gaoatgo
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Picea mariana

Black Spruce is the principal species used in industrial reforestation projects in New Brunswick.

<u>Red Spruce</u>	Épinette rouge	olonatokuk	olnatgo
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Picea rubens

Red Spruce is a long-lived tree that can grow for over 250 years.

<u>Jack Pine</u>	Pin gris	----	melgeetjit
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Pinus banksiana

Jack Pine is a two-needled pine with a unique cone that releases its seeds only after extreme heat.

<u>Red Pine</u>	Pin rouge	pasiahq	----
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Pinus resinosa

Red Pine is a tree that grows tall and straight and loses its lower branches when planted close together.

<u>White Pine</u>	Pin blanc	kuwes	Goôo
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Pinus strobus

White Pine is sometimes called King of the Eastern Forest due to its large size.

<u>White Cedar</u>	Cèdre Blanc	kakskus	gasgosi
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Thuja occidentalis

White cedar was named Arbovitae or Tree of Life after the Native Peoples cured Jacques Cartier’s crew of scurvy by preparing a tea from twigs and needles rich in vitamin C.

<u>Eastern Hemlock</u>	Pruche	ksiwsk	egsoosg
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Tsuga canadensis

Eastern Hemlock is a large, graceful tree that can live up to 400 years. It has disappeared in many areas due to its over cutting for tannin a century ago.

THE HARDWOODS

Two-thirds of the 32 species of trees found within the Maritime provinces are hardwoods. Some of the hardwood species along the lower Wolastoq watershed are rare elsewhere in the Acadian Forest.

<u>Red Maple</u>	Érable rouge	Mulsenaui	malsenaoui
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Red Rubrim

Red Maple gets its name from the spectacular red colours of the leaves in the fall; the twigs, buds, flowers and fruit are red also.

<u>Downy Serviceberry</u>	Amelanchier	unwutuhawimus	malsenaoui
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Amelanchier arborea

Most serviceberries are shrubs, but this species is a tree, up to 15 m. in height, and one of the first trees to bloom in the spring.

<u>Sugar Maple</u>	Érable à sucre	sonaw	snaoui
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Acer saccharum

Sugar Maple, known for maple syrup, also produces “Birds-eye” and “Curly” maple wood.



Balsam Fir



Red Spruce



White Pine



Red Maple



Sugar Maple

ENGLISH	FRANÇAIS	WOLASTOQEY	MI'KMAWI'SIMK
<u>Silver Maple</u>	Érable blanc	malsonaw	---

Acer saccharinum

Fast growing Silver Maple thrives along streams, rivers and lakes making it an excellent species for erosion control.

<u>Serviceberry</u>	Amélanchier	unkwutuhawimus	gelmoetjemenagsi
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Amelanchier arborea

Most serviceberry's are shrubs, but this species is a tree, up to 15 m. in height, and one of the first trees to bloom in the spring

<u>Yellow Birch</u>	Merisier	mosson	nemnôgôn
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Betula alleghaniensis

Yellow Birch is a valuable hardwood used for fuelwood, woodenware, furniture and flooring.

<u>White Birch</u>	Bouleau blanc	masqemus	masgoi
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Betula papyrifera

White Birch is a graceful tree with its coat of white bark shining throughout the forests. The Maliseet and Micmac people used the versatile bark of this tree to make more than two dozen different products.

<u>Grey Birch</u>	Bouleau gris	sakpakwetsk	sepgôgiatjg
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Betula populifolia

Grey Birch is a small tree that thrives in poor or depleted soils, forests that are cut over or have been damaged by fire.

<u>Beech</u>	Hêtre	mihihqimus	soômosi
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Fagus grandifolia

Beech nuts are an important food for wildlife, from mice to squirrels, raccoons and bear.

<u>White Ash</u>	Frêne blanc	akomakq	agmô
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Fraxinus americana

The tough and pliable wood of White Ash is used for hockey sticks, baseball bats and snowshoes.

<u>Black Ash</u>	Frêne noir	wikp	oisgog
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Fraxinus nigra

Black Ash logs are pounded to remove thin strips for making baskets, backpacks, chair seats and barrel hoops.

<u>Red Ash</u>	Frêne rouge	sunnoddomkeya	---
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Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Red Ash grows along riverbanks and around lakes, and is also widely planted for windbreaks and as street trees.

<u>Butternut</u>	Noyer	pokanimus	epganmosi
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Juglans cinerea

Butternut produces New Brunswick's largest edible nut. Butternut husks make a beautiful brown dye.

<u>Hophornbeam</u>	Bois de fer	maluhs	aoeligtj
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Ostrya virginiana

Hophornbeam, or Ironwood, is one of the hardest North American woods. Birds eat its twigs and buds in winter.

<u>Balsam Poplar</u>	Peuplier baumier	ewepipuq	miti
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Populus balsamifera

The fragrant buds of Balsam Poplar are used to make a medicinal balm for burns and minor cuts.

<u>Large-tooth Aspen</u>	Peuplier à grandes dents	mit	miti
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Populus grandidentata

This is the largest poplar in the Acadian Forest. Many bird species eat its twigs, buds and catkins, and nest in old trees.

<u>Trembling Aspen</u>	Peuplier tremble	mit	miti
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Populus tremuloides

Trembling Aspen, the common Poplar, is named from its long flat petiole or leaf stem which makes the leaf tremble in the slightest of winds.

<u>Black Cherry</u>	Cerisier tardif	kci masqesiminimus	masgoesimanagsi
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Prunus serotina

Now rare, Black Cherry provides one of the most valuable fine furniture woods in our region. Most is now imported.

<u>Bur Oak</u>	Chêne à fruits	wahcihomoss	---
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Quercus macrocarpa

In this region, Bur Oak is found only along the lower Wolastoq watershed. Its acorn has a fringe or bur around its cap.

<u>Red Oak</u>	Chêne rouge	olonikp	mimgoanmosi
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Quercus rubra

Oaks have a long history in the beliefs and mythology of early people. In northern Europe, Oak was a symbol of strength and protection. 'Knock on wood' derives its origin from people touching or asking a live oak for protection.

<u>Basswood</u>	Tilleul	ulnekup	elmigpi
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Tilia americana

Basswood derives its name from its fibrous inner bark or 'bast' which was used by Native Peoples to make rope.

<u>Black Willow</u>	Saule noir	konusehs	elmootijtjmanagsi
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Salix nigra

Black Willow is the largest of all the native willows and will grow up to 20 m. in height.

<u>White Elm</u>	Orme blanc	cossakonikp	oigpi
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Ulmus americana

White or American Elm was a common ornamental and street tree before the arrival of Dutch Elm Disease which killed most large elms in the past 30 years. Some living elms and large dead stumps are still found along the Wolastoq River.



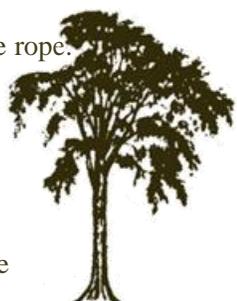
Beech nut



Hophornbeam



Bur Oak



White Elm