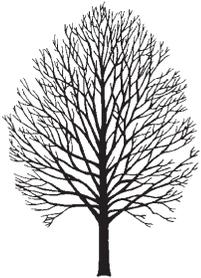


# Canada's Provincial and Territorial Trees



## Canada *Maple*

Of the 100 known species of maple, 13 are native to North America and 10 are native to Canada. Most of these maples reach a large size (15 metres or more). Maples grow in all areas of Canada and the leaf on Canada's flag is a stylized maple leaf most closely resembling that of the Sugar Maple.



## Alberta *Lodgepole Pine*

Widely distributed throughout western North America, Lodgepole Pine is the most common and abundant tree in the Rocky Mountains and foothills regions of Alberta. It forms dense, even stands after fire, and integrates with Jack Pine where the species overlap. The common name is derived from its use by Indigenous peoples in constructing lodges.



## British Columbia *Western Redcedar*

Western Redcedar is culturally and spiritually significant to many Indigenous peoples from Canada's west coast. The "tree of life" has been used to produce clothing, shelter, transportation and as a medium for art and craftwork. Western Redcedar reaches maturity at 350 years, but specimens over 1,000 years old have been reported.



## Manitoba

### *White Spruce*

White Spruce range overlaps with Sitka and Engelmann Spruce, which can result in natural hybrids. Normal life span is 200 years. The pliable roots of White Spruce can be used to lace the joints of birch-bark canoes. White Spruce is not tolerant of very urban conditions.



## New Brunswick

### *Balsam Fir*

Balsam Fir ranges from Alberta to Newfoundland and south to Wisconsin and New York. They are fairly short lived (usually 80 years) but may reach 200 years old. Resin from the blisters on young trees may be used in cementing lenses and mounting specimens for observation with a microscope. Balsam Fir makes an excellent Christmas tree due to its ability to retain needles after being cut.



## Newfoundland & Labrador

### *Black Spruce*

Black Spruce is widespread in Canada and is found growing in every province and territory. It is a common tree species of the Boreal forest. Black Spruce cones are semi-serotinous, meaning that fire and extreme heat will stimulate cones to open and drop large volume of seeds. In the absence of fire or extreme heat Black Spruce will drop seeds slowly over time.



## Northwest Territories

### *Tamarack*

Tamarack is distributed across most of northern North America. The wood is fairly heavy, durable, and decay-resistant, and therefore is used for posts, mine timbers, and railroad ties. In the Arctic, young Tamarack stems are used for dogsled runners, fish traps, and duck and goose decoys. Some Indigenous peoples also used the roots for cordage, the wood for arrow shafts, and the bark for medicine. Unlike most conifers, Tamarack loses its needles over the winter.



## **Nova Scotia** *Red Spruce*

Red Spruce grows throughout Canada's Maritime provinces and south as far as North Carolina in the United States. It is an important commercial species and highly valued for pulp, lumber, plywood, and musical instruments. It reaches maturity in about 200 years and lives to 400 years.

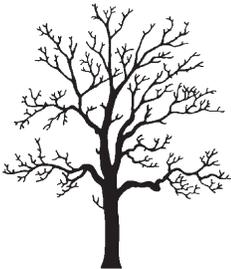
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## **Ontario** *Eastern White Pine*

Eastern White Pine is an extremely handsome tree species valuable for parks, estates, and large properties. Its lumber is desirable for carpentry, and is used extensively for all types of woodenware. Eastern White Pine ranges from western Ontario to the Atlantic provinces, throughout most of north-central and the northeastern United States. Eastern White Pine was extremely valuable in the 19th and 20th centuries because of its use in ship building.

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## **Prince Edward Island** *Northern Red Oak*

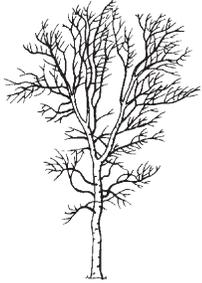
Northern Red Oak is the most widespread of northern oaks, growing in all of eastern North America except Newfoundland, Labrador, and Florida. It is tolerant of salt and grows quickly and as a result, it is a desirable street and shade tree for lawns, parks, and golf courses.

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## **Quebec** *Yellow Birch*

Yellow Birch ranges from the southeast of Manitoba, throughout the Atlantic provinces and the northeast of the United States. It frequently germinates on rotten logs and stumps. It needs cool, moist soil in the summer, otherwise it may fall victim to the Bronze Birch Borer Beetle.



## Saskatchewan *White Birch*

White Birch is widespread in Canada and is found growing in every province and territory. White Birch trees are sun loving and prefer clearings, disturbed sites, and forest edges. Its bark can be used to make birch-bark canoes, a practice that requires considerable skill to avoid fatally damaging the tree during bark removal.



## Yukon *Subalpine Fir*

Subalpine Fir is the most widely distributed fir in North America. It occurs chiefly in mountainous areas from the Yukon interior near the tree line and along the coast of southeastern Alaska, and south through western Alberta and British Columbia. Subalpine Fir are not suited for landscaping, and grow better in a natural environment.

\*Nunavut does not have an official tree.