Arboretum Tree Signage List \* asterisk means tree plaque has been donated

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **English** | **Scientific or Binomial nomenclature (Genus & species)** | **French** | **Algonquin** | **Description** |
| Basswood \* | Tilia americana | Tilleul d'Amérique | Wigobimij | Leaves are heart-shaped with teeth. A great source of nectar for bees. |
| Blue-Beech\* | Carpinus caroliniana | Charme de Caroline | Ajawemj | Small trees with smooth bark. Hard wood is used for tool handles. |
| White Birch \* | Betula papyrifera | Bouleau à papier | Wiigwaas | Can be found in all forested regions across Canada. Distinguished by the white bark it sheds. |
| American Chestnut \* | Castanea dentata | Châtaignier d'Amérique | Pagaanen | The only chestnut species native to Canada. Now a rare species due to the chestnut blight. Produces edible nuts. |
| Northern Catalpa\* | Catalpa speciosa | Catalpa à feuilles cordées |  | Planted across North America for their large white flower clusters which appear in midsummer. |
| Eastern \* Redcedar | Juniperus virginiana | Genévrier de Virginie | Misko Kijik | Has thin, reddish-brown, and fibrous bark. Found in various locations on dry, sandy soils and on rocky ridges. |
| Eastern White-Cedar \* | Thuja occidentalis | Thuya occidental | Kijik | Occurs mainly where the underlying rock is limestone as well as swampy areas. Softwood often used for cedar strip canoes and small poles. |
| Malus “Makamik” (Makamik Crabapple)\* | Malus floribunda | Pommetier du Japon | Waabiminaganj | In the spring it is coated with beautiful fuchsia coloured flowers. |
| Eastern\* Hemlock\* | Tsuga canadensis | Pruche du Canada | Kaagaagimj | Very prominent in the Maritimes, this is the only hemlock species native to eastern Canada. Requires a cool, moist site for growing. |
| Hackberry \* | Celtis occidentalis | Micocoulier occidental |  | Produces berry-like fruit. Grows on diverse soils. |
| Shagbark Hickory\* | Carya ovata | Caryer ovale | Mitigwaabaak | Produces edible hickory nuts and is an essential food for squirrels. |
| Kentucky Coffeetree | Gymnocladus dioicus | Chicot févier |  | Remains leafless for more than half the year. Produces thick-husked fruit pods. |
| Honey-Locust\* | Gleditsia triacanthos | Févier epineux |  | A rare species in Canada, its pods and seeds are a food source for birds and mammals. |
| American Mountain Ash\* | Sorbus americana | Sorbier d'Amérique | Aagimaak | Flowers in May and June, while bright coral-red fruit appears in August. |
| Sugar Maple \* (hard) | Acer saccharum | Érable à sucre | Sizibaakwado-ininaatib | Canada’s national tree. The sap produced is turned into syrup. The leaves turn beautiful colours in autumn. |
| Freemans Maple | Acer x freemanii | Érable libre |  | A hybrid species of red maple and silver maple. |
| Black Locust | Robinia pseudoacacia | Robinier faux-acacia |  | Showy, white flowers appear in early summer. Fruit pods endure into winter, while small mammals and birds eat the seeds within the pods. |
| Red Oak \* | Quercus rubra | Chêne rouge | Mitigomij | The most common oak of eastern Canada and the provincial tree of Prince Edward Island. Produces acorns. |
| White Oak\* | Quercus alba | Chêne blanc | Mishimij | Produces acorns and grows well on a variety of soils. |
| Ohio Buckeye | Aesculus glabra | Marronnier glabre |  | Small trees which prefer moist sites including river bottoms. An unpleasant odor is produced by the tree when bruised. |
| Eastern White \* Pine \* | Pinus strobus | Pin blanc | Shingwak | The tallest tree and most valuable softwood lumber in eastern Canada. This tree grows best on moist, sandy loam although it can grow on a variety of different terrains. |
| Pitch Pine\* | Pinus rigida | Pin rigide |  | Persevere in areas of frequent forest fires and can be effective in reforesting bare and sandy land. |
| Colorado Spruce \* | Picea pungens | Épinette du Colorado | Minahig | Also known as “Blue spruce” due to their striking bluish-green needle colour. |
| Norway Spruce \* | Picea abies | Épicéa commun |  | Large trees which can grow up to 40 metres high and 130 centimetres in diameter. |
| Spruce, White \* | Picea glauca | Épinette blanche |  | Commonly found in Northern forests, important in the production of lumber and wood pulp. |
| Walnut, Black \* | Juglans nigra | Noyer noir |  | Uncommon in Canada and valued for its wood. Produces globular fruits. |