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*	Tsuga canadensis	Pruche du	Kaagaagimj	Very prominent in the Maritimes, this is the only hemlock

Hemlock*		Canada		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 *	Pinus strobus	Pin blanc	Shingwak	The tallest tree and most valuable softwood lumber in

Pine *				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.