



# Trees and Plants of Apple Hill Scout Reserve



<u>Tree / Plant</u>	<u>Description</u>
Common or Wild Apple	Wild Apples grow slowly to 10 to 15m all and 30 to 60cm in diameter. The fruit of wild apples are food for people, raccoons, deer, squirrels, mice and some birds.
White Ash	White Ash prefers deep soils on the sunny side or the top of hills. White Ash may reach 25m in height and 30 to 60cm in diameter.
Basswood	Basswood trees prefer rich black loam that is moist but not wet. They can grow up to 30m tall and up to a meter in diameter.
Beech	Beech trees like to grow on well drained soils as are usually found on the tops or sides of hills. Blue jays like to eat beechnuts and large flocks of blue jays can be found in the beech trees in the Fall. Squirrels, chipmunks, mice, wild turkeys, and rough grouse all like to eat Beechnuts.
White Birch	Mature white birch are best recognized by their white, papery bark. They are fast growing trees which grow best in damp soil.
Yellow Birch	Yellow Birch is a fast growing tree that prefers damp organic soil, usually near water. They may live for 100 years to become 20 to 30m tall and 80cm in diameter. Note the yellow curly bark on the trees that are 6 to 15cm in diameter. The bark on the trunks of old trees becomes cracked, rough and grey.
Eastern White Cedar	This evergreen tree can grow to 25m tall and 60cm in diameter and can live for over 100 years. They will grow in both wet and dry soils but prefer damp areas in alkaline soils found in limestone areas. White cedars are very common on the Smiths Falls Limestone Plain, which runs from near Portland to near Ottawa.
Black Cherry	
Red-Osier Dogwood	These deciduous shrubs grow to 2 to 3m tall. The stems are red and green. (More red on larger stems and in winter and more green on younger plants and during summer). Many birds and animals eat the berries, including wood ducks, thrushes, grosbeaks, squirrels and skunks. The moose, deer and beavers eat the twigs including the berries, if present.
American or White Elm	Most elm trees today only list to be 15 to 30 years older and get to be 10m tall and 16cm in diameter, before they are killed by Dutch elm disease.
Balsam Fir	This is the only native fir tree in Eastern Ontario. This evergreen tree usually grows on wet ground, so is normally found near lakes and rivers or in swamps. Balsam firs will live for 30 to 60 years and become 20m tall and 30cm in diameter.
Eastern White Hemlock	This evergreen tree can grow to 50 to 80cm in diameter and a height on 20 to 30m. Hemlock bark and needles are the favourite winter food for porcupines.
Poison Ivy	Look for the shiny green / red leaves of this ground plant. A good reason to stay on the marked trails.
Sugar Maple	Sugar maples prefer well drained sites, so are often found on the slopes of hills where there is soil deep enough to support these large, often spreading trees. The wood from sugar maples is hard, strong and heavy and is used for furniture and firewood.
White Oak	There are several varieties of white oak in Eastern Ontario. Oak trees produce acorns. Oak trees may live for 200 years and grow to become 125cm in diameter and 30m tall.
Small Toothed Poplar / Trembling Aspen	This fast growing tree has light coloured bark and small oval leaves. These short-lived trees usually grown tall and straight to reach 12 to 18m tall and 15 to 18cm in diameter after 20 to 40 years.

White Pine	This majestic evergreen can grow to over 30m tall and a meter in diameter. Pines grow best on deep, rich soil but can be found growing from a crack in a rock beside a lake or river.
Stag Horn Sumac	This small tree grows 2 to 4m tall and 5 to 7cm in diameter. The bark on the stag horn sumac is fuzzy like the growing antlers of a deer in summer; hence, the name 'stag horn'.
Maple Leaf Viburnum	
Pussy Willow	There are many kinds of willow growing in Eastern Ontario, most prefer to grow in damp or wet soils. This small tree or shrub may grow 5m tall and 10cm in diameter. The native people chewed pussy willow bark to relieve headaches, as it has an Aspirin type chemical in the bark.
Sages and Grasses	
Butternut	Butternut is a member of the walnut family and is an important source of nuts and wood. It is disappearing from our area due to butternut canker disease.
Hawthorn	There are 800 kinds of these trees (or shrubs) in North America. They are distinctive due to the spikes which grown on the branches, up to 10cm.
Wild Grape	Wild Grape flowers are green and small. They bloom from May to July. The fruit is a large purplish-black berry in clusters of up to twenty. The fruit ripens from August to October . Many birds nest in Wild Grape tangles, including cardinal, thrashers, gray catbird, and northern mockingbird.
Nanny Berry	Is a native shrub which can grow to 30cm high and a 20cm spread. The white flowers become a mature fruit of a black colour.
Tamarack	The tamarack tree is a member of the pine family. It usually attains a height between 10 and 15m tall. The tamarack needles usually turn yellow in the Fall and fall off, unlike the rest of the evergreen tree family.
Bitternut Hickory	Hickory can grow 15 to 30m tall. The wood is very hard and used for tools and cabinetry.
White Spruce	White Spruce can grow up to 40m and have a 1m diameter. The needles are 4 sided and arranged spirally on the twigs.
Black Maple	The black maple is similar to the sugar maple. The leaves usually have 3 lobes but can sometimes have 5 lobes like the sugar maple. The wings on the fruit keys are almost parallel (straight line)
Jack Pine	The Jack pine is the most widely distributed pine across Canada. The Jack pine grows on poorer, less fertile soils than other varieties of pine.
Freeman Maple	Freeman maple is a hybrid of the Silver and Red maples. It has gray bark, yellow to red flowers in the early Spring, and many have a good red colour in the Fall.
Poison Parsnip	Also known as Wild Parsnip. The sap causes blistering and discolouration when exposed to sunlight. The discolouration can last for many months. The sap should be washed off immediately with soap and water.
Crimson Maple	