

Several stands are found on the other trails of the reserve such as Sugar Maple-Hickory stand on Maple-Hickory Trail. Along this trail you can see, among other trees, Sugar Maple, White Ash, American Beech and American Hop-Hornbeam. A Red Maple stand covers a large part of the reserve. To contemplate it, a boardwalk has been designed at the end of the trail.

As for the Orchid Island (l'île aux Orchidées) it is covered with a small stand of Mossy-cup Oaks. The island also harbours a magnificent Red Oak and probably the nicest Hornbeams growing on the reserve.

Conception graphique: Atelier Tite Ligne Maurice Dunberry Tél.: 450-829-3906

This projet was developed in collaboration with:



**Les amis de la réserve nationale de faune du lac Saint-François**  
Dundee, Québec

Reservation:

Telephone (seasonal): ..... **450-264-5908**

Off season information: ..... **450-370-6954**

Fax: ..... **450-829-4283**

E-Mail **info@amisrnfacstfrancois.com**

Internet: **amisrnfacstfrancois.com**

## LIST OF TREES

FOUND ON  
LAC SAINT-FRANÇOIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA

44 trees are present.

### Coniferous

- American Larch (*Larix laricina*) Mélèze laricin
- Balsam-Fir (*Abies balsamea*) Sapin baumier
- Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) Pruche du Canada
- White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) Pin blanc
- White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) Thuya occidental

### Deciduous

- American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) Hêtre à grandes feuilles
- American Elm (*Ulmus americana*) Orme d'Amérique
- American Hop-Hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) Ostryer de Virginie
- Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) Peuplier faux-tremble
- Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) Peuplier baumier
- Bird-Cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) Cerisier de Pennsylvanie
- Bitternut (*Carya cordiformis*) Caryer cordiforme
- Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) Frêne noir
- Black-Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) Cerisier Tardif
- Black Willow (*Salix nigra*) Saule noir
- Box Elder (*Acer negundo*) Érable négondo
- **Brainerd's Hawthorn** (*Crataegus brainerdii*) Aubépine de Brainerd
- Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) Noyer cendré
- Choke-Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*) Cerisier de Virginie
- Common Appletree (*Malus sylvestris*) Pommier
- Common Willow (*Salix alba*) Saule blanc
- Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) Peuplier à feuilles deltoïdes
- European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*) Sorbier des oiseaux
- Glabrous Shadbush (*Amelanchier laevis*) Amélanchier glabre
- Gray Birch (*Betula populifolia*) Bouleau à feuilles de peuplier
- Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*) Charme de Caroline
- Large-Toothed Aspen (*Populus grandidentata*) Peuplier à grandes dents
- Mossy-Cup Oak - Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) Chêne à gros fruits
- Mountain Ash (*Sorbus americana*) Sorbier d'Amérique
- Punctate Hawthorn (*Crataegus punctata*) Aubépine ponctuée
- Red Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) Frêne de Pennsylvanie
- Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) Érable rouge
- Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) Chêne rouge
- **Rock Elm** (*Ulmus thomasi*) Orme de Thomas
- Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*) Caryer ovale
- Silver-Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) Érable argenté
- Slippery Elm (*Ulmus rubra*) Orme roux
- Striped-Maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*) Érable de Pennsylvanie
- Sugar-Maple (*Acer saccharum*) Érable à sucre
- **Swamp White Oak** (*Quercus bicolor*) Chêne bleu
- White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*) Frêne d'Amérique
- White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) Bouleau à papier
- Yellow Birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*) Bouleau jaune

**Bold:** Species at risk  
Underlined: Species found along Nodding wakerobin trail



White Pine



Balsam Fir



White Cedar



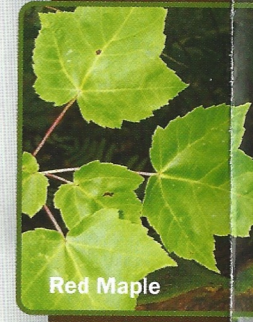
Yellow Birch



Bitternut



Sugar-Maple



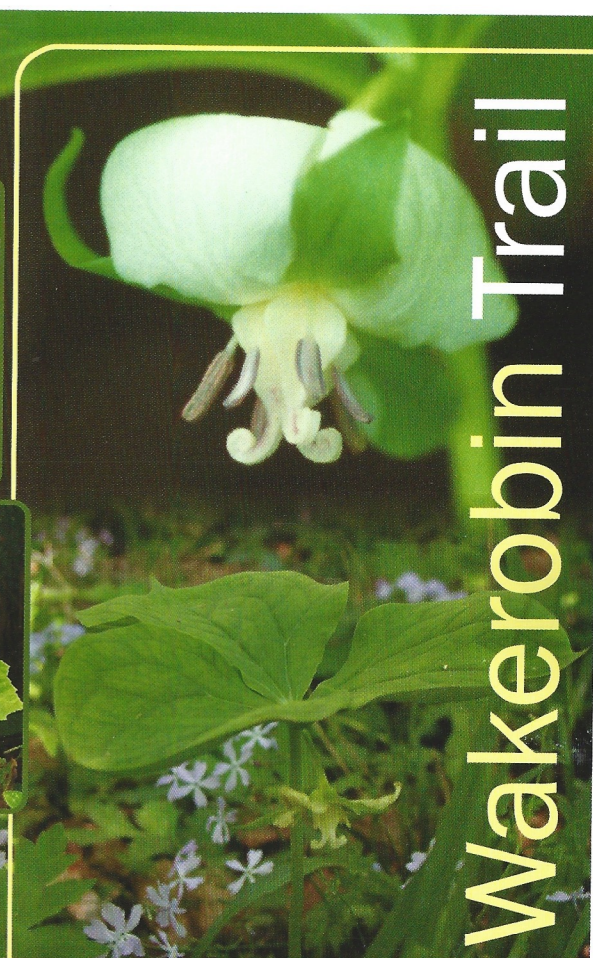
Red Maple



Butternut



Black Willow



A walk along Nodding Wakerobin Trail (*Trillium cernuum*) provides an overview of habitats characteristic of the wildlife reserve which harbours over fifty different plant communities. Major upland communities grow along Nodding Wakerobin Trail. Twenty three species of trees, among which three species of Birch and three of Poplar, clearly demonstrate the diversity encountered on this trail and throughout the wildlife reserve.

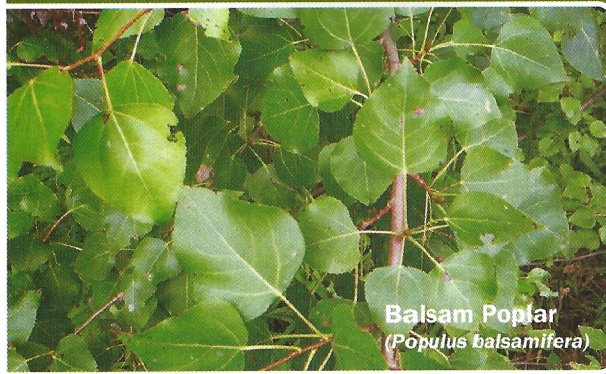
Nodding Wakerobin Trail

## 1. Poplar Stand

Balsam Poplars forming this stand are pioneer trees which colonized an open dry site of the reserve. Balsam Poplar does not tolerate shadow and dies after a while to be replaced by more tolerant trees such as Sugar Maple, White Pine and Yellow Birch.



Aspen  
(*Populus tremuloides*)



Balsam Poplar  
(*Populus balsamifera*)

## 2. Nodding Wakerobin

Uncommon in the Montréal region, the Nodding Trillium comes into bloom at spring, as all other trilliums species. This one is more boreal and generally grows in moist, acidic soils of woods and swamps.



(*Trillium cernuum*)  
See photo on cover



## 3. Black Ash Woodland

The Black Ash Woodland is a plant community characteristic of wetlands. The woodland consists mainly of Black Ashes bearing compound leaves with 7 to 11 leaflets similar to those of palm trees. Black Ash bark is spongy and soft to the touch.



Bark

## Signs

- 4. Basswood
- 5. White Cedar Stand
- 6. Yellow Birch

## 7. Hornbeam

Québec is the northern limit of this small tree's territory which rarely reaches up to 8 m tall and 25 cm in diameter in our regions.

The Hornbeam is easily identified by its smooth, fluted bark that has a muscular appearance.

Similar to American Hop-Hornbeam's, its wood is so hard and strong it was used to make wooden wedges to chop wood. Hence its vernacular name of "Ironwood".



Hornbeam  
(*Carolinus caroliniana*)



## 8. Silver Maple

Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) is a fast growing tree and a wetland indicator. Its leaves are deeply indented with a silvery-white undersurface. The fruits (paired samaras) mature rapidly when the leaves attain their full development. The samaras fall immediately from the tree and germinate soon thereafter.

Note a five-leaved ivy (Virginia Creeper) clinging to the Silver Maple.

Suggestion:  
Visit the Maple-Hickory trail to see the Red Maple stand.



Bark



Undersurface

## 9. Red Ash Stand

This community is dominated by Red Ash. The presence of Red Ash is an indicator of humid soils. In contrast to Hickory leaves, Red Ash has compound opposite leaves.

Red Ash  
(*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

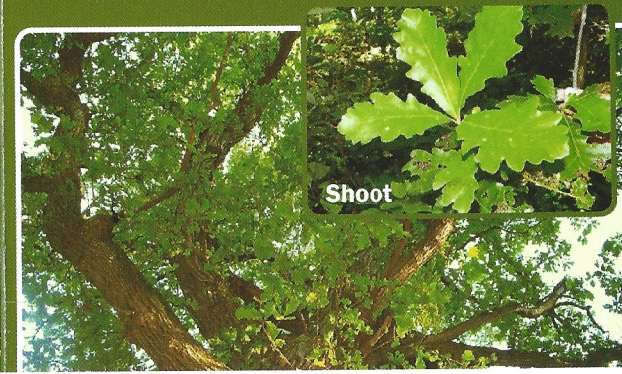


In order to compare, you can see Hickories along the Maple-Hickory Trail.

## 10. Mossy-Cup Oak

This tree (*Quercus macrocarpa*) reaches an average height of 18 m, an average diameter of 70 cm with an average lifespan of 200 years. This Oak prefers rich, clay-bottomlands. Mossy-Cup Oak is classified as intermediate in shade tolerance and is tolerant of dryness. It is almost never found in pure stands and generally grows among hardwoods such as Sugar Maple, White Ash, White Elm and Basswood. Acorns of up to 20 to 30 mm long are half enclosed in a cup (acorn cup) which has a long fringed margin.

Mossy-Cup Oak wood is easily mistaken for White Oak's, much more uncommon, and is used in cabinet-making, inside wood finish, parquetry and coopery.



Shoot