

### Acadian Forest Floral Region

The accompanying map places Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and most of southern New Brunswick in this Region. It is transitional to the Boreal Forest and, particularly in the northern part, scarcely distinguishable from it as to tree species. In its more typical development, however, the following deciduous trees are characteristic: American elm (*Ulmus americana*), red oak (*Quercus borealis*), sugar-maple (*Acer saccharum*), red maple (*A. rubrum*), striped maple (*A. pensylvanicum*), yellow birch (*Betula lutea*), wire birch (*B. populifolia*), various ashes (*Fraxinus*), large-toothed aspen (*Populus grandidentata*), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*) and beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). A characteristic conifer is red spruce (*Picea rubens*).

Typical shrubs include witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*; blooming in the fall), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), speckled alder (*Alnus rugosa*) and mountain-ash (*Sorbus americana*).

The herbaceous ground cover is very similar to that of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region and is described under that heading.

The Acadian Forest Region has somewhat more rainfall than the adjoining regions and is generally warmer than the Boreal Forest Region. Its most striking floristic element is a number of species characteristic of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, particularly the Pine Barrens of New Jersey, that reach their northern limits in Nova Scotia or Newfoundland (see p. 56); the small grass-like fern, curly-grass (*Schizaea pusilla*) is known only from shores, bogs and woods of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and from the Pine Barrens of New Jersey; a member of the Amaryllis Family (*Lophiola americana*) is known only from bogs and peaty shores of western Nova Scotia, northern Delaware and the Pine Barrens of New Jersey (the Nova Scotian plant is sometimes separated as a distinct species, *L. septentrionalis*); broom-crowberry (*Corema conradii*), another characteristic Pine Barren plant, is definitely known in Canada only from sands and siliceous rocks of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands of Quebec; dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*) is known in Canada only from peaty bogs of eastern New Brunswick and Newfoundland; Plymouth gentian (*Sabatia kennedyana*) inhabits sandy and peaty margins of fresh ponds of Nova Scotia (Yarmouth Co.), Massachusetts and Rhode Island; screw-stem (*Bartonia paniculata*) is known from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and St. Pierre and Miquelon, south along the Coastal Plain to Florida.

### Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Floral Region

This Region includes northern New Brunswick, parts of the coastal region of the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec, southern Quebec, southern Ontario (except for the Deciduous Forest Floral Region in the extreme south), and the extreme southeastern corner of Manitoba, together with an enclave around Lake St. John, Que., where the topography is strikingly like that of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu River lowlands. Temperatures are moderate but rainfall is generally somewhat less than in the Acadian Forest Floral Region.

Sugar-maple (*Acer saccharum*), red maple (*A. rubrum*), striped maple (*A. pensylvanicum*), red oak (*Quercus borealis*), red ash (*Fraxinus pensylvanica*), black ash (*F. nigra*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), yellow birch (*Betula lutea*), wire-birch (*B. populifolia*) and large-toothed aspen (*Populus grandidentata*) occur in the Gaspé Peninsula (the northernmost part of the region), and beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) just enters the extreme southwestern part of the peninsula. Red spruce (*Picea rubens*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), bur-oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), and basswood (*Tilia americana*) extend northward to about the latitude of Quebec City, but the following drop out at about the latitudes of Ottawa and Montreal or sooner: black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), shagbark-hickory (*Carya ovata*), bitternut (*C. cordiformis*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), swamp white oak (*Q. bicolor*), yellow oak (*Q. muhlenbergii*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), rock elm (*U. thomasi*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), sweet birch (*Betula lenta*), and blue-beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*). Extensive stands of conifers