

NATIVE TREES



ReForest London
planting the future today

In this Presentation:

- Our region
- Native Species
- Non-Native Species
- Invasive Species
- How to Plant a Tree



ReForest London
planting the future today

Mission:

ReForest London is a non-profit organization dedicated to partnering with our community to enhance environmental and human health in the Forest City, through the benefits of trees.

- Empowerment
- Ecosystem Health
- Education





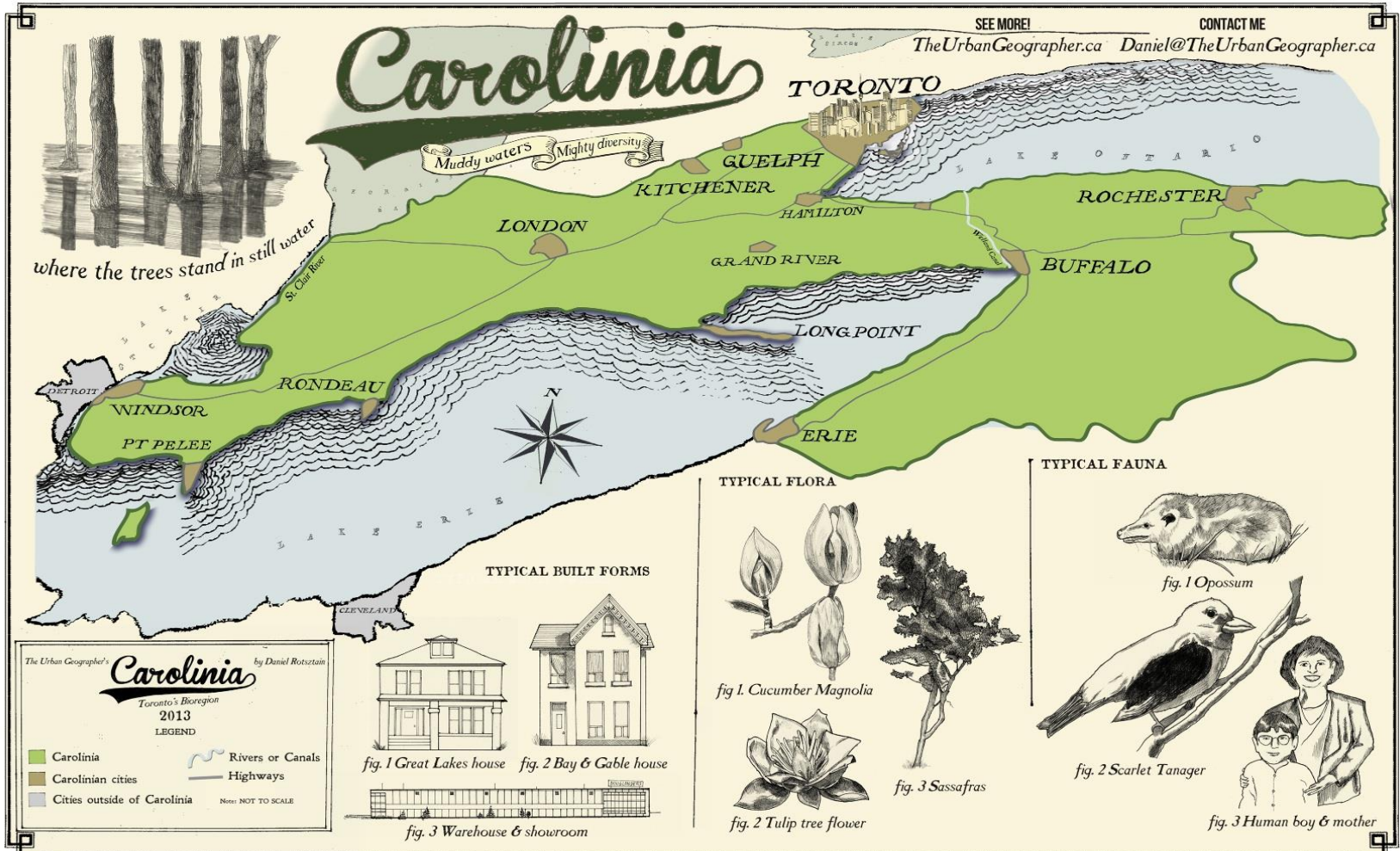
MILLION
TREE
CHALLENGE

**THE GOAL OF THE
MILLION TREE
CHALLENGE IS TO PLANT
1,000,000 TREES IN 10
YEARS**

**ANY SPECIES, PLANTED BY ANYONE,
ANYWHERE WITHIN THE CITY OF LONDON**



Our Region



Quick Facts About Carolinian Canada

- 25% of Canada's population on 0.25% of its area
- More endangered and rare species than any other life zone in Canada
- A great diversity of wildlife of all kinds, including many species not found elsewhere in Canada.
- Forest cover has been reduced from 80% to 11.3%
- Wetlands reduced from 28.3% to 5.1%



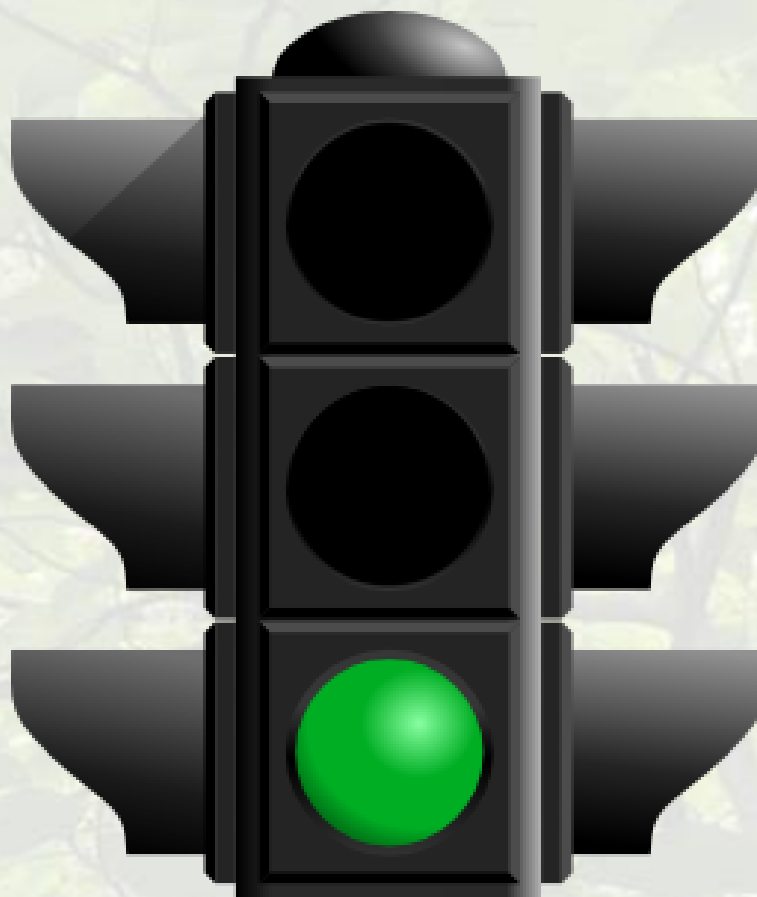
NATIVE TREES

- Native Species
- Non-Native Species
- Invasive Species

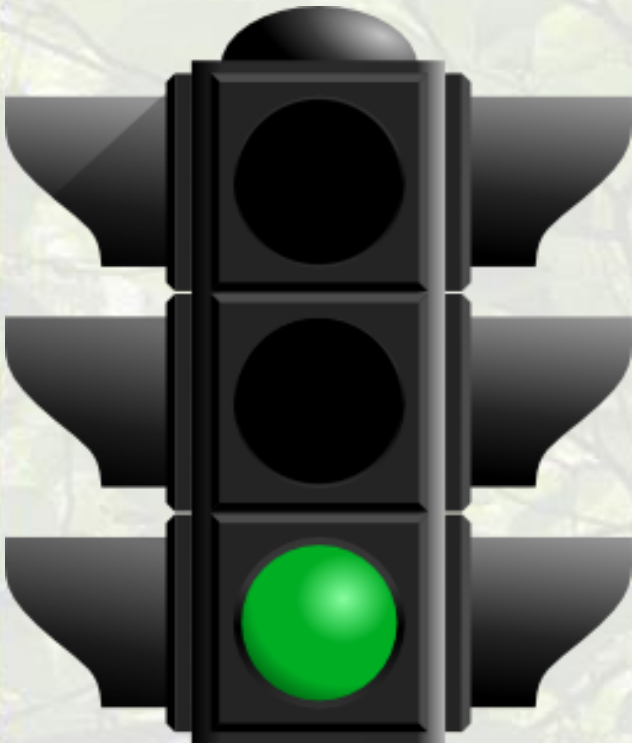
What's the difference?!



Native Species



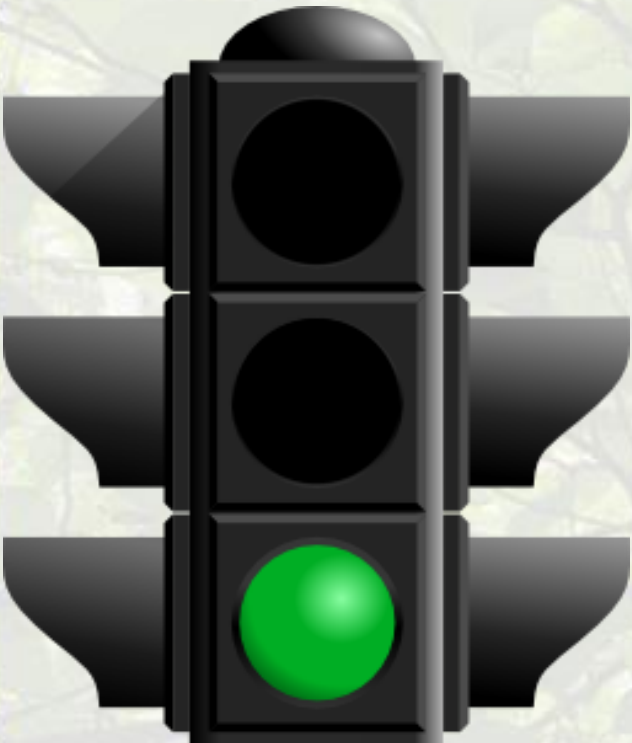
Native Species



- Species that occur within our ecosystem without being brought here by human intervention
- Evolved here and are suited to local environment and conditions
- Connected with other native species in the ecosystem by the food chain and other natural processes.



Native Species



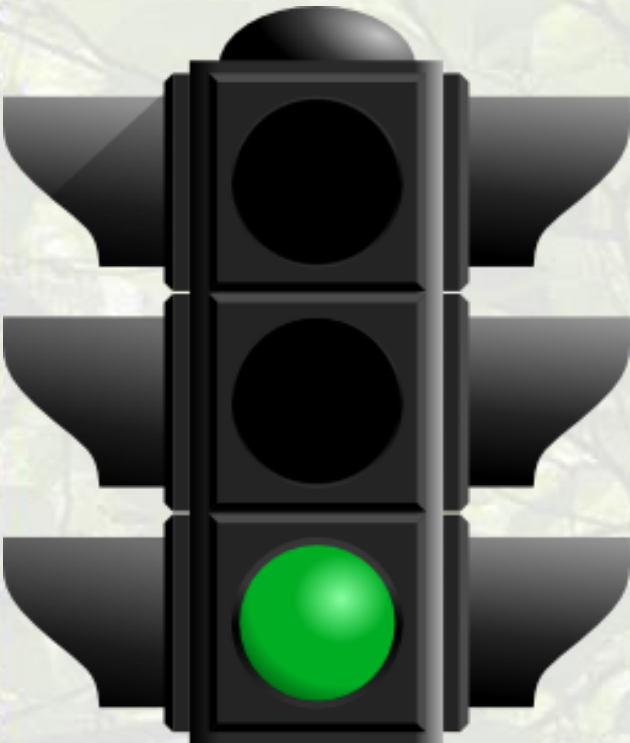
Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum

- Large tree, can grow up to 35 metres.
- Can live for more for more than 200 years
- Spectacular fall foliage
- Maple Syrup, was a 354 million dollar industry in Canada in 2009
- 40L of sap boiled down produces 1L maple syrup
- Represented on the Canadian flag



Native Species



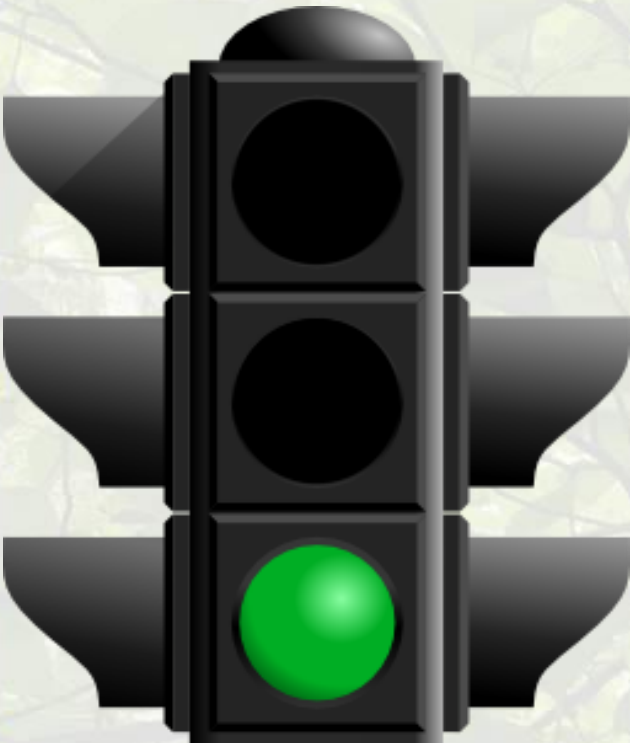
Pawpaw

Asimina triloba

- Small tree, grows up to 9m
- It is the only hardy member of otherwise tropical plants
- Large fleshy fruit are edible when ripe (tastes like banana/guava)
- Red flowers bloom before the leaves emerge in the spring



Native Species



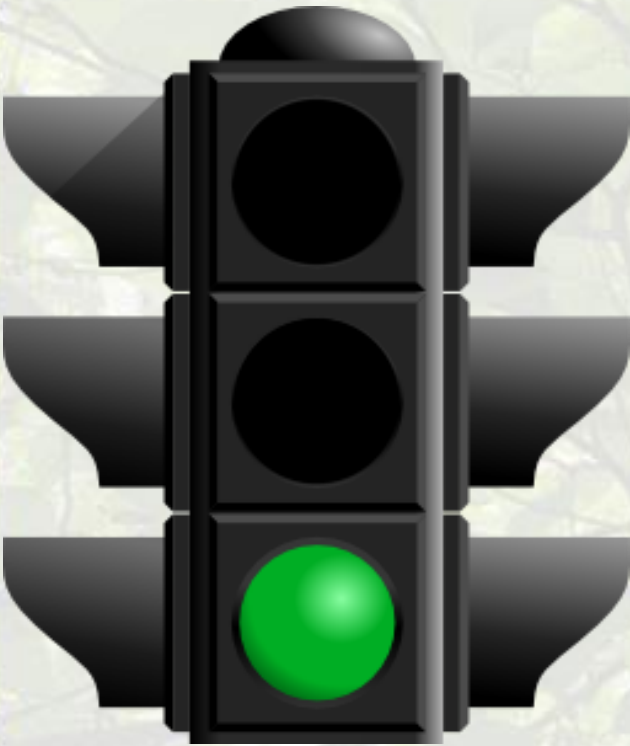
Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera

- Very large tree, up to 30m
- Green-yellow flowers in late spring
- Great for wildlife and birds
- Resemblance to tulips is only superficial
- Essential larval host of the rare Eastern Swallowtail butterfly



Native Species



Redbud

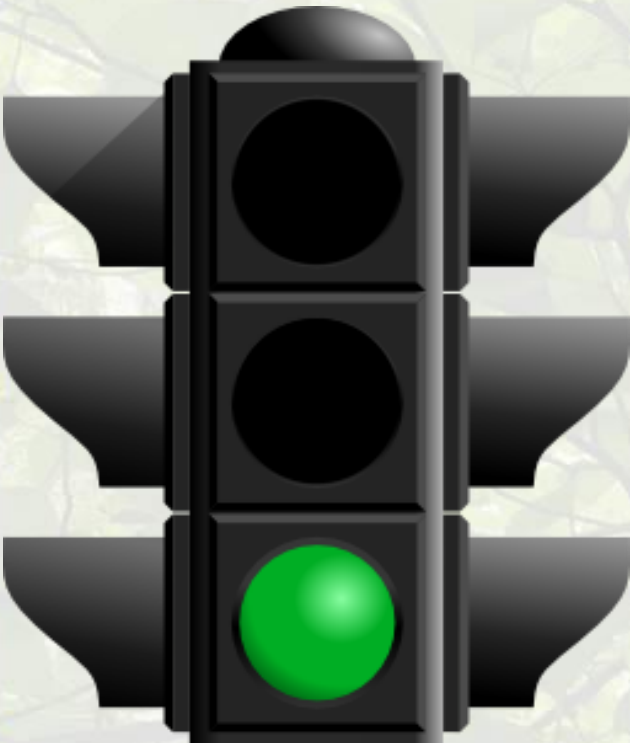
Cercis canadensis

- Small tree, grows up to 8m
- Purple-pinkish flowers that appear in the late spring before the leaves
- In fall it's leaves turn yellow
- George Washington frequently wrote about the redbud in his journals, noting its beauty and his many hours spent growing saplings



©2009 Will Cook

Native Species



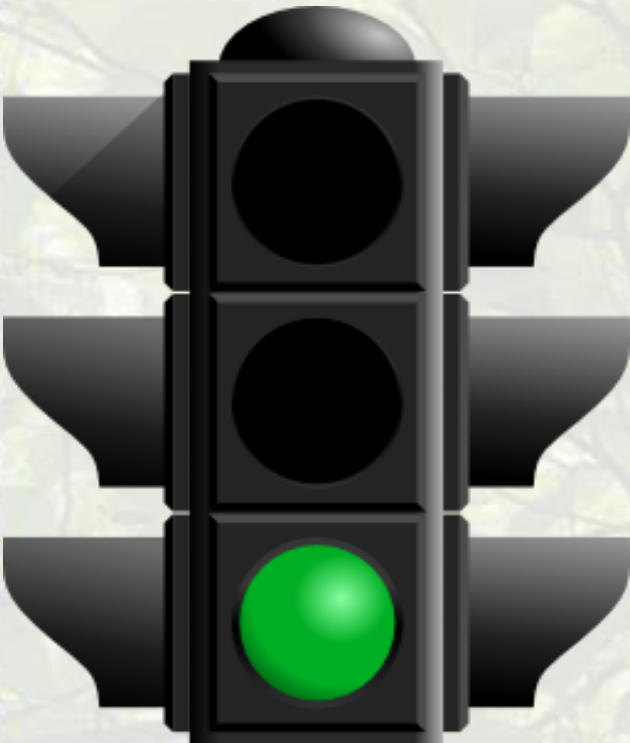
Hackberry

Celtis occidentalis

- Medium tree, grows up to 15m tall
- Member of the elm family
- Produces seed like fruit that are very attractive to wildlife
- Nectar source for butterflies, particularly the Hackberry Emperor Butterfly



Native Species



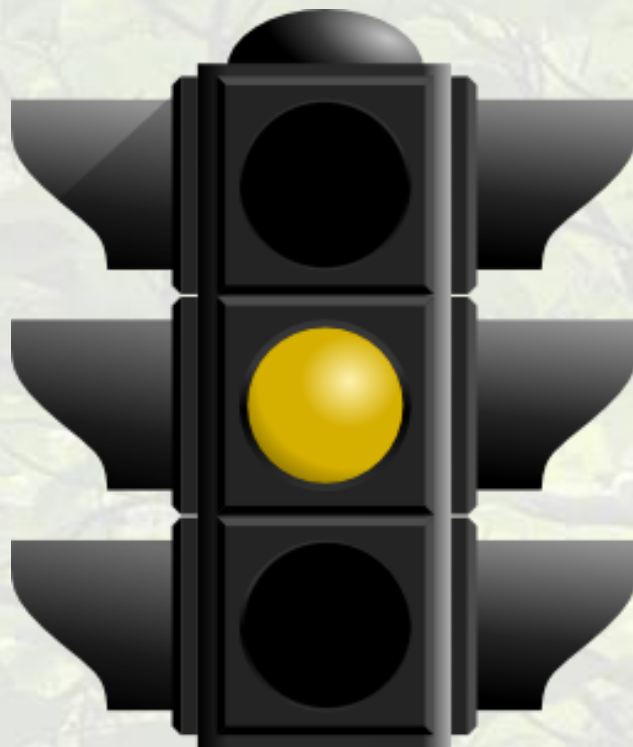
Bur Oak

Quercus macrocarpa

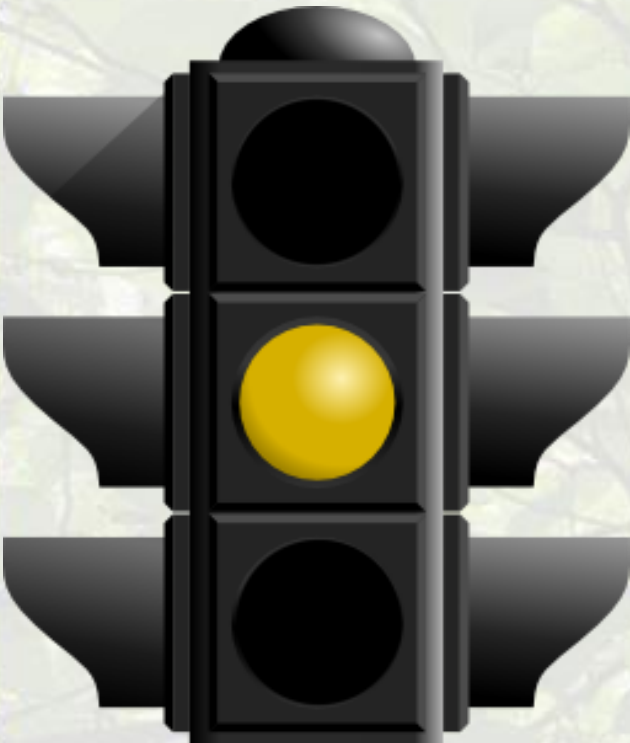
- Large tree, grows up to 30m tall
- Has acorns that can be eaten
- Can live up to 300 years
- Wood from these trees is often used for cabinetry, barrels, hard wood flooring and fence posts
- Tolerant of city smoke and air pollutants



Non-Native Species



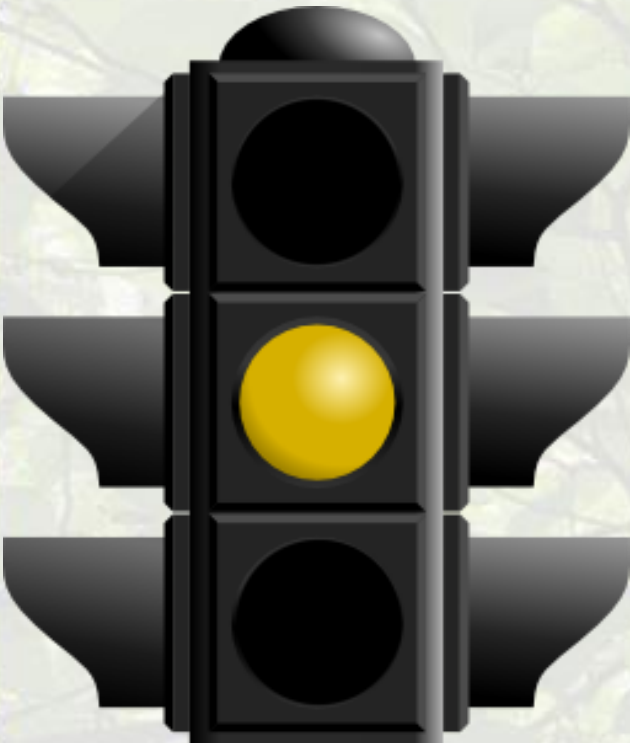
Non-Native Species



- Species that have been introduced into our ecosystem from elsewhere
- Not likely to become a threat to native species.
- Safe for landscaping but unacceptable for naturalization projects.
- These species are less ideal for use than native species, but are not a danger to them.



Non-Native Species



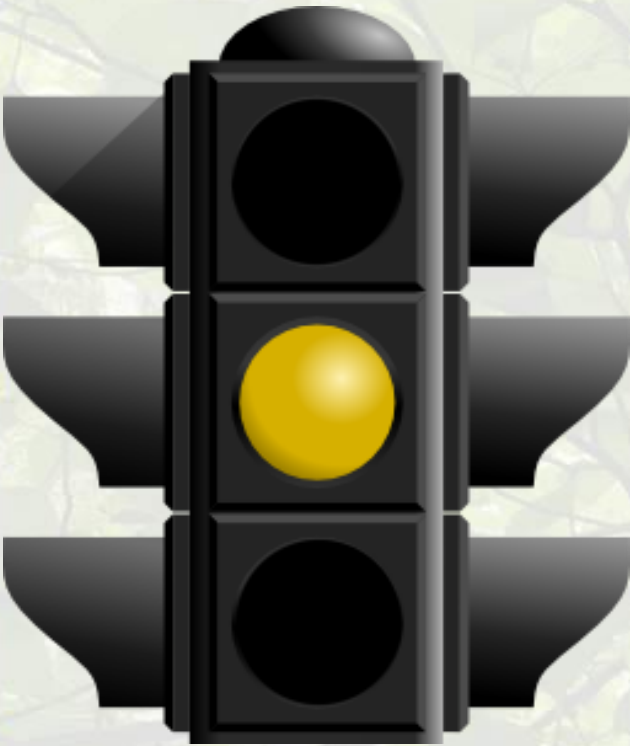
Japanese Maple

Acer palmatum

- Relative of North American maples
- Native to Japan, China, Mongolia and eastern Russia
- Used in landscaping
- No threat to native trees.



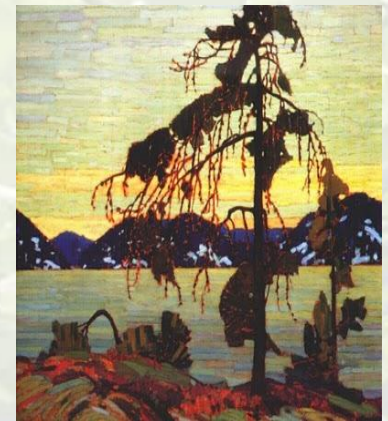
Non-Native Species



Jack Pine

Pinus banksiana

- National icon, painted by Tom Thompson
- native to northern boreal forests, not this far South
- Grows 9-22m
- Often thrives in rocky soil and poor growing conditions.

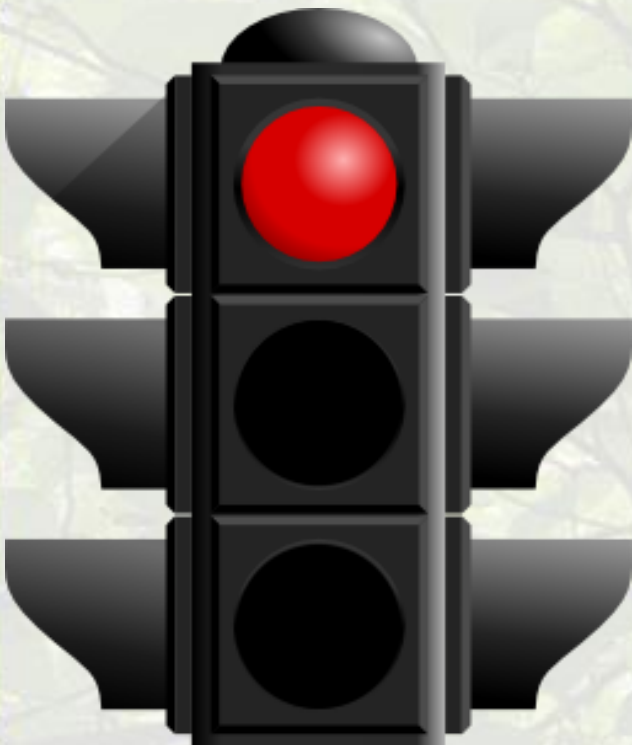


Invasive Species



planting the future today

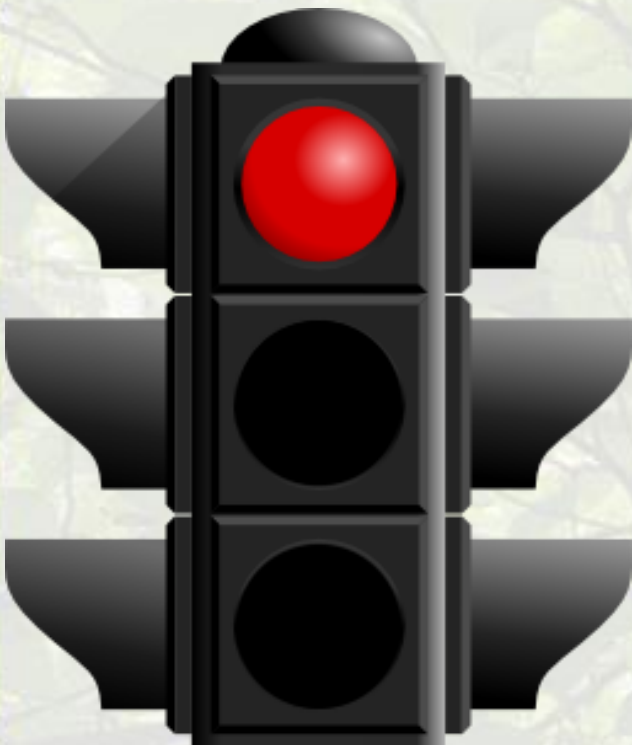
Invasive Species



- Species that have been introduced into our ecosystem from elsewhere
- Has no “enemies” to maintain species levels
- Will become a threat to native species and disrupt local ecosystems
- **Do not plant under any circumstances** and should be removed when possible.



Invasive Species

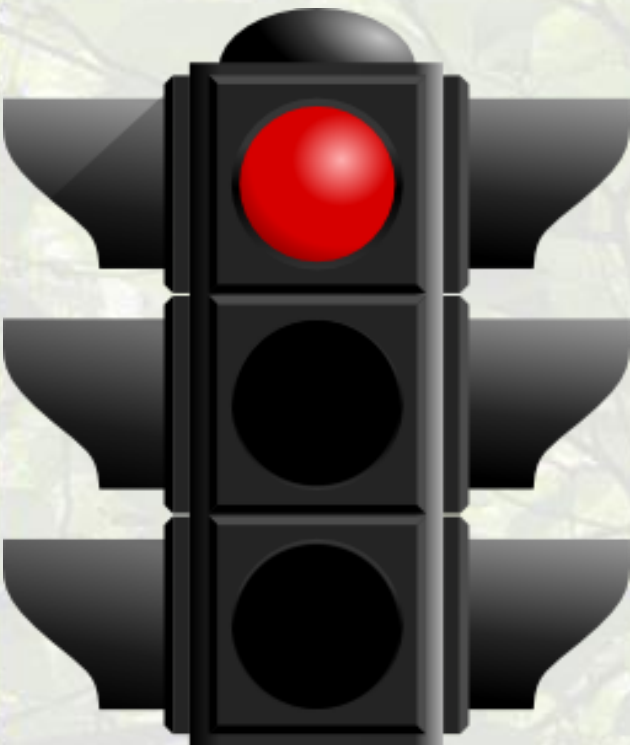


European Buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica*

- Introduced to North America to use as hedgerows.
- Commonly used as an ornamental shrub
- Forms dense thickets that crowds out and shades out native plants
- Spreads vigorously by seed and acts as a laxative to birds so the seeds pass through them into the rest of the forest



Invasive Species



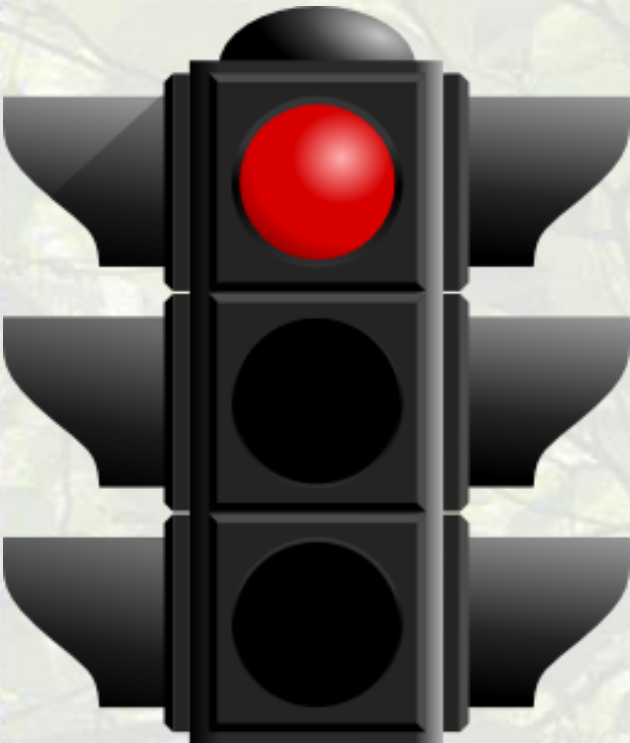
Norway Maple

Acer platanoides

- Native from Southern Scandinavia to Northern Iran
- Introduced to North America in the 18th C.
- Gained popularity in the 50's and 60's as a pollution resistant street tree.
- Threatening native trees when seeded in natural areas because it hybridizes with native maple trees



Invasive Species



Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus altissima

- Native to northeast and central China
- First brought to North America in 1784
- Re-sprouts vigorously when cut making it difficult to eradicate.
- Its aggressive root system can cause damage to pavement, sewers and building foundations – it can grow anywhere!



UGA0008442



How do I know if a tree is native?

- Ask an Expert
- Look it up online using a reputable source (Environment Canada, Parks Canada, Evergreen, ReForest London, etc.)
- Use our “Choosing the Right Tree” Brochure.



How to Plant a Tree

PLAN

- Location
 - Locate the best place or places to plant trees in your yard
- Soil Type/Moisture/Light
 - Take note of the soil type (clay, sand, loam) and moisture available in your planting location. Is the spot sunny, shady or both sun and shade?
- Season
 - The best time to plant a tree is early spring or late fall
 - Plant the **right time** of year



How to Plant a Tree



BUY

- Buy Native
- Buy Local
- Buy Healthy



How to Plant a Tree

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

- By law, you must contact Ontario One-Call (www.on1call.com, 1-800-400-2255) at least one week prior to digging anywhere. This free service will check and mark your site for under-ground utilities. Ensure a safe dig!



Promote Native

- Order trees where they are needed on city property
519-661-5783
- Plant a tree – ReForest London is always a good lead



Value Native

- Take care of the trees you have
- Give trees as gifts
- Let your municipal leaders know your city includes trees



Next Steps

- Volunteer with ReForest London
- Sign up for our E-Newsletter



Any Questions?

Thank you!

