

# Red Pine

- Requires plenty of sun, prefers well-drained, acidic soils.
- Major component of the original Sudbury forests.
- Their seeds are a very important foods source for songbirds, chipmunks and voles.



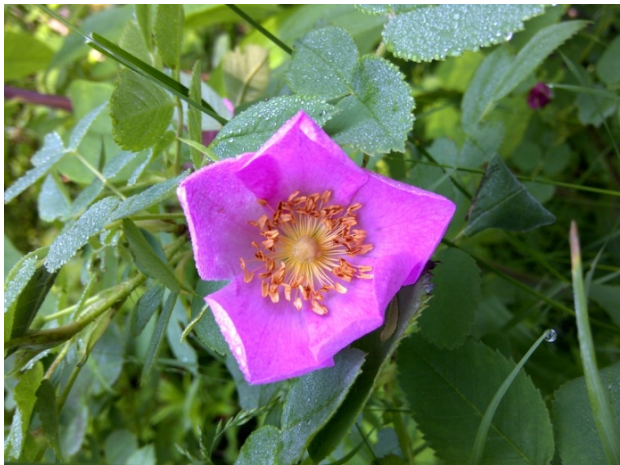
# Red-berried Elder

- Prefers moist soil and often found along shorelines and in wetlands.
- Tall shrub.
- Good food source and cover for many birds and small mammals.



# Prickly Wild Rose

- Found in various habitats including rocky or sandy shores, thickets, meadows, and open woods.
- Drought and salt tolerant.
- Flowers (typically pink) bloom in early summer.



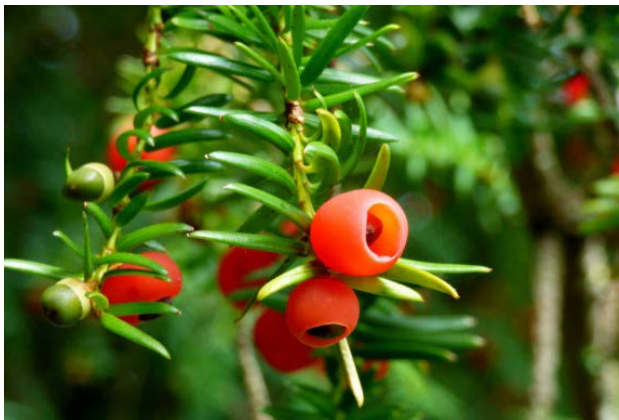
# Striped Maple

- Found in cool, moist forests; very shade tolerant.
- Has the largest leaves of any Ontario maple and bark has green and white vertical stripes; 4-10 m tall.
- Food source for many species including beaver, deer, many songbirds, and small mammals.



# Canada Yew

- Thrives in moist spots in the forest under the cover of large trees.
- Sprawling coniferous shrub rarely exceeding 2.5 m in height.
- The red fruit are eaten by several bird species, which disperse the hard, large seeds in their droppings.



# Red Baneberry

- Found in open woodlands; shady areas with moist soils.
- Grow 40-80 cm tall.
- Characterized by lacy leaves, white flowers and bright red berries.



# British Soldiers

- These lichens are usually found on decaying wood, soil, mossy logs, tree bases, and stumps.
- Eaten by white-tailed deer, wild turkey, meadow vole, and some snails.
- Very sensitive to air pollution.



# Nodding Trillium

- Prefers moist soils in shady conifer and mixed woods.
- Grows very slowly, requiring a minimum of seven years from seed to flowering plant!
- Seeds are spread by ants, which collect them and bring them back to their nests.



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# Blue Bead Lily

- Occurs across a broad range of forest habitats and soil/site conditions.
- Prefers mixed-wood stands and limited sunlight.
- In the spring the foliage is an excellent food source for snowshoe hare and white-tailed deer.



# Canada Mayflower

- Grows in an extremely wide variety of soil and light conditions.
- Found in all of Canada except the polar north.
- Berries are eaten by the ruffed grouse, white-footed mouse, and eastern chipmunk.



# Pink Lady's Slipper

- Grows most commonly in coniferous forest habitats.
- Prefers dry, sandy, and slightly acidic soils and light to moderate shade.
- Slow to grow and may take years before it flowers.



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# Reindeer Lichen

- Considered a pioneer species; look for them on exposed rock.
- Grow very slowly; mature clumps measuring only a few centimeters across may be 100 years old.
- Lichens absorb water and minerals from the air instead of the soil.



# Old Man's Beard

## Lichen

- Can be found in wooded areas growing off the branches of mature trees.
- Named for its scruffy beard-like appearance.
- Provides food for Northern flying squirrels.



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# Twinflower

- Found in moist coniferous or mixed woods; in open or semi-shaded areas.
- Low creeping wildflower, only 5-10 cm tall.
- Flowers develop small ‘nutlets’ that have hooked bristles that catch on to fur, feathers or clothing of passers-by, which aids in dispersal



# Aphids

- Small plant-sap-sucking insects.
- Depending on the species, they may feed on just one type of plant, or many.
- Predators of aphids include lady bugs, hoverfly larvae, parasitic wasps, aphid midge larvae, and crab spiders.



# Stink Bug

- Found in a variety of habitats from forests to fields, and common along forest edges.
- These insects feed on a variety of plants and insects.
- Can eject a foul-smelling (stinky) substance when disturbed.





# Long-horned Beetle

- Inhabit conifer forests.
- Larvae bore into dead or dying trees; host trees include eastern white cedar, jack pine, white and black spruce, balsam fir, and occasionally tamarack.
- These native beetles can be mistaken for the similar-appearing but exotic Asian long-horned beetle.



# Rove Beetle

- Commonly found on dead animals or fungi, as well as under stones near freshwater.
- Predators of insects and other kinds of invertebrates.
- They have to fold their wings lengthwise and then two more times to get them under their short wing covers.



# Luna Moth

- Live in deciduous hardwood forests.
- One of the largest moths in North America, with lime green colouring, and eyespots on all wings.
- Prey to bats, spiders, toads, owls and other birds.



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# Smooth Green Snake

- Found in open forested, and also moist, grassy areas.
- Their bright green coloration camouflages them well in their grassy habitats.
- Diet consists mainly of insects and other small invertebrates



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# Grey Tree Frog

- Inhabit woodlands near water.
- They are excellent climbers, using their sticky toe pads to climb.
- Very well camouflaged; they can change their colour to match their background (eg. brownish on a log, bright green on grass, grey on bark).



# Eastern Red-backed Salamander

- Found under old logs, bark, moss, leaf mold, and stones in coniferous, mixed, and deciduous forests.
- Must live in a moist environment to avoid desiccation (drying out) as they breathe through their skin
- They mainly feed on small invertebrates including ants and mites.



# Ruffed Grouse

- Found in deciduous and mixed forests and riparian woodlands.
- They grow extended scales on their toes in winter, creating temporary snowshoes.
- In spring, the male can be heard beating the air with his wings sending a low drumming echo through the forest.



# Yellow-rumped Warbler

- Found in coniferous and mixed woodlands.
- Hunts insects in spring and summer, and in fall they switch to eating berries.
- This species builds cup-shaped nests in trees anywhere from 1.5 to 16 metres above the ground.



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# Eastern Whip-poor-will

- Occupy open deciduous and pine woodlands, often along forest edges.
- They only feed at night in clearings where they catch insects, particularly moths.
- Open bedrock outcrops are perfect areas for whip-poor-will feeding.



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# Black-throated Green Warbler

- Commonly inhabit coniferous and mixedwood forests.
- Their diet consists primarily of insects.
- Its nest is a small cup located at the fork of tree branches from 1 to 3 metres above the ground.



# Northern Goshawk

- Found in various forest types.
- Prey on animals as small as squirrels and as large as grouse, crows, and snowshoe hare.
- Well known for its fierce defense of its nest.



# Winter Wren

- Most commonly found in coniferous forests.
- Eats invertebrates including insects, insect larvae, millipedes, and spiders.
- This small bird has an energetic voice; per unit weight, the winter wren delivers its song with 10 times more power than a crowing rooster.



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# American Porcupine

- Stick close to trees in many types of forests, but can sometimes be found in fields and willow-edged wetlands.
- Excellent tree climbers.
- Each has about 30,000 quills (stiff modified barbed hairs).



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# Snowshoe Hare

- Found most commonly in forested areas.
- Primarily nocturnal.
- Camouflaged greyish, reddish, or blackish brown in summer, turn white in winter.



# Red Squirrel

- Inhabit coniferous and mixed forests.
- These squirrels do not hibernate; they store large amounts of food to sustain themselves through the winter.
- Their diet includes cones from conifer trees, acorns, mushrooms, fruits, seeds and even baby birds.



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# Gapper's Red-backed Vole

- Found in various forest types in close proximity to wetlands.
- Their diet includes plants, fungi, nuts, seeds, berries, snails and insects.
- They are prey to hawks, owls, and small carnivorous mammals.



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# Grey Wolf

- Mainly inhabit forests and streamside woodlands.
- About 80% of their diet consists of white-tailed deer and moose but they also snack on rabbits, mice, birds and carrion.
- Hunt in packs.



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# Northern Flying Squirrel

- Found in coniferous and mixed forests.
- Mainly eat lichen and fungus.
- “Fly” using the fur covered skin flaps which extend from the wrists to the ankles and allow them to glide up to 100 metres.

