

NATIVE TREES - FROM THE FOREST TO YOUR YARD

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Forest Management Supervisor

To-day's residential developments usually see the removal of any trees on the building lot. While this may simplify the building of a home on the lot, it does remove from the property what many people consider to be the beauty and value of trees. The only solution left to those home owners who wish to have some trees on their lots is to transplant trees that are either nursery-grown or forest-grown.

In more southerly parts of Ontario where winters are warmer and the growing season longer, residents have a wider choice of tree species both native and exotic from which to choose. However, in this part of Northern Ontario the choice is far more limited due to the rigours of long, cold winters and a short growing season.

If the home-owner is not interested in commercially-grown species, then he can go out in the surrounding bush to get his trees. In this area, one can find coniferous trees such as white and black spruce, tamarack, cedar, balsam fir and jack pine. White birch, trembling aspen and balsam poplar are common hardwoods. Mountain ash is a bush rather than a tree but it is commonly planted as an ornamental. The edges of old bush roads are an excellent source for such trees.

Of all the coniferous trees, white spruce is a good choice due to its fairly rapid height growth and thick foliage. White cedar can be used as a hedge or foundation planting. Tamarack is popular due to its delicate foliage which turns a bright yellow in the fall before shedding its needles - one of the few conifers to lose all its needles every year.

Of the hardwood trees, white birch is the most desirable due to its good form, dense foliage and attractive bark. Aspen, although a nicely-shaped tree and quick-growing, is almost impossible to get rid of once established due to its habit of developing large numbers of root suckers after the main tree is cut. Mountain ash, with its white flowers, red berries and often brilliant autumn coloration is also a good choice.

The most important thing about transplanting any tree is to do it when the tree is still dormant i.e. before the buds have broken. This can best be done in the early spring right after the frost has left the ground. In this area it would usually be between May 1st and 20th.

Another important factor is to get as much

# PUBLIC NOTICE

All persons, groups and organizations and groups are advised that the Terrace Bay Recreation Committee now meets once monthly only. The regular monthly meeting takes place on the first Monday of every month and in the event of a holiday on the Monday, the meeting will take place on the first Tuesday of the month.

Persons, groups and organizations wishing to meet with the Terrace Bay Recreation Committee must notify the Recreation Office in writing at least one week in advance of the meeting. All requests can be sent to Box 460, Terrace Bay, Ontario.

The following are the names of Recreation Committee members and their responsibility areas:

- O. Chapman - Chairman and Administration Representative
- D. Kenney - Vice-Chairman, Programme & Facility Development, Vending
- G. Simmer - Youth Programmes
- C. Burgess - Adult Programmes
- C. Brassard - Council Representative and Facility Chairman
- J. Kennedy - Council Representative
- J. Mason - Men's and Ladies' Curling

THE TERRACE BAY RECREATION COMMITTEE.

of the original root system as possible. To do this one should choose a fairly small tree - up to three feet for conifers and up to seven feet for hardwoods. Dig up as much of the root system as you can keeping about 18 inches from the tree. Dig fairly deeply also - perhaps 12 to 18 inches. Try to keep as much of the soil around the roots as possible. After digging the tree up, you might wrap the root ball in burlap or some such thing to protect the roots from drying out before planting as well as to retain as much of the original soil as possible. Do not water the tree until planting.

Plant the tree in its new location as soon after lifting as possible. Dig a hole at least a foot wider than the root ball and several inches deeper. Loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole and work in some compost or some well-rotted (not fresh) manure. Alternately a small Cont'd page 18 .....