Typical max height:
25 metres

Flowering season:
July to August

Shade tolerance:
High

Moisture and soil preference:
Moist, but well-drained deep, fertile soil.

Companion planting tips:
Canada violet, Black cherry.

Site selection tip:
Basswood's deep and spreading roots make it very windfirm and a good choice for sloped sites to aid against erosion.

American basswood or linden

(Tilia americana)

HALIFAX

American basswood or linden

(Tilia americana)

Basswood is native to the Wabanaki-Acadian forests of New Brunswick and is the only Tilia species native to Canada. Its showy, fragrant flowers are favorites of pollinators and people alike! **Its bark has been used for rope weaving and medicinal purposes by the Mi'kmaq people.**

Climate Change Stats:

When this tree reaches 20 cm in diameter, it will provide the following benefits yearly*:

- 6 lbs carbon sequestered
- Stormwater mitigation:
  - 91 liters of runoff avoided
  - 4,703 liters of rainfall intercepted

Stats provided by : https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/benefits/individual

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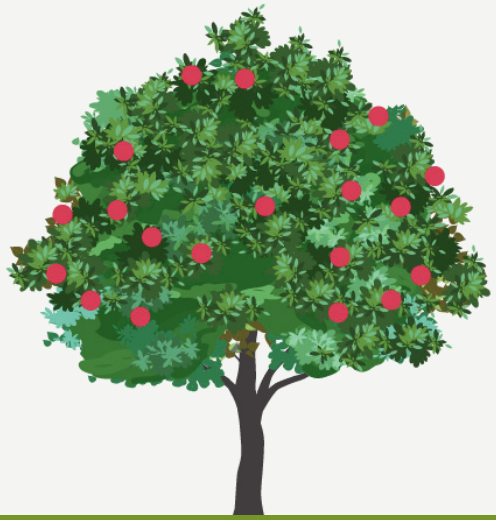

Typical max height:
10 metres

Flowering season:
late-May to early June

Shade tolerance:
Moderate

Moisture and soil preference:
Well-drained, loamy soil.

Companion planting tips:
Other fruit trees or native flowering plants to attract pollinators. Planting Marigolds nearby may help reduce likelihood of aphid infestations.

Site selection tip:
Most Apple cultivars are low maintenance. They can withstand partial shade and most soil types without fertilizing. However, a site with 8 hours of full sun will likely result in the best fruit production.

Apple tree

(Malus species or Wenju'su'naqsi)

HALIFAX

Apple tree

(Malus species or Wenju'su'naqsi)

There are only two apple species native in Canada: the Pacific and Wild crab apples native to coastal British Columbia and southern Ontario respectively. However, there are hundreds of apple cultivars planted in orchards and elsewhere across Canda, many of which are now considered naturalized. **Apple species have grown in importance as a food and nectar source for birds and pollinators, and of course are prized by people!**

Climate Change Stats:

When this tree reaches 10 cm in diameter, it will provide the following benefits yearly*:

- 4 lbs carbon sequestered
- Stormwater mitigation:
  - 45 liters of runoff avoided
  - 2,312 liters of rainfall intercepted

Stats provided by : https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/benefits/individual

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Typical max height:
30 metres

Flowering season:
June

Shade tolerance:
Low

Moisture and soil preference:
Grows best on rich moist soils but tolerates a wide variety of soil conditions.

Companion planting tips:
Yellow birch, Pin cherry, any flowering native wildflower species like Twinflower.

Site selection tip:
Black cherries are sun-loving, so open planting areas suit it best. Its leaves contain prussic acid, which is toxic if consumed by humans and livestock, so avoid planting in areas where domestic animals may reach its canopy (deer are safe!).

Black cherry

(Prunus serotina or Waqwonuminokse)

HALIFAX

Black cherry

(Prunus serotina or Waqwonuminokse)

Black cherry is an essential species for supporting native wildlife. Its flowers are important for pollinators and its fruit provides food for songbirds like cedar waxwings and thrushes, as well as small mammals like squirrels. **The inner bark and berries of the Black cherry are essential ingredients in Mi'kmaq medicine.**

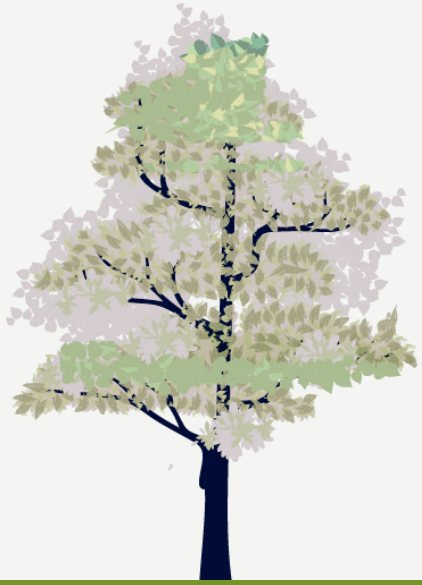
Climate Change Stats:

When this tree reaches 10 cm in diameter, it will provide the following benefits yearly*:

- 5 lbs carbon sequestered
- Stormwater mitigation:
  - 60 liters of runoff avoided
  - 3,088 liters of rainfall intercepted

Stats provided by : https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/benefits/individual

HalifACT Acting on Climate Together



Typical max height:
7-9 metres

Flowering season:
Mid-May to early June

Shade tolerance:
Moderate to high

Moisture and soil preference:

Though often found in moist soils when growing wild, serviceberries are tolerant of a variety of moisture and nutrient regimes.

Companion planting tips:
Ferns, Black cherry, Rough goldenrod.

Site selection tip:

This low maintenance tree will thrive just about anywhere, but regular watering during its first growing season will give it a boost!

Canadian serviceberry

(Amalanchier canadensis or Glamuejmnaqsi)

HALIFAX

Canadian serviceberry

(Amalanchier canadensis or Glamuejmnaqsi)

Canadian serviceberries are shrubby trees, often prized for their showy displays of spring flowers, summer production of berries, and vivid fall colours. It is a preferred host of many species including Red-spotted purple butterflies. **The fruit of serviceberries is edible and has been an important food source for Indigenous communities across the country since time immemorial.**

Climate Change Stats:

When this tree reaches 10 cm in diameter, it will provide the following benefits yearly*:

- 4 lbs carbon sequestered
- Stormwater mitigation:
  - 48 liters of runoff avoided
  - 2,490 liters of rainfall intercepted

Stats provided by : https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/benefits/individual

HalifACT Acting on Climate Together

Typical max height:
4 metres

Flowering season:
late-May to early June

Shade tolerance:
Low to Moderate

Moisture and soil preference:
Moderately moist, but well-drained soils. Fertilizing with natural compost may be needed.

Companion planting tips:
Other fruit trees or native flowering plants to attract pollinators.

Site selection tip:
Choose an area with full sun for the best fruit production. As this species can be sensitive to cold, covering through the winter with landscape burlap or similar is recommended.

Peach tree

(Prunus persica)

HALIFAX

Peach tree

(Prunus persica)

This species is native to China but is not expected to become invasive in this region. It has been distributed across the world for its showy displays of spring flowers and juicy summer fruit. **They do well in hot and humid weather and can start producing fruit as quickly as 2 years after planting!**

Climate Change Stats:

When this tree reaches 10 cm in diameter, it will provide the following benefits yearly*:

- 6.7 lbs carbon sequestered
- Stormwater mitigation:
  - 51 liters of runoff avoided
  - 2,651 liters of rainfall intercepted

Stats provided by : https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/benefits/individual

HalifACT Acting on Climate Together

Typical max height:
25-30 metres

Flowering season:
May

Shade tolerance:
Moderate

Moisture and soil preference:
Prefers moist to wet areas but can thrive in a variety of soils and sites.

Companion planting tips:
Native Ferns like Bracken, Bunchberry, Trembling aspen.

Site selection tip:
If there are no wet areas on your property, try to choose a place where eaves drain or down slope from a frequently watered garden so it can catch the drainage.

Red maple

(Acer rubrum or Malsnawei)

HALIFAX

Red maple

(Acer rubrum or Malsnawei)

Red maple is an early- to mid-successional species of the Wabanaki-Acadian forest region, which means it is often one of the first to establish and at the end of its lifespan (about 100 years), gives way to longer-lived species like Sugar maple. It is a mid-sized tree whose leaves turn a brilliant red in the autumn. **In the 1800s African Nova Scotian weavers used Red maple for making baskets.**

Climate Change Stats:

When this tree reaches 20 cm in diameter, it will provide the following benefits yearly*:

- 13 lbs carbon sequestered
- Stormwater mitigation:
  - 75 liters of runoff avoided
  - 3,875 liters of rainfall intercepted

Stats provided by : https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/benefits/individual

HalifACT Acting on Climate Together

Typical max height:

25 - 30 metres

Flowering season:

Mid-May to June

Shade tolerance:

Low to moderate

Moisture and soil preference:

Well-drained, rich and sandy.

Companion planting tips:

Trembling aspen, Eastern white pine.

Site selection tip:

Red oaks like full sun and space to grow and spread. If you can, choose a fairly open planting site.

Red oak

(Quercus rubra or Mimkwonmooseel)

HALIFAX

Red oak

(Quercus rubra or Mimkwonmooseel)

Red oak is the only species of oak native to Nova Scotia. Though not usually recognized as an old growth species in Wabanaki-Acadian forests, it plays an important role in the lifecycle of these ecosystems. It is a windfirm species, not prone to blow down in hurricanes. **Red oak is a culturally significant species to the Mi'kmaq people, it has been used for making dyes, medicine, and food.**

Climate Change Stats:

When this tree reaches 20 cm in diameter, it will provide the following benefits yearly*:

- 9 lbs carbon sequestered
- Stormwater mitigation:
  - 109 liters of runoff avoided
  - 5,765 liters of rainfall intercepted

Stats provided by : https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/benefits/individual

HalifACT Acting on Climate Together

Typical max height:
25-35 metres

Flowering season:
mid-May to mid-June

Shade tolerance:
Very high

Moisture and soil preference:
Moist but well-drained slightly acidic soils.

Companion planting tips:
Yellow birch, Sugar maple, White pine.

Site selection tip:
Red spruce is a relatively shallow rooted species, especially when first establishing. Planting it in a sheltered area or alongside companion tree species will increase stability.

Red spruce

(Picea rubens or Mekwe'k kawatkw)

HALIFAX

Red spruce

(Picea rubens or Mekwe'k kawatkw)

Red spruce is the provincial tree of Nova Scotia and a characteristic old growth species of the Wabanaki-Acadian forests of the region with a lifespan of 300 to 400 years! It provides important overwintering habitat for a variety of species. **Red spruce has been used for medicines, crafts, and fibre by Mi'kmaq peoples since time immemorial.**

Climate Change Stats:

When this tree reaches 20 cm in diameter, it will provide the following benefits yearly*:

- 7 lbs carbon sequestered
- Stormwater mitigation:
  - 48 liters of runoff avoided
  - 2,498 liters of rainfall intercepted

Stats provided by : https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/benefits/individual

HalifACT Acting on Climate Together

Typical max height:
35 metres

Flowering season:
Late-April to early June

Shade tolerance:
Moderate to high

Moisture and soil preference:
Well-drained, deep and moist, though highly adaptable.

Companion planting tips:
Yellow Birch, native Ferns.

Site selection tip:
Though Sugar maples are tolerant of shade, they will thrive in full sun. Plant shade tolerant trees around it for a thriving garden!

Sugar Maple

(Acer saccharum or Snawei)

HALIFAX

Sugar maple

(Acer saccharum or Snawei)

Sugar maple is an excellent shade tree and produces vibrant displays of colour in the fall. It is a characteristic old growth species in the Wabanaki-Acadian forests of Nova Scotia with a life expectancy of up to 400 years! **The Sugar maple was first prized by the Mi'kmaq people for its sweet sap, the harvest of which was copied by early colonizers and continues to this day.**

Climate Change Stats:

When this tree reaches 20 cm in diameter, it will provide the following benefits yearly*:

- 8 lbs carbon sequestered
- Stormwater mitigation:
  - 89 liters of runoff avoided
  - 4,622 liters of rainfall intercepted

Stats provided by : https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/benefits/individual

HalifACT Acting on Climate Together

Typical max height:
25-30 metres

Flowering season:
May to June

Shade tolerance:
Moderate

Moisture and soil preference:
Moist and rich soil.

Companion planting tips:
Lady fern, Canada goldenrod, Red spruce.

Site selection tip:

Filtered light is ideal for a growing birch, so planting your new tree in the partial shade of another tree would be ideal.

Yellow birch

(Betula alleghaniensis or Mnnoqon)

HALIFAX

Yellow birch

(Betula alleghaniensis or Mnnoqon)

Yellow birch is a characteristic old growth species in the Wabanaki-Acadian forests of Nova Scotia known to live up to 300 years! Its leaves turn a brilliant yellow in the autumn and its bronze bark grows increasingly handsome with age. **Yellow birch has many medicinal uses making it a culturally significant tree for the Mi'kmaq people.**

Climate Change Stats:

When this tree reaches 20 cm in diameter, it will provide the following benefits yearly*:

- 7 lbs carbon sequestered
- Stormwater mitigation:
  - 120 liters of runoff avoided
  - 6,204 liters of rainfall intercepted

Stats provided by : https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/benefits/individual

HalifACT Acting on Climate Together

Tree Giveaway

Trees provide a variety of climate adaptation and mitigation benefits. Adaptive benefits are those that will help increase community resilience to climate changes that are already baked into our collective future.

Trees help to:

- manage stormwater and runoff from roads
- reduce flooding by intercepting rainfall, promoting higher soil infiltration rates and increasing hydrological “roughness”
- reduce the impact of vehicle emissions by trapping airborne pollutants and buffering toxins while purifying the air
- provide shade to offset the ‘heat island effect’
- control soil erosion with their roots
- improve water quality

Trees also:

- **remove carbon dioxide from the air**
- **release oxygen**
- **reduce energy usage by providing shade**

Trees also provide countless additional services beyond those associated with climate change. They support and enhance biodiversity and ecological resilience, beautify landscapes, provide spiritual and cultural oases and can support economic stability (to name just a few).

Trees are inherently valuable for their own sake as living organisms and important members of the communities wherever they grow.