



The Acadian Forest

A unique and diverse mixture of trees not found anywhere else on the planet!



Save our
FOREST
www.acadianforest.ca

Species: a distinct type of organism.

Wood Frog, Red-spotted Newt, Black Bear, Snowshoe Hare, American Porcupine, Cougar, Muskrat, Northern Saw-whet Owl, Monarch Butterfly, Balsam Fir and Yellow Lady's Slipper are just some of the species found in the Acadian forest. The Woodlands Caribou, grey wolf and wolverine used to be found in New Brunswick's Acadian forest but not anymore. Some species are so tiny that you need a microscope to see them and others are huge like a moose!

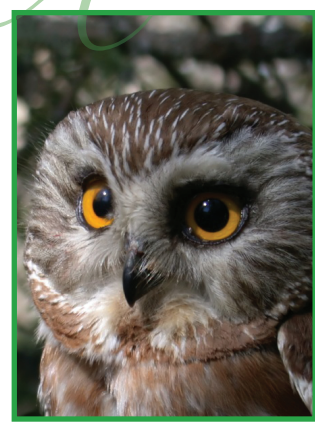


Monarch Butterfly



Acadian Forest is Ancient!

How old can the Hemlock tree live? Up to 800 years old! What about red spruce and white pine? Over 400 years old! The oldest red spruce tree was found here in New Brunswick, along the fundy coast! It was 445 years old! Old growth Acadian forest has trees with many different ages: seedlings, young trees, old trees, and dead trees. The forest needs trees of all ages to be healthy. Dead trees provide habitat and are a source of food for many species. Dead trees also decompose and turn into rich forest soil. When a tree falls down, more open space in the forest canopy is created and this results in more sunlight for young trees to grow.



Mighty Rivers Run Through It!



The rivers throughout the Acadian forest are world famous. The Acadian forest plays a key role in keeping river temperatures cold - providing shade along thousands of small streams in New Brunswick. Cold water contains more oxygen that fish need to survive. The Miramichi and Restigouche are world famous rivers to find Atlantic salmon and trout.

Habitat: where an animal or plant lives.

Habitat is made up of four main components: food, water, shelter and space. If one species is removed from a habitat, the whole habitat may be harmed. Loss of habitat is the main reason why species are at risk today.

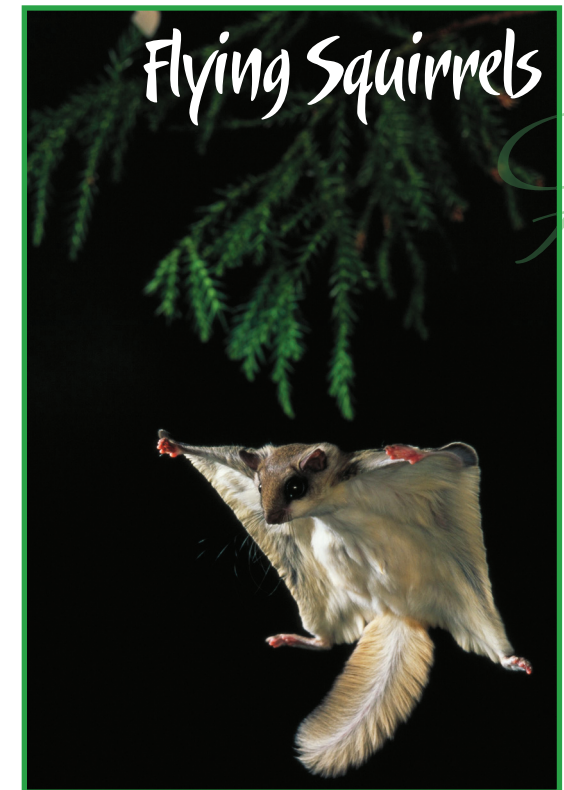


Biodiversity: the diversity of life.

Scientists can judge how healthy an area is by its biodiversity -the number of different kinds of creatures and plants that live in an area. There are over 30,000 species in New Brunswick- including 32 different native tree species and 225 different bird species!



Flying Squirrels & the Forest Food Web



Flying squirrels help the forest grow! They feed on truffles, a type of stinky mushroom, found in the Acadian forest. As the squirrels travel through the forest, they poop out the truffle spores. These spores will meet and attach to roots of trees and plants. The tree roots will give water and nutrients to the truffle spores so that new truffles can grow. The truffle roots will soon grow further into the ground than the tree's roots. The truffle will then help the tree get more water and nutrients. This is just one way that different species work together to help the forest grow.

