Monarch Species: a distinct type of organism. Butterfly

Wood Frod

Bald Eagle

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!





Saw-whet ow

The Acadian Forest

Marten

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



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!





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.

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.

We Need the Forest



Many people enjoy or make a living in our forest by harvesting wood and other forest products like maple syrup, fiddleheads, medicines, and fir tips. New and important discoveries are being found in our Acadian forest including an ingredient in ground hemlock used to fight cancer. The forest also filters the carbon dioxide produced from our

cars, chimneys and even our breath, and turns it into the Fiddlehead oxygen we all need to breathe!

But the Forest is Shrinking...



Different tree species and different ages and heights of trees that make our Acadian forest so special can disappear when a clearcut is done. A clearcut is cutting all the trees all at once in one large area. Plants and trees that love the shade find it hard to grow back and can die because they are not used to more sun. Many species found in New Brunswick are at risk like the Canadian Lynx and some are listed as sensitive like the Yellow Lady's Slipper. Pollution, urban sprawl and roads are some

other human impacts on our forest and its inhabitants. Meanwhile, forest fires, wind blow downs, and pest infestations are natural features of our ever changing forest ecosystems.

A Better Way



Carefully cutting some trees and leaving the rest to grow is much more healthy for the forest than clearcutting. This type of harvesting makes sure that different species, ages and heights of trees are still left standing. Trees also hold down topsoil and seeds. This makes it easier for the forest to grow back naturally. There are healthier ways to replant trees too. Planting different kinds of trees that are native to the area is much better than planting only one kind of species in rows. Plantations can more easily blow down with strong winds or be wiped out by a bug or fungus that attacks one kind of tree.

Extinct: not found on Earth anymore. Extirpated:

not found in a certain area anymore.

At Risk:

found in low numbers, at risk of being lost.

Sensitive:

needs special attention or protection.



Which species are extirpated from New Brunswick? Which species are at risk in New Brunswick? Which species are considered sensitive in New Brunswick? Which species are extinct in the world?



How many bird species are found in New Brunswick?

How many native tree species are found in the Acadian forest?

What is the total number of species in New Brunswick?

What is the #1 reason species are endangered today?





Red Spotted

Newt

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extinct; Canadian lynx: at risk; (2) 225; (3) 32; (4) 30,000; (5) habitat loss. Answers: (٦) Woodlands Caribou: extirpated; Lady's Slipper: sensitive; Wolverine: extirpated; Grey Wolf: extirpated; Passenger Pigeon:

YOU can do for the YOU can ao for u Acadian Forest!

1. Ceave only footprints. When you visit a forest, be sure to leave without dirtying it or making big changes. The wilderness motto is: "Take Nothing, Leave Nothing." Animals need to rest too. Some animals spend so much energy trying to escape from people and cars that they get too tired to find enough food to feed themselves or their young. The Passenger Pigeon and Great Auk are two examples of bird species not found on earth anymore because of overhunting by humans. Wherever you go, try your best not to disturb natural habitats and wildlife.

1. Be a Wise consumer.

In North America, most of the trees we cut down are used to make paper. Over half of the garbage we throw out is paper. What can we do? Reduce the paper we use and recycle! Use both sides of a paper. Buy ancient forest friendly products like post-consumer recycled paper and recycled wood for furniture.

3. Use your talents!

Write a story, song, or poem, perform a play or create a piece of art about the Acadian forest. Help spread the word about the Acadian forest!

Young people make a difference!

When young people care for the forest, adults are inspired to do so too! Young people have started environmental clubs, saved acres of forest around the world, and restored wildlife habitats impacted by humans.

> The Conservation Council of New Brunswick is a membership-based organization at the forefront of environmental action in New Brunswick since 1969.



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