Land Care Niagara

GREEN BELT

A Field Guide to Planting Trees in Niagara



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HELPFUL EXTRAS:

Carbonates in Soil | Stewardship | Professional Advice | Climate Change
Planting Acorns | Road Salt | Healthy Root Structure | Deer Repellants

Purpose of this Guide

This guide has been developed to support small-scale tree planting projects on private land and municipal properties throughout Niagara. It is intended to provide a useful framework for growing trees and re-establishing forests on lands that are currently not forested.

Through this resource, we aim to foster engagement, collaboration, and knowledge-sharing among the many individuals, organizations, and businesses committed to increasing tree cover and restoring forest landscapes across Niagara.

Working together, we can contribute to the long-term ecological and community benefits associated with a healthier and more resilient urban and rural forest canopy.

For many well-known reasons, growing trees is a good thing.

The real question is why do you want to plant trees? What is the vision for the site? What is the future forest that is desired? Consider the objectives and goals and the reasons for planting trees.

Answering these questions is the start of planning a planting project and vital in selecting the best trees and planting plan for the site.



The most common tree planting goals in Niagara are:

- Seeking the beauty and ecological benefits of a forest
- Afforestation of old farm fields and large expanses of lawn
- Wildlife habitat creation
- Windbreaks for visual barriers along roads

Where Are You?

The key starting point is to evaluate the planting site. This is an analysis of many characteristics, including:

- **Soils:** Type, texture, moisture regime, drainage, pH
- **Topography:** Slope & light exposure
- **Past and current land uses:** Farming, filling and dumping, livestock grazing, draining, old roads and building foundations, use of deicing salt
- **Existing vegetation:** Such as invasive plants and other competing vegetation
- **Wildlife Pressure:** Deer browsing, rabbit and rodent damage
- **Forest pests and diseases**
- **Landscape context:** Connection to other forests and habitats

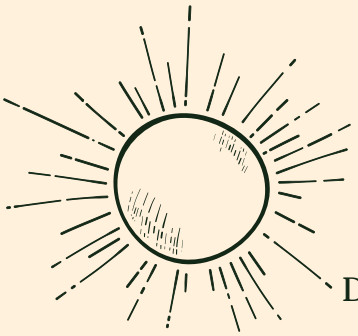
Having a solid understanding of the site will inform how much site preparation will be required, what tree species will thrive and which ones may not be well suited, and options for tending.



CARBONATES IN SOIL

This refers to compounds, such as calcium carbonate, commonly found in limestone-based soils. They can raise soil pH, which may harm trees that prefer acidic soil. To test for free carbonates, use a dilute hydrochloric acid solution. A fizzing or foaming reaction indicates their presence. Bur oak, hackberry, honey locust, and white cedar tolerate free carbonates, while red maple, pin oak, white pine, and red pine do not. Also, be aware that old cement or construction debris can react with the surrounding soil to form calcium carbonate, and increase the soil pH.

Main Causes of Tree Loss



Drought
28.5%



Insect/Disease
0.7%

Heavy Competition
25.5%

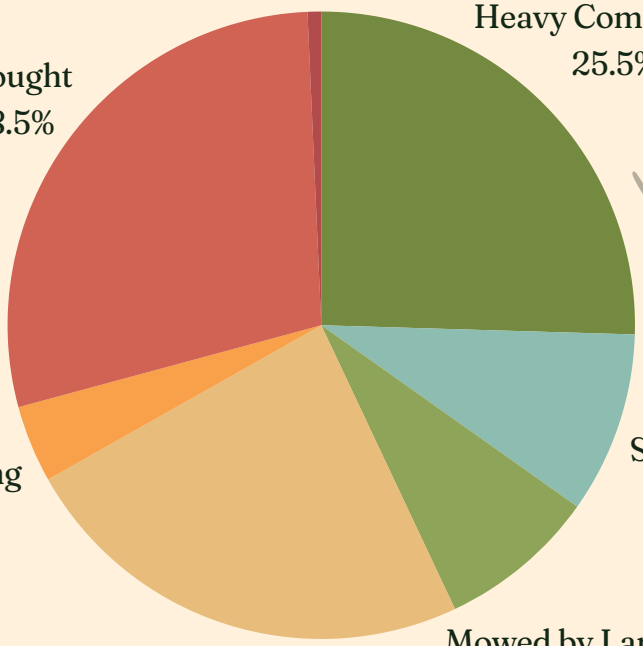




Rodent Girdling
4%



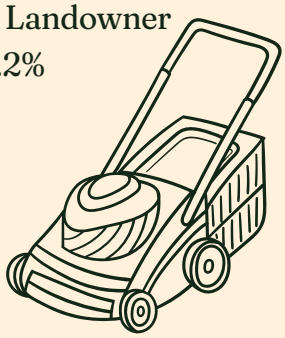
Seasonal Flooding
9.3%





Deer Browse
23.8%

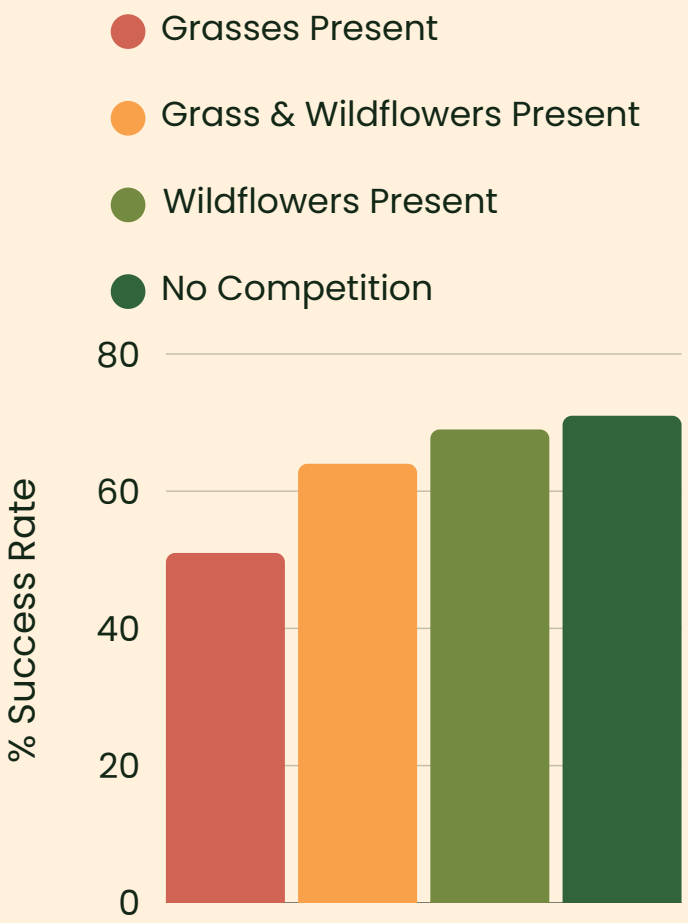
Mowed by Landowner
8.2%



It is important to consider that trees often die due to a combination of factors, particularly when competing with other vegetation. For instance, landowners are more likely to mow trees that are obscured by tall grasses and weeds. Additionally, dense grass habitats support higher rodent populations, such as voles. Most significantly, drought has more impact when young trees must compete with grasses for the limited water available. As a result, most tree mortality during drought years occurs in areas with heavy competition.

Taken together, **this means that more than 50% of all tree planting failures resulted from inadequate vegetation management**...excessive grass, invasive weeds, and other plant growth.

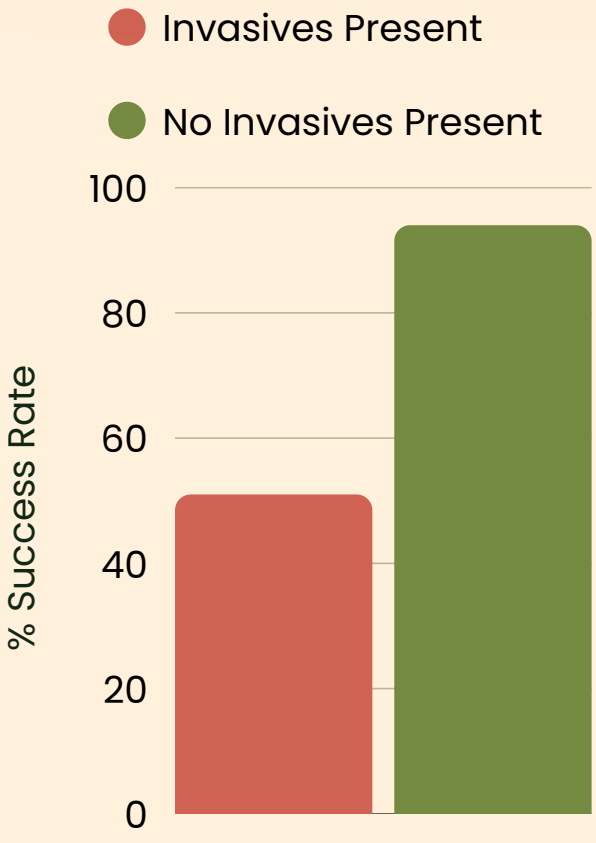
Main Causes of Tree Loss



Trees planted on sites that had no competition were 40% more likely to succeed than those that had significant grass competition.

Plants such as goldenrods and asters were generally not serious competition. Whereas grasses and invasive plants are very problematic and can threaten the success of your afforestation project.

Sites that had no invasives species were almost twice as likely to succeed as sites that had invasive species present.



Information based on historical LCN survival survey data from Forest Canada, 2008 to 2024.

MANAGE THE COMPETING VEGETATION

Heavy competition from invasive species, grasses and other vegetation will smother trees, compete for water and nutrients, and lead to poor growth and low survival. Dense vegetation also provides habitat for rodents which chew on the tree's bark. The data would suggest that half of all plantation failures and individual tree mortality can be attributed to inadequate vegetation management before and after tree planting.

Sites with plants providing good pollinator habitat, such as asters and goldenrods, are often considered fairly light competition and will need a few mowings before planting.

Lawn or heavy grass competition may need mowing and herbicide treatments prior to planting, either across the entire site or in specific spots, depending on your planting plan. Consider planting larger, more robust trees.

Invasive species such as reed canary grass and phragmites, must be removed before planting, or tree survival will be very low. If invasive plants pop up post-planting, herbicide or hand-pull before the situation gets unmanageable.

For invasive species, eradication requires 2-3 years of effort before any tree planting can begin. These challenging sites are sometimes bypassed rather than planted.



STEWARDSHIP

Treeplanting is a long-term investment which needs to be undertaken with proper planning, maintenance and commitment.
The goal is to grow trees, not just plant them.

HERBICIDES AS A TOOL FOR AFFORESTATION

Establishing a new forest on land that has been cleared or farmed can be challenging, and will require controlling competing vegetation around young trees. While herbicide use can be contentious, approved herbicides can be an effective and necessary tool in some situations, particularly where grasses, weeds, or invasive plants would otherwise overwhelm newly planted seedlings.

Landowners and forest managers should consider the conditions of each planting site and evaluate the full range of tools and techniques available to them. Avoiding herbicides does not eliminate the need to manage competing vegetation. Mechanical cutting, mowing, mulching, manual brush cutting, cultivation, prescribed burning, grazing, and other approaches can also be used, depending on the site. Consider what options are available, practical and effective. Each technique has advantages, limitations, costs, and potential environmental impacts.

Glyphosate (Vision®, Roundup®): is a herbicide targeting a broad range of competing vegetation, such as grasses, herbaceous plants, and poplars.

It is absorbed through the leaves and translocated throughout the competing plants. Therefore, glyphosate is most effective when applied to vegetation that is actively growing and not stressed (for example, not during periods of heat and drought). Glyphosate for site preparation can be applied up until frost, as long as temperatures are above 4-10 degrees celsius.

After the trees have been planted, tending may include a herbicide application. This must avoid the planted trees, by shielding them and individually spraying the weeds around each tree for about 1 meter.

The other effective tending method is to apply the herbicide once the leaves have fallen from hardwood trees, and after the conifers have stopped growing and set their winter buds (a physiological phase called hardening off). In this case, the trees will not absorb the glyphosate, while the competing vegetation is still susceptible.

Using Herbicides

Simizine: is a selective, pre-emergent herbicide that prevents weed seeds from germinating and establishing themselves around newly planted tree seedlings. It targets grasses and other herbaceous plants on old-field sites.

As it is absorbed by plant roots and carried throughout the plant, simizine must be applied at the soil level and needs rainfall to be activated and transported. It is most effective when applied in the spring, either just before or right after tree planting, while the ground is moist. It can remain active in the soil for 3-6 months.

Simizine is usually done in combination with mowing to get the chemical directly to the soil. It can also be done in conjunction with a glyphosate application completed the previous year before planting. Note that tamarack and black cherry trees are sensitive to simizine.

For all herbicide use, ensure that the contractor is a licenced pesticide applicator has the necessary forestry experience.



HOW TO PLANT THE BEST TREE

With detailed knowledge of the planting site, and your vision for a future forest, we can now think about selecting trees to best match the opportunities and limitations of your planting area.



Planting the best tree involves choosing:

- Tree species
- Stock type, size, and quality
- Planting layout and spacing
- Planting method
- A reliable nursery



PROFESSIONAL ADVICE

Consider seeking advice from a knowledgeable natural resource professional, tree expert or forester before ordering your trees

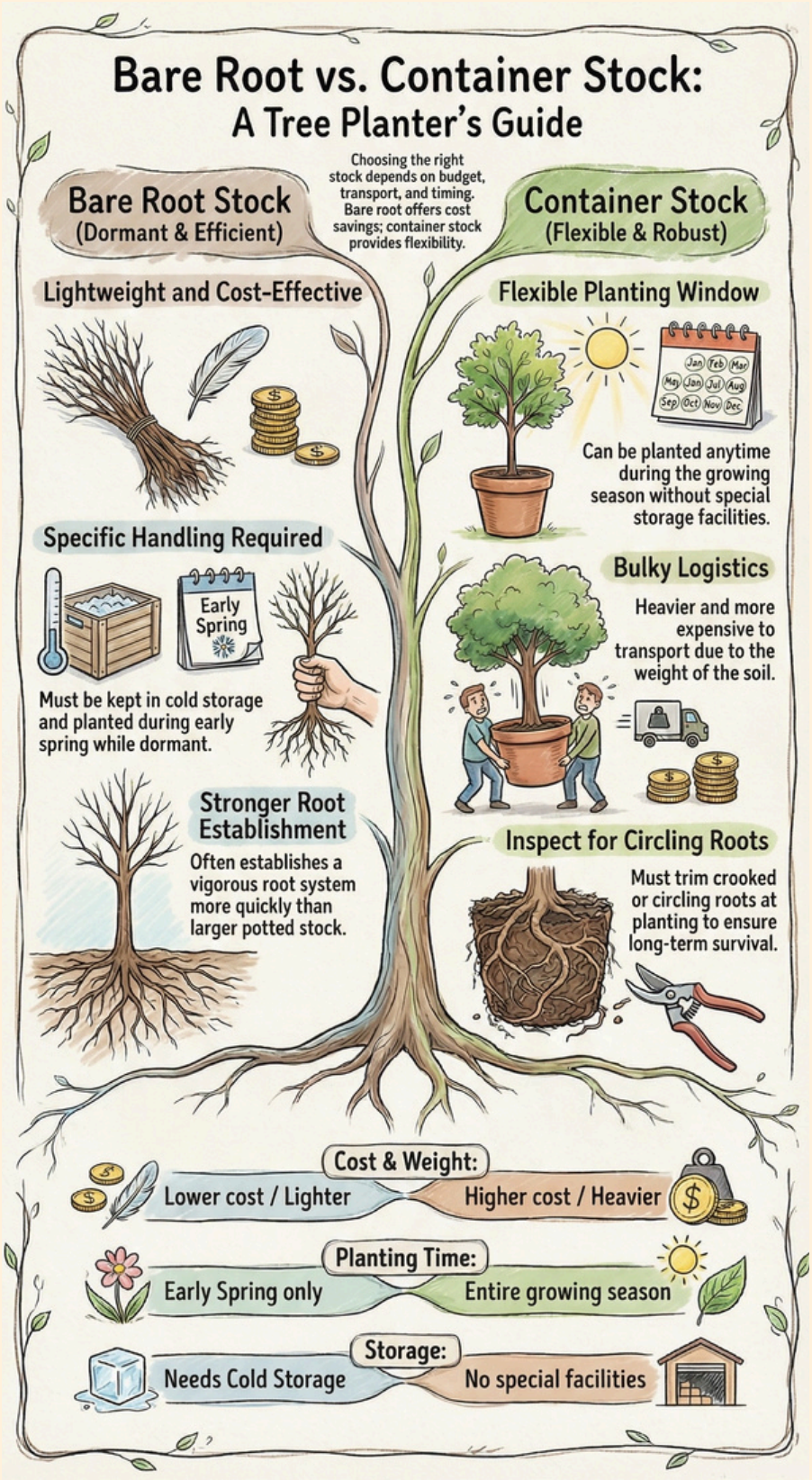
PLANNING FOR A CHANGING CLIMATE

Choosing native trees from within their natural range is the best bet to ensure connectivity across the landscape and enhance wildlife habitat. Select resilient and adaptable species for the site that are proven and well understood. Planting trees sourced from far distances has the risk of poor growth and maladaption, and should only be done with a specific goal and detailed monitoring plan in place.

To delve deeper into how forest practitioners are addressing the challenges of a changing climate, see the Further Reading and Resources Section.

BARE-ROOT STOCK:
Trees are sold and planted without soil around the roots. Bare-root trees are dormant; making them less expensive, smaller, and easier to transport. However, they need to be handled carefully, kept in cold storage and planted in the early spring. With proper handling and care, they can establish a vigorous root system more quickly than larger potted stock.

POTTED/CONTAINER STOCK:
Potted trees come in a variety of sizes. They are more expensive, bulky, and difficult to transport in large quantities. The advantage of potted trees is that they can be planted at any time during the growing season, and do not need special storage facilities. This allows for flexibility when planting wet/dry sites and organizing tree planters and logistics. Check for quality! Some potted trees may have crooked and circling roots which may need trimming at the time of planting, as this can reduce long-term survival.



WHAT ABOUT PLANTING ACORNS?

Direct Seeding: Directly planting acorns and other tree nuts has many advantages and may be worth trying. Oaks rapidly produce long taproots which benefit from growing naturally into the soil, becoming deeply established faster than bareroot or potted seedlings. This also avoids transplant shock which happens with tree planting.

Key considerations include:
Timing - Collect and plant acorns during bumper-crop years. This will yield more high-quality acorns and provide extra for wildlife like squirrels, deer, and turkeys. For red and white oaks, collect, sort, and plant them in the fall.

Protection - Squirrels and other rodents will dig up the acorns you plant. Deer and rabbits will browse the oak saplings that grow. There are different approaches recommended to deal with this. If there is an abundance of acorns available, plant them at very high densities, upwards of 10-12 thousand acorns per hectare. The other approach is to plant fewer acorns and then install wire cages to prevent the acorns from being dug up and later protect the seedlings from deer browse.

As with all planting projects, proper site preparation, planting, monitoring, and tending are all important steps to successfully regenerate your new forest.

Additional resources for direct seeding acorns, and other nuts like walnuts and hickories :

Tamm Review: Direct seeding to restore oak (Quercus spp.) forests and woodlands (in Forest Ecology and Management 448 (2019) 474–489)

Forestry Extension Notes - Direct Seeding - 363/November 1999 (From Iowa State University, University Extension)



WHITE PINE



White pine is commonly planted for afforestation projects, as this species is well suited to open field conditions, which are more exposed to weather extremes. It benefits from some lateral competition and can respond with rapid height growth. White pine makes up 20% of the species composition chosen for afforestation across southern Ontario.

EASTERN WHITE CEDAR

Eastern white cedar is the second most planted conifer species, around 10%. While it prefers moist, well-drained sites, it can grow in clay and tolerate short-term wet conditions; Sites that are poorly drained, flooded or drought-prone should be avoided. Cedar is also a good choice on sites with calcareous, limestone-based soils. Deer browsing can severely limit cedar regeneration success, and is often not planted where deer pressure is high.

WHITE SPRUCE AND NORWAY SPRUCE

White Spruce and Norway Spruce are two species that are often used interchangeably, but they have some clear differences. White spruce is very adaptable and can handle heavier soils and varied moisture levels, whereas Norway spruce is faster growing especially on better drained loamy sites. Although not a native tree, Norway spruce has been planted for windbreaks and visual barriers in Ontario for more than a hundred years. Neither species is truly native to Niagara, as they originate in cooler, northern boreal and alpine forests. With this in mind, many foresters are asking whether white spruce may become less suitable for planting in southern Ontario in the future.

ROAD DE-ICING SALTS

Winter salt can be an important consideration when planting trees near roads. Salt spray from passing vehicles can damage foliage, buds and young shoots, while salt carried in snowmelt and runoff can accumulate in the soil and cause root stress. Damage is generally greatest close to faster, high-traffic roads. Where road salt is a concern, avoid planting white pine and cedar. Spruces are mid-tolerant, and oaks are relatively more tolerant.

OAK SPECIES

There are several native oak species found in Niagara and can be found on the driest to the wettest sites. Red oak is the most common and versatile oak species planted locally, with bur oak, pin oak, swamp white oak, and white oak all suitable options depending on your site, soil and drainage. Oaks are often browsed by deer and girdled by rodents, so consider protective measures and removing grass competition. About 17% of seedlings planted in southern Ontario are oaks.

MAPLE SPECIES

Silver maple is a versatile, fast-growing tree adapted to wet conditions and clay soils. It occurs naturally across the landscape in wetlands and rich moist habitats. Both silver and red maple species are often browsed by deer leading to vigorous re-sprouting and poor form. Sugar maple does poorly in afforestation projects and is rarely planted.

SYCAMORE

The American sycamore tree is one of the top three hardwood species used in afforestation in southern Ontario. Just don't confuse this native tree with the similar looking hybrid London planetree; both have very recognizable peeling, patchy, white and gray bark. Sycamores are tolerant of clay soils, seasonal flooding, alkaline pH, and road salt. They are very fast growing, and are generally avoided by deer. Sycamore flushes later in the spring which allows for an extended planting window.







BLACK WALNUT

Black walnut is widespread across Niagara, especially in disturbed areas and on historical agricultural lands. It's fast-growing and highly valued for wildlife. Black walnut has gone out of favour with landowners due to the substance juglone, produced by roots and fallen leaves, which can impact the growth of some plants. For this reason, black walnut trees should not be planted near spruce, silver maple, or white pine.

POPLAR SPECIES

The two main poplars planted in Niagara are eastern cottonwood and hybrid poplar. Both are versatile and fast-growing, making them suitable for sunny, open fields. The choice depends on your goals and objectives. Eastern cottonwood is larger and longer-lived, providing seeds for wildlife. It's more tolerant of moisture stress (drought and flooding) than hybrid poplar (a cross of the cottonwood and black poplar). Hybrid poplar is used for quickly establishing windbreaks. Check with the nursery to see which hybrid poplar clones they grow.

SHAGBARK HICKORY

Shagbark hickory is very versatile and grows abundantly across Niagara. It is often planted to increase the species diversity and for wildlife habitat. However, even small hickory seedlings have a heavy taproot which makes them difficult to plant, especially in clay soil. Talk to your nursery about the size of the taproot, and what root pruning they do. Inform your tree planters of what to expect, as they may charge extra to plant these trees.

OTHER TREE SPECIES

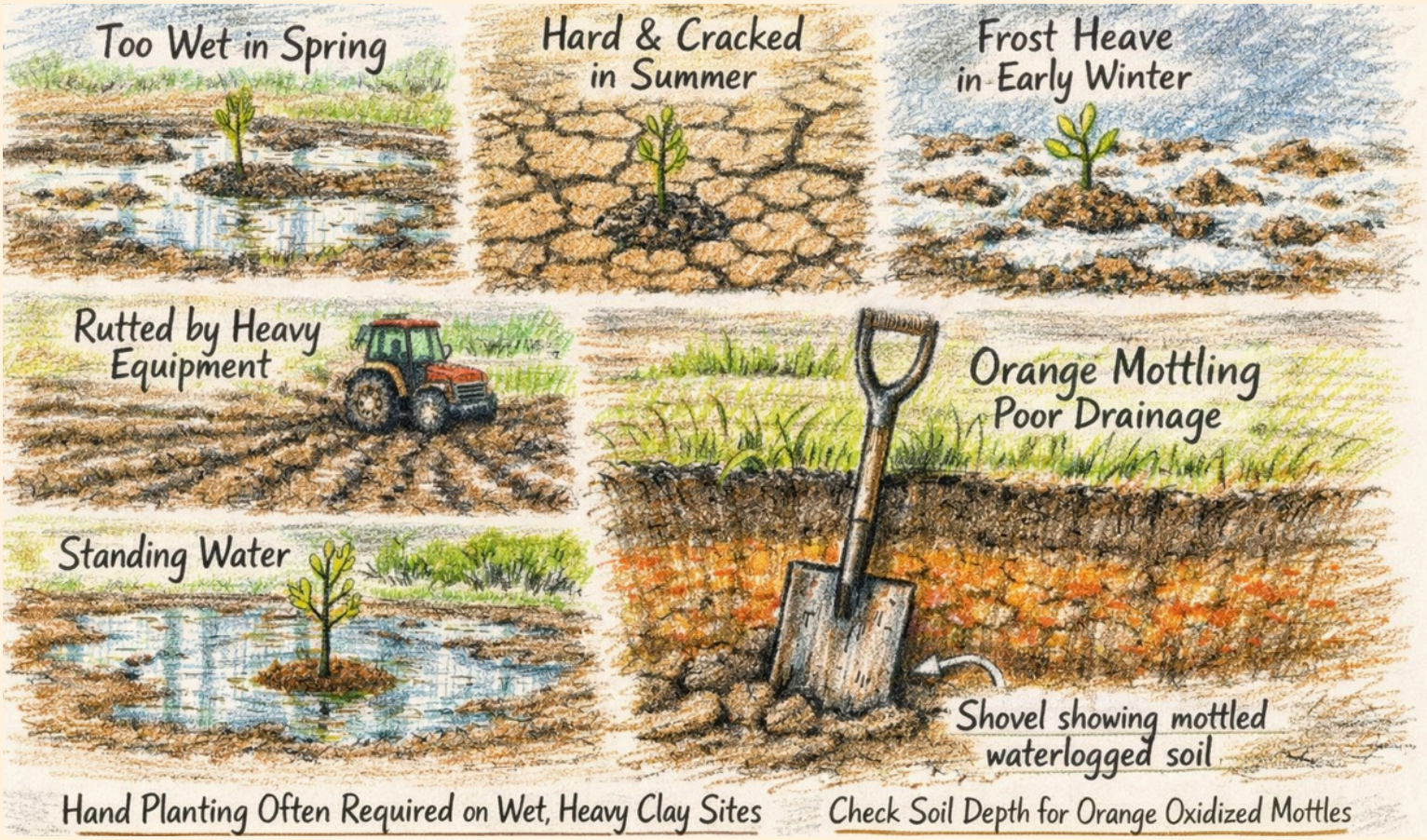
Niagara is within the Carolinian forest zone which provides a great opportunity to plant different species of trees. Have a look at your planting site and the broader landscape context, and consider such species as black gum, pawpaw, eastern redbud, black willow, and tulip tree.



Clay Soils in Niagara

Planting sites in Niagara typically range from silty clay and clay loams to heavy clay. These soil types can pose several challenges:

- too wet in the spring
- cracked and hard in the summer
- frost heave in the early winter
- difficult to dig
- rutted by equipment like tractors
- standing water



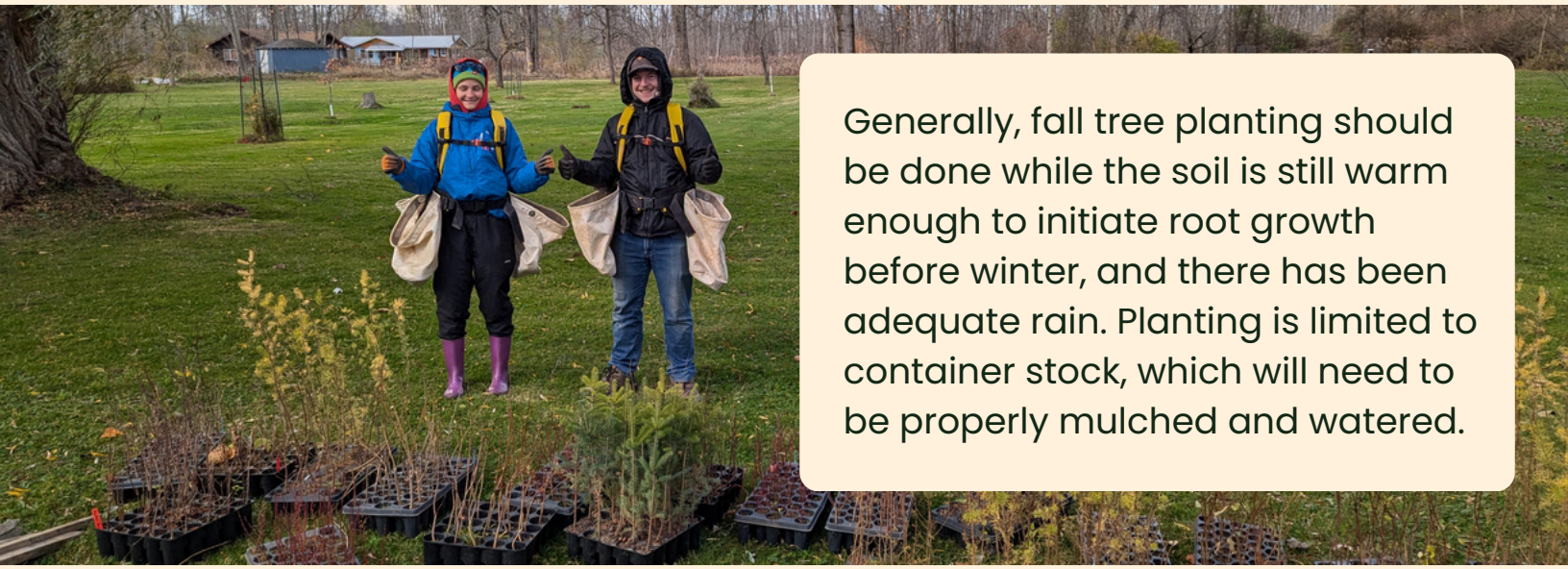
Some clay sites may not be machine-plantable, and will require experienced hand-planters to achieve high quality planting. These sites can also create a narrow planting window, as rain can waterlog the soil very quickly, and take days to dry out. You may need to delay your planting schedule.

While many tree species can thrive in clay, few tolerate poorly drained, waterlogged or flooded clay soils. Look for soil mottles (an orange oxidized soil pattern) when evaluating the site to estimate the drainage. If you observe a blueish-gray soil, this is a gleyed soil, and indicates that the soil is chronically saturated and lacks oxygen for root respiration.

Fall Tree Planting

Tree planting in the fall is tricky, with several factors to consider in your planting plan:

- *Availablitly of Nursery Stock*:
  - stock may be limited in species selections, size, container type, and be of poorer quality by the end of the season.
- *Freeze/Thaw Cycles*:
  - the freezing and thawing of soil in the early winter can create a situation called frost heave, which is able to dislodge newly planted trees from the ground
- *Low Survival Rates*:
  - fall treeplanting has been shown to have lower survival rates than spring planting



Generally, fall tree planting should be done while the soil is still warm enough to initiate root growth before winter, and there has been adequate rain. Planting is limited to container stock, which will need to be properly mulched and watered.

HEALTHY ROOT STRUCTURE

A tree grown in a pot or container can have roots which circle around within the container. It is absolutely critical to remove these roots before planting, as they can continue to grow in a deformed and unstable way. Use sharp, clean secateurs (pruning shears) to trim off any damaged, dead, or circling roots before planting.

For bare-root trees, ensure that trees are planted deep enough and roots are not bent, folded or pointing upward. Don't prune these roots in the field, this should be done at the nursery when the trees are lifted.

THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE JOB

Treeplanting shovels come in different lengths and sizes. In Niagara, to plant bare-root hardwood trees in clay soils, the shovel you need is longer and heavier than one you might use in northern Ontario where sites are sandy and/or shallow, and the trees are often smaller conifer stock.



"NIAGARA" VS. NORTHERN SHOVEL

Compare these two shovels with the size of the roots on this two-year old sycamore seedling (circled in orange).

It will be difficult for the treeplanter to get this seedling planted deep enough, with the roots pointed downwards, using the smaller shovel on the right.

Choose a shovel to fit the planting stock, the soil type, and your site conditions.

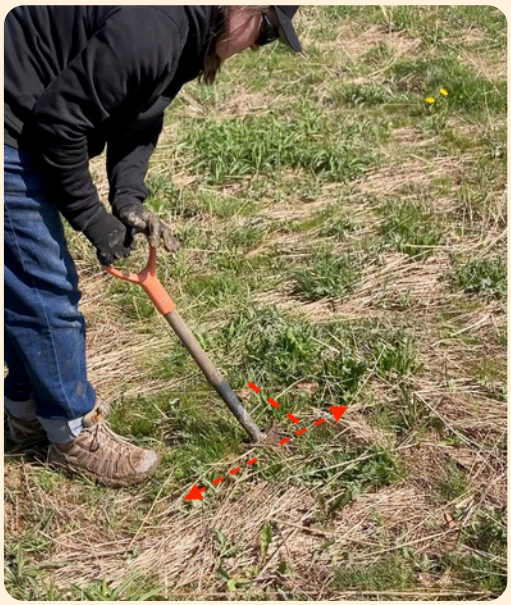
HOW DO YOU PLANT A TREE IN CLAY?

The common "wedge" diagram used in online guides and tree planting manuals isn't ideal for heavy clay soils. Instead, use the L-cut (or T-cut) planting method, which allows for planting long taproots deeper, straighter and more securely.

Ensure that you have experienced treeplanters who know how to adapt their planting techniques to suit the soil and planting stock. In spring, you may need to delay planting for a few days on sites that are too saturated and sticky.

The L-cut (or T-cut) planting method is appropriate for clay soils. Use this for planting bare-root trees that have a taproot or long full stringy roots, such as sycamore, hickory, oaks, and cedar.





Starting with a half-deep cut into the soil, followed by a perpendicular cut to the full shovel depth. This makes an “L” or sometimes a “T” depending on how these two cuts line up. Now rock the shovel back and forth to make the second slit longer.





Prying up the soil layer causes the initial slit to open-up. Grasping the seedling just above the root collar, and sweeping the roots along the ground to ensure that they are straight and together, push the stem into the back of the slit at the correct planting depth.

The L-cut (or T-cut) planting method for planting bare-root trees...continued







You can see that the tree is firmly upright at the back of the L-cut. Holding the soil up with your shovel, sweep all of the roots naturally pointed downward underneath the ground. Keeping the tree vertical, use your boot to close the planting hole from the back towards the slit. This removes any air pockets around the roots.



Further pack the soil to close the slit completely so it will not split open when the ground dries. Grasp the seedling above the root collar and push and pull to ensure that there is no air pocket underneath, and it is secure.



MONITORING, TENDING, AND MAINTENANCE



Tending the weeds, also called vegetation management, is the most important thing you can do to ensure the survival and growth of your newly planted trees.

There are many ways to tend a plantation including: hand weeding and clipping, mechanical methods like mowing and trimming, and chemical methods such as applying herbicide.

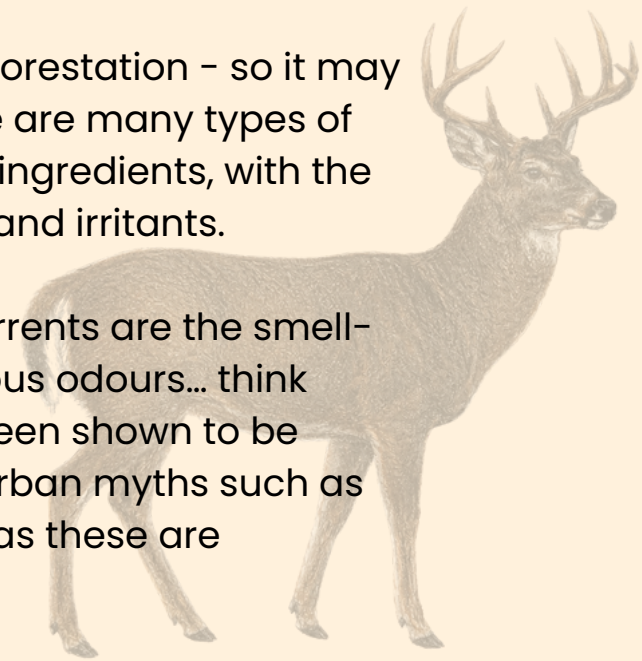
The goal is to manage competing vegetation within a 1 meter zone around each tree, ensuring optimal access to light, nutrients, and water. This reduces rodent habitat and minimizes the risk of trees being smothered by overgrown grasses.

Tending is a continuation of the site preparation work done before planting, and successful weed and competition management is a worthwhile commitment.

Monitoring your planted trees involves regular checks on their growth, managing weeds and competing vegetation, ensuring tree guards or stakes are in good condition, and keeping records of observations, successes, and failures. This monitoring should continue for five years to ensure no further work is needed and the trees are growing well.

WHAT ABOUT DEER REPELLANTS?

Deer browsing can be a significant barrier to afforestation - so it may be worth trying a deer repellent chemical. There are many types of deer repellants using a range of strategies and ingredients, with the general categories being bad smell, bad taste, and irritants.



Research suggests that the most effective deterrents are the smell-based ones, especially those that emit sulphurous odours... think rotting eggs and animal proteins. These have been shown to be effective for 4 - 12 weeks. So, don't bother with urban myths such as sprinkling soap shavings or chilli powder spice, as these are ineffective and can harm other wildlife.

Final Thoughts

Establishing a new forest takes more than planting trees. It is a process that begins with understanding the site, developing a vision for the future forest, and making practical decisions about how to prepare and plant. The quality of these decisions can have a lasting influence on how well the trees establish and grow.

Planting day is an important milestone, but it is only one step in the process. Young trees must compete with surrounding vegetation, withstand weather and site conditions, and sometimes cope with browsing and other pressures. The work of tending and monitoring the trees is therefore just as important as the work that goes into planting it.

Every site is different, and there is no single recipe for establishing a forest. Good results come from adapting the planting approach to the conditions on the ground, using appropriate tools and techniques, and being prepared to adjust practices as the trees and site change over time.

Remember that we don't do this work alone. Connecting with landowners, community groups, planting organizations, nurseries, and forestry professionals can bring together knowledge, experience, resources, and ideas. Sharing what works—and what may not—helps strengthen treeplanting efforts across Niagara and creates connections that can support future projects.

The results of a successful treeplanting project will unfold over decades. The seedlings planted today can become part of a larger forest that provides habitat, environmental benefits, and contributes to a healthier and more resilient landscape across Niagara.



TREEPLANTING GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

Reforestation Guide: Tree Planting to Enrich, Restore, and Adapt Northern Forests
Clark, P. W., D'Amato, A. W., & Catanzaro, P. F. (2025). Reforestation guide: Tree planting to enrich, restore, and adapt northern forests. University of Massachusetts Extension. Available at https://masswoods.org/planting

Afforestation Guide for Southern Ontario
OMNRF. 2019. Afforestation Guide. Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario. 320 pp. ISBN: 978-1-4868-2420-5 (Print) ISBN: 978-1-4868-2421-2 (PDF) Available at https://files.ontario.ca/ndmnrf-afforestation-guide-for-southern-ontario-en-2022-01-06.pdf

Your New Forest: A guide to planting and maintaining trees on your property Forests Canada. (2025). Your new forest: A guide to planting and maintaining trees on your property. Available at https://forestscanada.ca/en/resource/afforestation-guide-for-southern-ontario

Establishing Tree Cover: Best Management Practices, Agroforestry Series Volume 2. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Eastern Ontario Model Forest, and partners. Printed 2008. Available at https://bmpbooks.com/publishcations/establishing-tree-cover/

SITE AND SOIL EVALUATION

Characterizing Sites, Soils & Substrates in Ontario – Volume 1 Field Description Manual
R.J. Heck, D.J. Kroestch, H.T. Lee, D.A Leadbeater, E.A. Wilson & B.C. Winstone. (2017) The School of Environmental Sciences, University of Guelph. ISBN 978-0-88955-638-6

Method for testing soil for free carbonates
Soil Survey Technical Note No. 5 Assessing carbonates in the field with a dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution. February 2004. USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Center
https://directives.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files2/1712940875/8141.pdf

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program (MFTIP)
https://www.ontariowoodlot.com/MFTIP
https://www.ontario.ca/page/managed-forest-tax-incentive-program

CLIMATE CHANGE GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS AND RESOURCES

Reforestation Guide: Tree Planting to Enrich, Restore, and Adapt Northern Forests
Clark, P. W., D'Amato, A. W., & Catanzaro, P. F. (2025). Reforestation guide: Tree planting to enrich, restore, and adapt northern forests. University of Massachusetts Extension. Available at https://masswoods.org/planting

Seed-Transfer Guidelines for Important Tree Species in the Eastern United States.
Citation: Pike, C. C., & Haase, D. L. (Eds.). (2024). Seed-Transfer Guidelines for Important Tree Species in the Eastern United States: Science-based guidelines focusing on genetic, ecological, and climate considerations. Agriculture Handbook 801. USDA Forest Service. Available at: https://rngr.net/publications/seed-transfer-guidelines-east

The Climate Change Response Framework / USDA Northern Forests Climate Hub
https://forestadaptation.org/tree-species-risks

Managing Your Forest in a Changing Climate (2015)
Published by the Renfrew County Woodlot Owner's Association. (out of print)
https://www.ontariowoodlot.com/woodland-101

TREE SPECIES INFORMATION AND DATABASES

Book: Trees in Canada
Farrar, J. L. (1995). Trees in Canada. Fitzhenry & Whiteside; Canadian Forest Service; Canada Communication Group

The Morton Arboretum https://mortonarb.org/plant-and-protect/search-trees-and-plants/

USDA Silvics of North America https://research.fs.usda.gov/silvics/search

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center - Native Plants of North America
https://www.wildflower.org/plants-main

Eastern Canada Tree Species Selector Tool https://vineland-tree-selector.webflow.io/

INFORMATION ABOUT PESTICIDES LICENSING

Ontario Government Pesticide licences and permits
https://www.ontario.ca/page/pesticide-licences-and-permits

Thank You

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To contribute ideas, data or photos for future updates to **A FIELD GUIDE TO PLANTING TREES IN NIAGARA** please contact Land Care Niagara

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Contact Us

www.landcareniagara.com
info@landcareniagara.com
905 - 348 - 5263
@landcareniagara
www.facebook.com/landcareniagara
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