

White Pine

- Found in a variety of habitats, but does best on cool, moist but well drained soil.
- Highly sensitive to sulphur dioxide.
- The Regreening Program has planted over 1.6 million white pine seedlings throughout Greater Sudbury (as of 2017).



Rock Barrens Poster

Jack Pine

- Associated with dry, infertile, acidic, often sandy or rocky soils.
- Cones require high temperatures to open and release seeds; like those generated by forest fire.
- Intolerant to shading.



White Spruce

- Thrives in a wide range of soils and climates, but prefers cool, rich, moist soil.
- Highly sensitive to sulphur dioxide.
- These conifers serve as winter shelter for numerous species of birds and mammals.



Rock Barrens Poster

Red Maple

- Prefers moist, slightly acidic soils in lowlands, but is sometimes found on drier upland sites.
- This species is highly adaptable.
- Some red maples in Sudbury survived past smelter emission impacts as short, multi-stemmed clumps.



White Birch

- Found in open, often disturbed sites and forest edges.
- A pioneer deciduous tree species.
- Their small seeds are carried by the wind.



Rock Barrens Poster

Trembling Aspen

- Generally found on moist lowland sites that are not too acidic.
- The bark is greenish and covered with white powder that has sunscreen properties.
- After a forest fire new stems from the shallow spreading roots rise quickly from the ashes.



Rock Barrens Poster

Red Oak

- Prefers the well drained, sunny and slightly acidic slopes in Greater Sudbury.
- The leaves are a favourite food of the destructive Gypsy Moth Caterpillar.
- The acorns are eaten by many species including squirrels, raccoons, black bears, white-tailed deer and various birds.



Pin Cherry

- Found most commonly on edges of forests along roadsides.
- A pioneer species with seeds widely dispersed by birds.
- Seeds can lie dormant in the soil for 50 years or more, until conditions are once again suitable for germination.



Foam Lichen

- Commonly grows on soil over rocks in open spaces.
- Lichens are very sensitive to air pollution.
- This lichen contains algae that can add useful nitrogen to the soil when the lichen decays.



Rock Barrens Poster

Nodding Pohlia Moss

- Found on rotten logs and stumps, soil, humus, tree bark, and rock crevices.
- Can thrive in very stressful environments (eg: bare hot rock).
- This moss is tolerant to acidic metal-rich soils and airborne sulphur dioxide.



Rock Barrens Poster

Haircap Moss

- Grows in all moisture regimes, soil types and stand types.
- Relatively tolerant of acidic, metal-rich soils.
- In wet conditions the leaves open flat and as the leaves dry they fold up to conserve water.



Rock Barrens Poster

Pointed Broom Sedge

- Usually found in sandy acidic habitats.
- Drought tolerant.
- The clumps growing 30-60 cm tall offer food and shelter to songbirds.



Rock Barrens Poster

Tufted Hairgrass

- Grows on bedrock and in open pine and pine-oak sites.
- This grass is common on dry, rocky, acidic sites.
- A related species, the Wavy Hairgrass, remains green year-round.



Rock Barrens Poster

Lowbush Blueberry

- Blueberries dominate barren lands that are too acidic and infertile for other plant species to survive.
- Low growing shrub.
- Its white flowers are pollinated mainly by bees, but also other insects including black flies.



Rock Barrens Poster

Labrador Tea

- Usually found in acidic bogs.
- This shrub has fuzzy, brownish hairs under its leathery leaves.
- Serves as shelter for small mammals and birds.



Rock Barrens Poster

Sheep Laurel

- Often found in acidic, gravelly soils exposed to full sun.
- This low shrub has pink flowers in June.
- Provides winter forage and cover for ruffed grouse and other birds.



Rock Barrens Poster

Pearly Everlasting

- Found in dry to fresh cutovers, roadsides, and fields.
- This plant is a food source for Painted Lady butterflies.
- It has cottony stems and small yellowish flowers.



Rock Barrens Poster

Sweet Fern

- Prefers dry, acidic sandy or gravelly soils with full exposure to the sun.
- Actually a shrub, not a true fern.
- Sweet fern adds nitrogen to the soil with the help of special bacteria associated with its roots.



Bush Honeysuckle

- Able to tolerate dry, nutrient poor soils.
- It has yellow flowers and the new leaves tend to be reddish/purplish.
- The flowers are pollinated by various insects, including bumblebees.



Rock Barrens Poster

American Painted Lady

- Found in a variety of open areas which provide them locations to bask.
- Their caterpillars feed on plants including Pearly Everlasting.
- The adults prefer flowers such as asters and clover.



Rock Barrens Poster

Red-legged Grasshopper

- Grasses and wildflowers serve as habitat and food for these insects.
- This grasshopper overwinters as eggs laid in soil, which hatch in spring.
- When food is scarce, this species develops longer wings and moves to a new area.



Rock Barrens Poster

Six-spotted Tiger Beetle

- Their large eyes and long legs help them hunt prey on their preferred habitat, open ground.
- These beetles are predators.
- They have huge jaws and are a bright iridescent green.



Rock Barrens Poster

Ants

- Ants carry plant material, dead insects, insect eggs and other forms of food back to their nest.
- By tunneling, ants help aerate and mix the soil.
- Ants are very social creatures.



Cockroach Wasp

- Greater Sudbury appears to be at the northern extent of its range.
- They hunt wood cockroaches.
- This wasp partially paralyses cockroaches with a sting to the brain and leads them to their burrow to feed their young.



Rock Barrens Poster

Wood Cockroach

- Found in leaf litter in forests and rocky areas.
- Feed primarily on decaying organic matter like wood and leaves, making them important decomposers.
- This insect is not related to the pest cockroaches.



Rock Barrens Poster

Canadian Tiger Swallowtail

- Most common in clearings, gardens and parks.
- The caterpillars feed on birch and aspen leaves.
- The adults feed on nectar from a variety of flowers, including Sheep Laurel.



Rock Barrens Poster

Bronze Birch Borer

- Lays its eggs in birch trees.
- Borer larvae hatch and create tunnels under the bark by eating the underlying wood.
- They can kill the trees.



Rock Barrens Poster

Forest Tent Caterpillar

- This caterpillar feeds on birch and aspen leaves.
- The adult females are beige moths that lay eggs on the branches of the birch tree.
- Their droppings are rich in nutrients which benefit the soil.



Rock Barrens Poster

Common Nighthawk

- In forest openings or burns, bogs, rocky outcroppings, and sometimes fields.
- These birds aren't actually hawks.
- They are especially active feeding on insects at dawn and dusk.



Rock Barrens Poster

Black-billed Cuckoo

- Commonly observed in overgrown fields and streams side thickets.
- One of the few birds that thrives on hairy caterpillars, particularly tent caterpillars.
- These birds are slender with large white spots on the undersides of their long tails.



Rock Barrens Poster

Hairy Woodpecker

- Occur in deciduous and mixed forests.
- These birds are common all year-round in Sudbury.
- They feed on insects inside of live or dead trees such as birches



Rock Barrens Poster

Red-eyed Vireo

- Commonly found in deciduous forests with a shrubby understory.
- Its dull colours offer camouflage in the tree canopy.
- The red iris that gives this bird its name varies from dull brick red to bright crimson depending on the individual.



Rock Barrens Poster

American Redstart

- Found in deciduous woodlands and shrubby woodland edges; often near water.
- The male has very distinct black and orange plumage.
- It uses its broad bill and rictal bristles (the short, whisker-like feathers around its mouth) to capture insects.



Rock Barrens Poster

Chestnut-sided Warbler

- These birds prefer open woodlands.
- Their main diet consists of insects and other invertebrates.
- This bird sings a high pitched song described as “pleased, pleased, pleased-to-MEETCHA”.



Rock Barrens Poster

Dark-eyed Junco

- Prefers coniferous and mixed forests, especially young jack pine stands, burned-over areas and shrubby regenerating clearings.
- Some of these birds occasionally spend the winter in Greater Sudbury.
- It makes its nest close to the ground in dense vegetation.



Rock Barrens Poster

Indigo Bunting

- Prefers to nest among scattered young trees and edges of forests.
- The male is a vivid electric blue.
- They migrate back to Ontario in April or May.



Rock Barrens Poster

Black Bear

- Prefers forests with a variety of berry-producing shrubs and trees.
- Black bears are opportunistic omnivores.
- They need to consume 5 to 8 kilograms of food each day to stay healthy.



Rock Barrens Poster

Red Fox

- Prefers open habitats interspersed with brushy shelter year-round.
- An ambush-style hunter.
- Mice make up a large portion of this fox's diet.



Rock Barrens Poster

Northern Short-tailed Shrew

- Found in a variety of habitats including forests, fields, and marshes.
- This shrew has venomous saliva.
- They can eat up to three times their body weight per day.



Rock Barrens Poster