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# HERITAGE TREES OF MANITOBA

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MANITOBA  
FORESTRY  
ASSOCIATION

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V. HILDAHL  
M. BENUM





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# **“TREES, OUR FRIENDS”**

By choice we trust them and we care about them. In fact, it seems as if trees always have been and always will be part of our lives.

It started when we were very young and wondering about their magnificent statures and colourful canopies. When we got a little older we used them to swing on their sturdy limbs and to climb among their many branches. And today, isn't it interesting that trees are still one of our main sources of livelihood, pleasure and inspiration.

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# HERITAGE TREE

# MANITOBA FORES

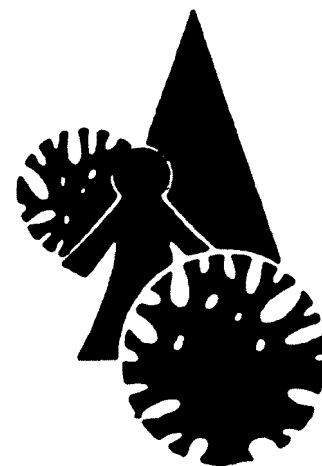
V. Hildahl

1987

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# **S OF MANITOBA**

# **TRY ASSOCIATION**



**M. E. Benum**

**FUNDED BY:  
CANADA-MANITOBA FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT  
CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE (OTTAWA)  
MANITOBA HERITAGE FEDERATION**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Credits for the design of this publication go mainly to Mike Grandmaison, Forest Insect and Disease Survey, Canadian Forestry Service, with assistance from Martin Benum, Dianne Beaven and Vern Hildahl.

### PHOTOGRAPHY CREDITS:

Photos in this publication are primarily the work of Mike Grandmaison. Additional photos were provided by:

Agriculture Canada Research Station, Morden  
pages 68,69  
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Jake Dyck, Canadian Forestry Service pages 9 R, 38  
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Manitoba Department of Natural Resources pages 8, 9 L  
Manitoba Forestry Association page 80  
Gunter Schoch, City of Winnipeg page 64 R  
Western Canada Pictorial Index pages 10 L, 11 R



## INTRODUCTION

Trees, native and planted, are an important part of Manitoba's natural heritage. People have used and exploited them for their survival, benefit and pleasure almost since the beginning of time. The native people of Manitoba depended on trees for much of their livelihood long before the white man made his appearance in the area. The Woods Indian used trees for the construction of canoes for water travel, the erection of tents or teepees as well as for firewood. The Plains Indians also undoubtedly used trees wherever possible for protection from the natural elements in their travels across the sparsely wooded prairies.

Trees also provided the basic needs for the earliest settlements created by the fur traders during the mid-1600's, many of which lasted a short time only. With the migration of agricultural settlers to Manitoba commencing in the late 1800's, trees continued to be an important natural resource. In these communities, wood was used for almost every single need including: shelter and heating for man and domestic animals, manufacture of furniture and other necessary household items, boat building, livestock fencing, and a myriad of other purposes. The settlers also planted trees extensively to ameliorate their environment and to provide cooling shade during the hot summer months and protection from the bitterly cold winds in winter. This practice, dating back to the earliest days of settlement, still continues today. Trees are still providing many of the basic needs as well as many additional products that have contributed greatly to man's improved living standards over the past century.

Although trees have been growing for many hundreds of years in what is now Manitoba, commercial harvesting of timber did not commence until after steamboat transportation had been developed on the Red River in 1859 and the arrival of the first railroad in 1878. As settlement of the area increased, the natural forest resource assumed much greater importance and the timber harvesting industry expanded rapidly. The first sawmill was established on the Red River in 1883, on or near the site where the St. Boniface Hospital is now located. By the early 1900's, development of large lumber mills was evident on lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis. The first sulphite pulp and paper plant was built at Pine Falls on the Winnipeg River in 1927, followed by the establishment of a major pulp plant and sawmill complex at The Pas in 1971.

The value today of Manitoba's commercially productive forests is well known. Occupying about 149,100 km<sup>2</sup> of productive forest land, this renewable natural resource supports a forest products industry that employs some 11,500 people with an annual payroll in excess of 96 million dollars. One of the major products produced by this industry is wood pulp, derived mainly from four species of softwood trees native to Manitoba: namely black spruce, white spruce, balsam fir and jack pine. In addition, the forest land is an ever increasing resource for water conservation, fish and wildlife, as well as recreational activities for a mobile population of people, including canoeing, camping, hiking and nature studies. All of these additional amenities contribute significantly to the local and provincial economies.

## HERITAGE TREES PROJECT

Heritage Trees of Manitoba is a project of the Manitoba Forestry Association Incorporated. The project was initiated in 1985 in conjunction with the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Branch and Agriculture Canada, Canadian Forestry Service. Its primary purpose is to locate and designate the most significant trees and groves within the province. These trees are then catalogued into Heritage Trees of Manitoba, an honour roll of special trees. In order to locate and designate these trees, public and private participation is of the utmost importance.

This preliminary publication is composed of photographs and information on trees which were nominated over the past two years by interested groups and persons. Sincere appreciation is extended to those that have participated and helped to promote this project to date. The trees catalogued are those that were considered, for various reasons, by the selection committee, to be the most important and outstanding candidate trees. Undoubtedly, there are others that may be equally representative, but space and resources did not allow for their inclusion in this edition. Also, in some cases, the nominations did not provide sufficient and complete enough information and therefore had to be deleted. Nevertheless, all nominations have been recorded and will receive further consideration for the next edition of Heritage Trees of Manitoba.

It has to be assumed also that there are more trees throughout the province which may be larger, older and perhaps more unique than many of those depicted on these pages. The knowledge of such trees has to be made known in order that these specimens can be examined, measured and photographed for verification. Thus, it is hoped that all interested persons will continue to take an active part in the project and will nominate additional trees that they feel may be suitable candidates to include in the next edition. To assist in submitting a nomination, an appropriate form is included in this publication.

## CLASSIFICATION OF CANDIDATE TREES

The candidate trees may be located anywhere — within natural forests, in urban settings (streets, parks or yards), around farmsteads or even in prairie ravines. The trees can qualify for recognition on the honour roll in one of the three categories: Historic, Record and Notable Trees.

Trees of **historical** importance are those which commemorate a significant date, event, period or personality associated with the history of Manitoba. Also included in this category are trees that are recognized as distinctive landmarks by local residents and travellers as well as trees that for some reason have gained local or national prominence.

**Record trees** are the overall largest of their kind yet found within the province. They may be native or exotic species or one of the important cultivars that have been developed locally. A cultivar is a tree developed through cultivation by a recognized plant breeder. Also listed in this category will be the tallest tree of a particular species, a tree with the greatest diameter at breast height (d.b.h.), or even a tree with the widest crown spread.

**Notable trees** are those which have some cultural significance, and may be the most interesting group listed. Included in this category are trees and groves of trees that have received recognition because they were either planted or preserved by the early settlers and pioneers of the region. These trees could be genetic mutations and hybrids that can be identified by their peculiar characteristics, or they may be unique because they have adapted to adverse conditions. The trees may have developed entirely different shapes and forms than are normal for the species. Other inclusions are individual trees and groves or stands of trees that are growing naturally, or that may have been planted and grown successfully, far from the natural range for the species.

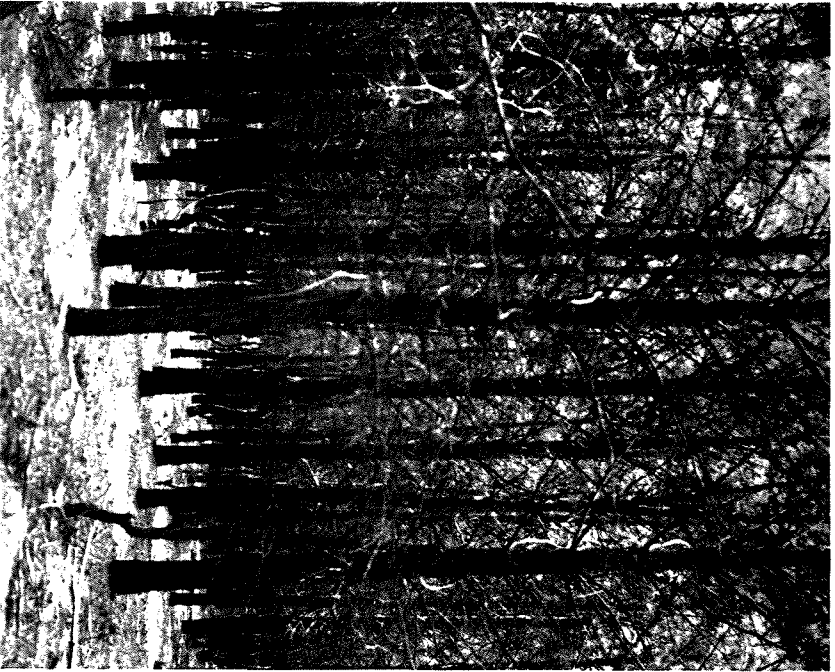
## HISTORICAL TREES

### REFORESTATION — A BEGINNING

The earliest attempts at reforestation in Manitoba took place around the turn of the century in the Spruce Woods Provincial Forest east of Brandon. Records indicate that plantings on crown land were also established in the Duck Mountain Provincial Forest as early as 1902. After a somewhat modest beginning, there was an increased emphasis on reforestation in the following years and today approximately 14 million seedlings are planted annually.



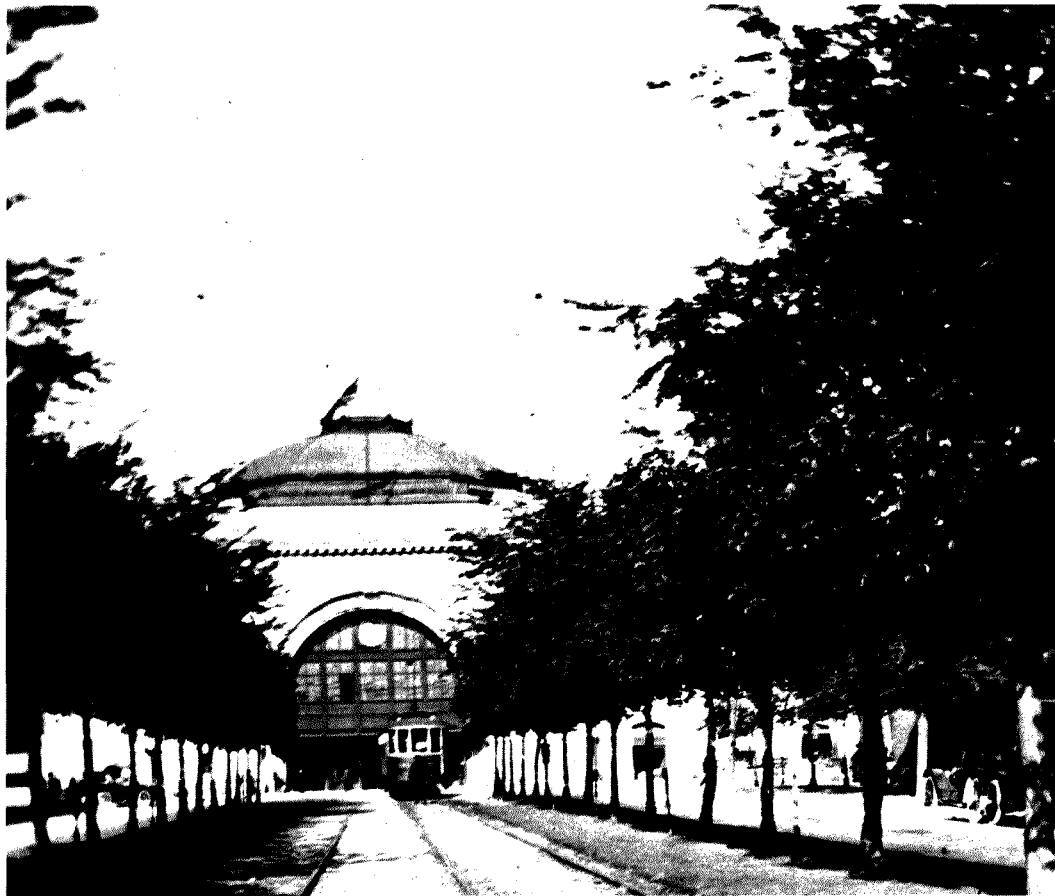
Scots Pine Plantation, Spruce Woods Provincial Forest, 1906



Scots Pine Plantation, Spruce Woods Provincial Forest, 1945



Scots Pine Plantation, Spruce Woods Provincial Forest, 1986



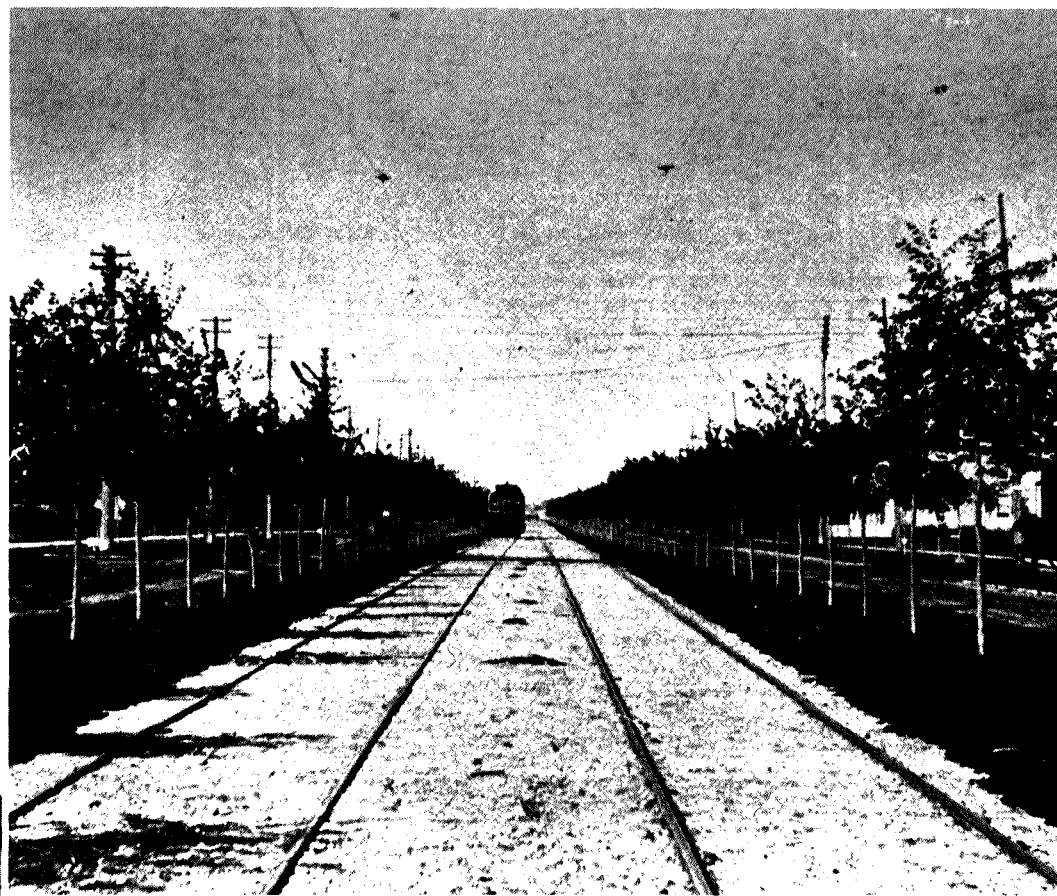
Broadway Avenue looking east from Fort Street, 1913.

## EARLY ORNAMENTAL TREE PLANTINGS

The first ornamental tree plantings in the City of Winnipeg date back to about the late 1860's, but boulevard planting did not become general practice until around the early 1900's. Some of these earliest plantings, consisting primarily of young saplings removed from the river banks, are still in existence in the downtown Winnipeg, St. Boniface and River Heights areas of the city. Winnipeg has long been recognized as the City of Elms in North America. There are still about 250,000 elms in the city of which more than 85,000 are located on boulevards.



Broadway Avenue looking east from Fort Street, 1987.



Broadway Avenue looking west from Main Street, 1903.



Broadway Avenue looking west from Main Street, 1987.

## THE OLD OAK TREE — SOURIS

One of Manitoba's oldest trees is situated in Victoria Park in the town of Souris. It is a bur oak, and is reputed to be at least 500 years old by local dignitaries and residents. Its gnarled appearance and somewhat decadent condition attest to advanced age. An appropriate sign bearing the title "Old Oak Tree" has been erected in the park to indicate the specific location of the tree. This historic old oak tree is mentioned in the book, "The Souris Plains" by G.A. McMorran, 1956.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 16 m (51 ft)  
crown spread — 18 m (58 ft)  
d.b.h. — 74 cm (30 in)  
circumference — 238 cm (95 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

F.M. Collinson, Souris.  
A. Caldwell, 15 Street, Brandon.  
Brenda Birks, Balmoral.  
The 1st Souris Pathfinders, Souris.



## GRETNA'S GROVE OF OAKS

This grove of bur oaks located at the Oakview Golf Course about 1.5 km north of the Village of Gretna, is well known throughout the community. It was the only bluff of trees on an otherwise treeless plain when the first settlers arrived in the area. An Affidavit, Report and Survey Maps of Lacklan Kennedy dated 1876, clearly show this oak grove (8-1-1W), as well as another area of oak bush and scrub along the International Boundary (5-1-1W) which was known as Smuggler's Point.\*

The latter area was so named because it apparently was the only spot between Emerson (Pembina) and the Pembina Hills where a heavily wooded area lended itself to undetected crossing of the Boundary. Rivalry and conflict between the British Hudson Bay Fur Company and the U.S. American Fur Company for furs caught in the area led to the imposition of duties by the respective governments on goods crossing the border from either direction. This, as well as other history records of the Gret-

na area, verifies that the oak stands described above are at least 200 years old (source: Provincial Archives of Manitoba). \*A summary of Smuggler's Point is recorded in the book "Proudly We Speak — A History of Neche, Bathgate, Bruce and Hyde Park, North Dakota."

NOMINATED BY:  
Gaile Whelan-Enns, Morris.





## THE SILVER FALLS OAKS

The fur traders of the northwest used the Winnipeg River for many years as part of their route in their travels from the east to trading posts in western Canada. Often these fur traders came from England and one of the staple foods they brought with them were acorns from oaks commonly found in England. It is also believed that these and other fur traders from eastern Canada often collected acorns for food from various species of oaks growing in southern Ontario. Scattered specimens of these oaks, probably originating from inadvertently lost or discarded acorns, are now found along the Winnipeg River. The trees are near where the travellers camped or portaged around the rapids and falls on the river.

The two oaks shown here are believed to be swamp white oaks that probably grew from acorns collected along Lake Erie in southern Ontario where they occur naturally. These oaks are located on Mr. and Mrs. Jack McNairney's property, Lot 8, Silver Falls, and identify the site of the original portage around the falls used by the fur traders and other travellers. Recent hydro construction on the river has almost completely flooded the falls.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 15 m (50 ft)  
crown spread — 9 m (30 ft) and 12 m (40 ft)  
d.b.h. — 86 cm (35 in) and 72 cm (31 in)  
circumference — 276 cm (110 in) and 252 cm (101 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McNairney, Lot 8, Silver Falls.



## THE HALFWAY TREE

The "halfway tree" is located about 20 km west of Portage La Prairie along the TransCanada Highway, midway between Winnipeg and Brandon. The tree, a common willow, has long been recognized as an important landmark by inter-city travellers.

The tree is the sole survivor of a willow planting which bordered a small drainage swale. The creation of the north lane of the TransCanada Highway caused the removal of the other trees. This tree was the largest of the group and so it was spared. A steel guard-rail protects the tree from potential vehicular damage.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 11 m (37 ft)

crown spread — 16 m (52 ft)

d.b.h. — 185 cm (74 in)

circumference — 588 cm (235 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Drew Caldwell, Sherbrook Street, Winnipeg.



## CARTWRIGHT'S BIG TREE

The "big tree", a plains cottonwood, has been recognized as a distinctive landmark to residents of the Cartwright area for many years. It is located on a municipal road allowance off Highway No. 3. Local people indicate that the tree was fairly large as early as 1912. In the 1930's, during road construction to upgrade the prairie trail, the improved road was offset to spare the tree. It has since been preserved as an historical tree by the community.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 21 m (68 ft)

crown spread — 22 m (72 ft)

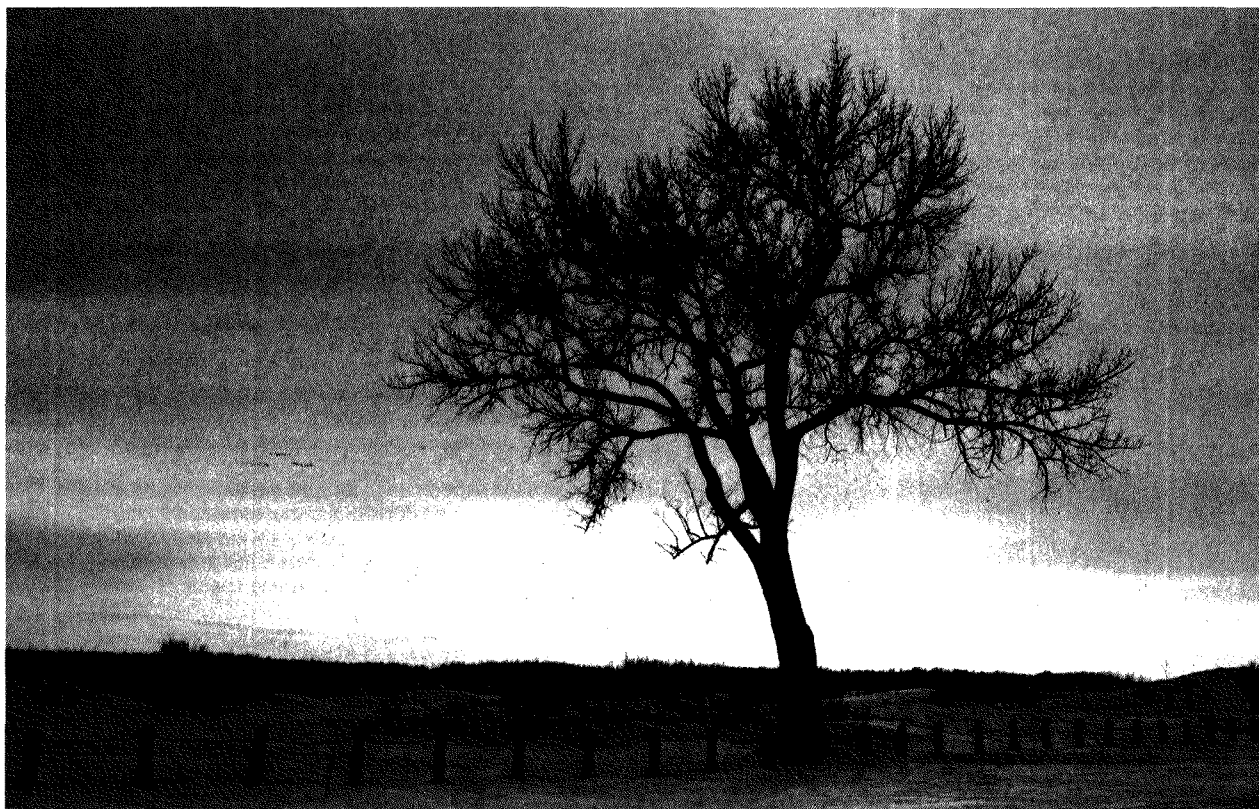
d.b.h. — 121 cm (48 in)

circumference — 385 cm (154 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Lee Treilhard, Rossmere Crescent, Winnipeg.





## LITTLE MOUNTAIN COTTONWOOD

This plains cottonwood located in Little Mountain Park (Winnipeg), is the last remaining planted tree which bordered the south boundary of a small "support" community located adjacent to the east side of the first limestone quarry operated by the City of Winnipeg. Operations at the quarry closed down around the first part of this century. The community has since disappeared, leaving behind only foundation sites.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 22 m (72 ft)  
crown spread — 19 m (62 ft)  
d.b.h. — 114 cm (46 in)  
circumference — 363 cm (145 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Mrs. Cheryl Neilsen, Parks and Recreation Department, City of Winnipeg.



## PLAINS COTTONWOOD — MORDEN

The Agriculture Canada Research Station at Morden has made an important contribution to the development of agriculture in Manitoba. Originally called the Morden Experimental Farm, it has received prominent recognition for its outstanding horticultural research programs over the years. The station was opened in 1915 under Superintendent S.J. Bjornson. Mr. Bjornson was succeeded by D.O. Strait in 1918 to 1921, by Dr. W.R. Leslie 1921-1956, Dr. C.C. Strachan 1956-1959, Dr. J.W. Morrison 1959-1966, Dr. E.D. Putt 1966-1978, and Dr. D.K. McBeath 1980-1987.

The station covers 256 ha (one section) of land. The orchard and arboretum occupy 40 ha (100 acres) and contain over 4000 accessions. Over 100 introductions, including trees, shrubs and herbaceous perennials have been produced by the station's ornamental breeding program.

This picturesque plains cottonwood is one of the largest trees on the station. It is a naturally growing tree that was preserved when the experimental farm was established on the site. This tree has survived despite many adverse conditions and numerous ice storms. One particularly severe storm occurred during the early spring of 1984. The tree is still growing vigorously and has developed into an outstanding specimen tree.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 21.5 m (70 ft)  
crown spread — 24 m (78 ft)  
d.b.h. — 151 cm (61 in)  
circumference — 480 cm (192 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Staff at the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Morden.

## POINT DOUGLAS COTTONWOOD

This plains cottonwood located on Point Douglas' Stephen Street may be one of the older trees in the City of Winnipeg. It has been a recognized landmark for the Point Douglas area residents for decades. Mrs. Elly Heber of the Point Douglas Historical Society in an interview with the Winnipeg Sun Monday, February 11, 1985 stated, "that the large tree at the end of the street was there over 100 years ago when the parents of one of my present neighbours (Mrs. Lillian Eagleton) built their home." Other residents of the area also point out that their parents claim that the tree was very large when they themselves were young children in the area. Today, the tree is still in very good condition and continues to grow quite vigorously.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 27 m (86 ft)

crown spread — 21 m (66 ft)

d.b.h. — 149 cm (60 in)

circumference — 475 cm (190 in). The tree divides into a double trunk about 4 m (14 ft) above ground level.

### NOMINATED BY:

Mr. Brian Wenham, Parks and Recreation Department, City of Winnipeg.



## POINT DOUGLAS SCHOOL COTTONWOOD

This plains cottonwood was planted on Arbor Day, May 1891 in the schoolyard of Argyle School in Winnipeg (now Point Douglas School) by a nine year old girl named Bessie Goodman. Apparently, the principal told all the children that they were going to plant trees in the schoolyard. The girl misunderstood about the "tree planting" to be done by city officials, and dug up her own tree on the river bank. Bessie Goodman was very disappointed when she found out that she could not plant it. The teachers felt sorry for her and after the visiting dignitaries had left, they decided to let Bessie plant the tiny cottonwood near the water pump that provided the school's water supply, expecting the tree to be short-lived. Instead, with overflow water from the pump, the tree survived and grew bigger than all the other trees in the schoolyard. The tree, approximately 95 years old, is still standing in the same place and continues to flourish.

In about 1950, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson's (Bessie Goodman) daughter, Mrs. R. Hixson, came from Chicago to see the cottonwood tree and tell the Winnipeg Free Press about the story. It read "A Little Girl Tells Story of Big Tree" by Sonja Warenko, 10, of grade six, Argyle School.

### MEASUREMENTS:

- height — 22 m (71 ft)
- crown spread — 19 m (62 ft)
- d.b.h. — 95 cm (38 in)
- circumference — 320 cm (128 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Valdine G. Johnson, Home Street, Winnipeg.



## THE WESTGATE ELM

This American elm is located on the front lawn of the property at 150 Westgate, Armstrong Point, Winnipeg. It was one of the original plantings which were placed within the grounds around the "Bannatyne Castle". The "Castle" was built in the early 1880's and was demolished in 1951. A brief history of the "Bannatyne Castle" is given in "Winnipeg 100", Winnipeg Free Press 100 Year Pictorial History of Winnipeg (page 87).

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 27 m (86 ft)  
crown spread — 20 m (65 ft)  
d.b.h. — 141 cm (56 in)  
circumference — 446 cm (178 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Christine Singh, Westgate Street, Winnipeg.





## THE KENNY STREET ELM

Locally named the "Kenny Street Elm", this historic American elm is located on the west boulevard of Kenny Street near the junction of the rear lane of Kitson Street. It was saved by the City of Winnipeg Forestry Branch during reconstruction of Kenny Street about 1972 by diverting the new pavement around the tree.

This elm figured prominently in the life of a well known young pioneer named Victor Mager. Victor Mager had moved with his family from Lorraine, France in 1859 to St. Boniface where they took up residence on or near the present site of St. Boniface Hospital. In his early years, Mr. Mager regularly hunted wild game throughout the areas now referred to as Norwood and St. Vital. On one of his forays in 1889 he marked the tree with a cross, and the tree soon became a recognized landmark. By 1926, when Mr. Mager was 75 years of age, the cross was overgrown with about 15 cm of new wood. The tree is still in good condition and exhibits good growth.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 21 m (70 ft)  
crown spread — 13 m (42 ft)  
d.b.h. — 88 cm (35 in)  
circumference — 283 cm (113 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

W.J. Mager, Berrydale Avenue, Winnipeg.



## JOHN H. GUNN SCHOOL ELM

This American elm was designated a "heritage tree" on May 5, 1986 by the Lord Selkirk - West Kildonan Community of the City of Winnipeg. Their desire was to commemorate the area because the first school in West Kildonan was built on the site where the tree now stands. This tree also illustrates the principle that trees are a vital part of the environment and that they should be maintained to enhance it.

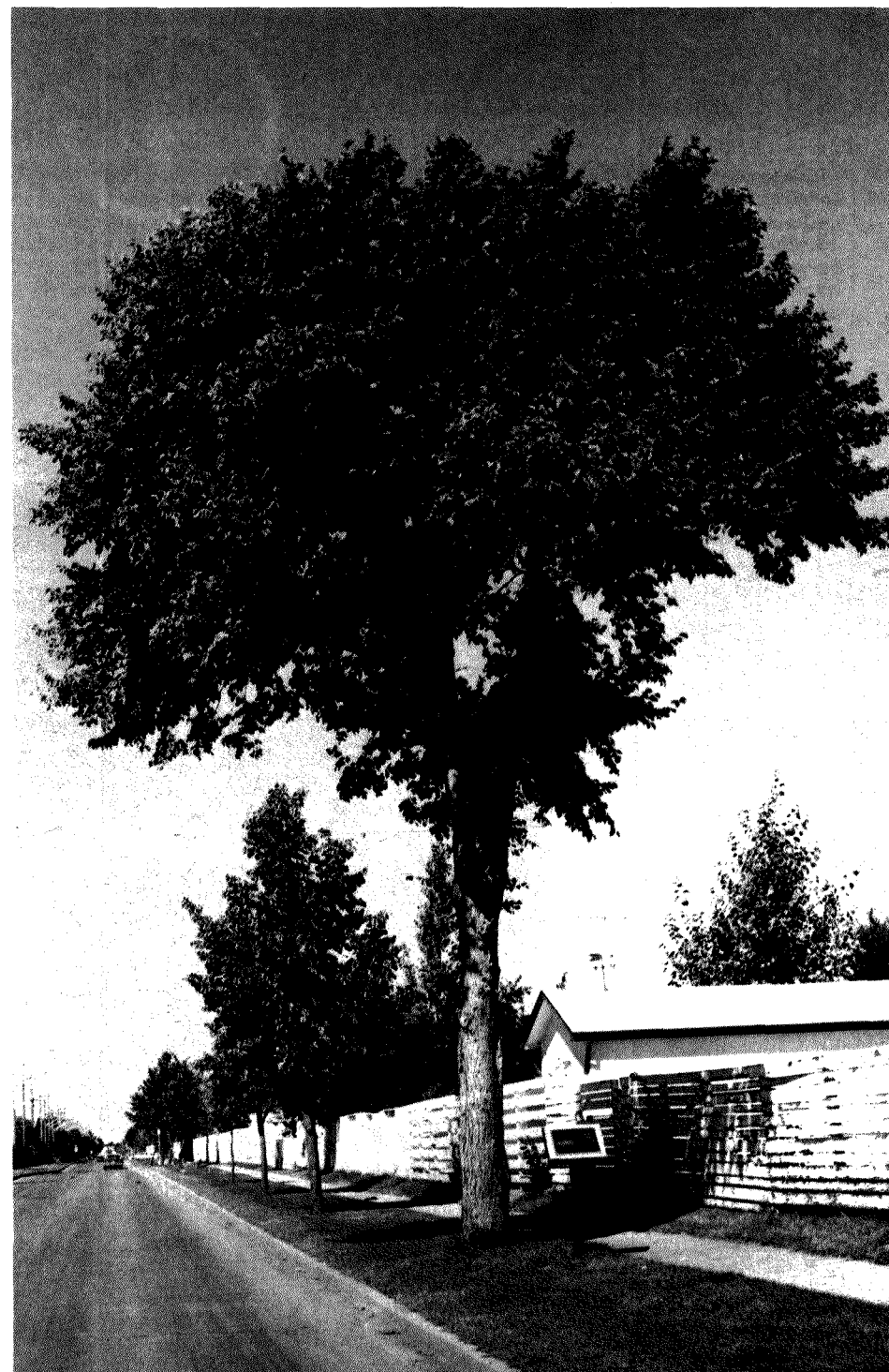
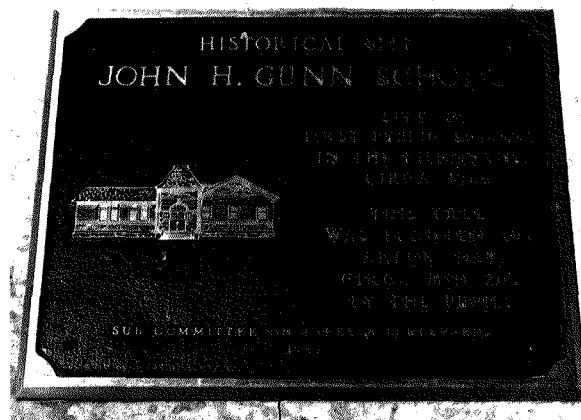
The tree was planted on Arbor Day, 1925, by the school children on the grounds of John H. Gunn School. The original school has since been demolished to make way for new development of the area. The elm is still flourishing and now stands on the north boulevard of Kingsbury Avenue just west of Lincrest Road in Winnipeg. An appropriate plaque honouring the John H. Gunn School has been erected near the tree.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 13 m (42 ft)  
 crown spread — 9 m (32 ft)  
 d.b.h. — 47 cm (19 in)  
 circumference — 153 cm (61 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Jack Moss and Members of the Trees and Boulevard Committee, Lord Selkirk - West Kildonan Community, Winnipeg.



## THE PREACHER'S TREE

This famous old Manitoba maple, often called box-elder, is known locally as "The Preacher's Tree". The tree is located in the front yard of 57 Cathedral Avenue in Winnipeg. The Rev. John Black, the first Presbyterian minister in the west, preached his sermons under this tree in 1851 before a church building was erected. The tree is probably more than 150 years old and is now showing signs of old age. The reason this tree is so interestingly deformed is that it grew sideways to avoid an old log

house that was located on the property. The present owners of this property are Lorne and Joanne Broatch.

This tree was mentioned in the publications: "Stories Houses Tell" by Lillian Gibbons, published by Hyperion Press 1946, and "Where It All Began" (The History of the Lord Selkirk - West Kildonan Community, page 57), published by the City of Winnipeg, 1982.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 8 m (25 ft)  
crown spread — 18 m (58 ft)  
d.b.h. — 73 cm (29 in)  
circumference — 235 cm (94 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Anne Hildebrand, Lansdowne Ave., Winnipeg.  
Rick Schinkel, Donald Street, Winnipeg.



## SUGAR MAPLES — NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES

These sugar maples were planted at the end of the last century from stock brought to Manitoba from Quebec. The trees were planted on a southern exposed slope — protected by a thick hardwood grove on the north, west and east sides. In their early years of growth, they were tapped in the springtime for maple sap. These trees are located on the Sala farm, (SE2-7-9W), about 2 km northwest of Notre Dame de Lourdes. This farm has been in the Sala family for many decades.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 14 m (46 ft)  
crown spread — 18 m (57 ft)  
d.b.h. — 100 cm (40 in)  
circumference — 320 cm (128 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Sala, Des Meurons Street, Winnipeg.





## MANITOBA CENTURY FARMS

The term 'Manitoba Century Farm' applies to farms in the province that have remained in the same family for more than 100 years, and that are still producing grain, livestock or other agricultural products. Century Farms are recognized by the Government of Manitoba and may qualify for the award in three ways: a gate sign, a gate plaque, or a certificate.

One of the first tasks the early settlers undertook when they moved out to their newly acquired homesteads was to plant trees. Many of these trees still survive and are in good condition as depicted by these Century Farms.

## THE DUGAN CENTURY FARM TREES

Soon after they settled in the Roblin district, Joe and Maggie Dugan planted these trees, the white spruce in 1882 and the Manitoba maple in 1884. Both trees have survived numerous insect attacks, hail storms, droughts and other adverse elements, and have developed into good specimens. The white spruce, because of its exceptional height, has become an important and recognizable landmark. The farm, located on NW28-24-29W, is presently occupied by Joe and Ada Dugan, the fourth generation of the family.

### MEASUREMENTS:

#### **White spruce:**

height — 24 m (78 ft)

crown spread — 10 m (33 ft)

d.b.h. — 66 cm (26 in)

circumference — 215 cm (86 in).

#### **Manitoba maple:**

height — 12 m (40 ft)

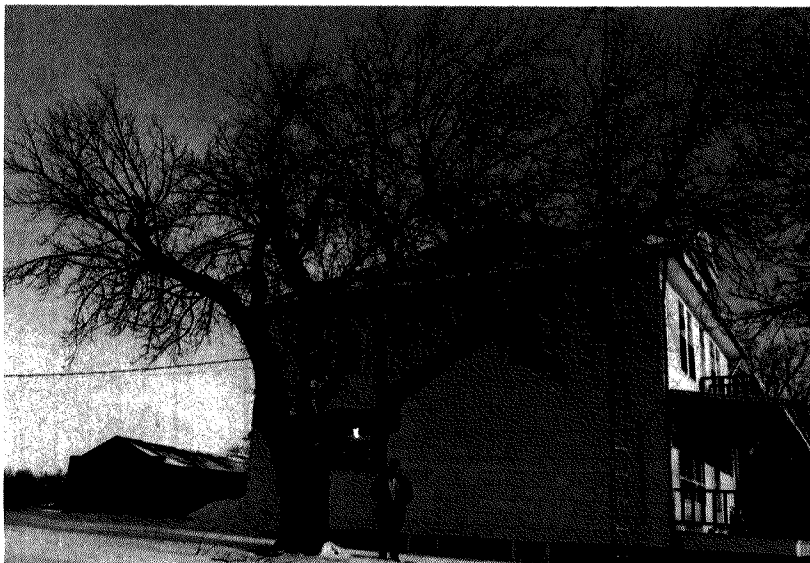
crown spread — 11 m (36 ft)

d.b.h. — 103 cm (41 in)

circumference — 329 cm (132 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Mrs. Ada Dugan, Roblin.



## THE RIGBEY CENTURY FARM TREE

This Scots pine was brought from southern Ontario and planted in 1882 by Captain John and Agnes Rigbey soon after they settled on their homestead in the Killarney area (NE30-3-17W). The leader was broken off when the tree was very young and two main stems developed, giving the tree an abnormal shape. In spite of persistent attacks by sapsuckers and exposure to hail

storms, droughts and other natural elements, the tree has grown into a healthy and attractive specimen. It is one of the oldest ornamental trees in the Killarney district. The farm is presently occupied by Gerald and Helen Rigbey, the third generation of the family.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 13 m (42 ft)  
crown spread — 12 m (39 ft)  
d.b.h. — 66 cm (26 in)  
circumference — 210 cm (84 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Gerald and Helen Rigbey, Killarney.



## THE CEMETERY TREE

The "cemetery tree" in Greenwood Cemetery at Harding stands out on the prairie horizon for a radius of at least 15 km. This leaning white spruce was planted in 1899 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Greaves, early pioneers of the area, to mark the grave site of their 19 year old son who had tragically drowned while swimming with chums in a nearby dam site. History indicates that in the early 1900's several children had been laid to rest in its shade, and many memories of the tree were shared by visitors and residents at the community's Centennial Reunion in 1981. This tree is an important landmark to area residents and was reported by the local newspaper, Gazette-Reporter, July 10, 1985.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 20 m (65 ft)  
crown spread — 9 m (29 ft)  
d.b.h. — 59 cm (24 in)  
circumference — 191 cm (76 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Richard Howey (President) and Constance Howey,  
representing the Harding Centennial Committee, Harding.

## THE LILYFIELD SPRUCES

These historic Engelmann spruces were planted in Lilyfield in 1883 by Sir Sanford Fleming during the time of his original survey for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Sanford Fleming was assisted in the planting of the trees by his secretary, Rev. George Grant, author of "Ocean To Ocean", 1873, and by Mr. J.W. Phipps. A civil engineer from Greenwich, England, Mr. Phipps later became a farmer in the Lilyfield area for the remainder of his life.

The small transplants were dug up and brought from Field, British Columbia by Mrs. Henry Field in her overcoat pocket. She had accompanied her brother-in-law, Rev. George Grant, on a trip to the west. Mrs. Field's husband, Henry Field who had



immigrated from Scotland to Canada in the 1870's, was a personal friend of Sir Sanford Fleming. Mrs. Field came from a prominent Halifax, Nova Scotia family.

#### MEASUREMENTS

height — 21.5 m (70 ft)  
d.b.h. — 118 cm (47 in)  
circumference — 371 cm (148 in).

#### NOMINATED BY:

J.I.M. Gray and A.E. Gray, R.R.2, Box 28, Winnipeg.

## THE HARDER'S TREE

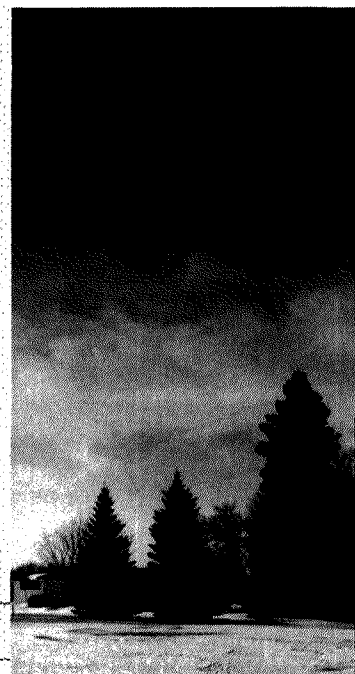
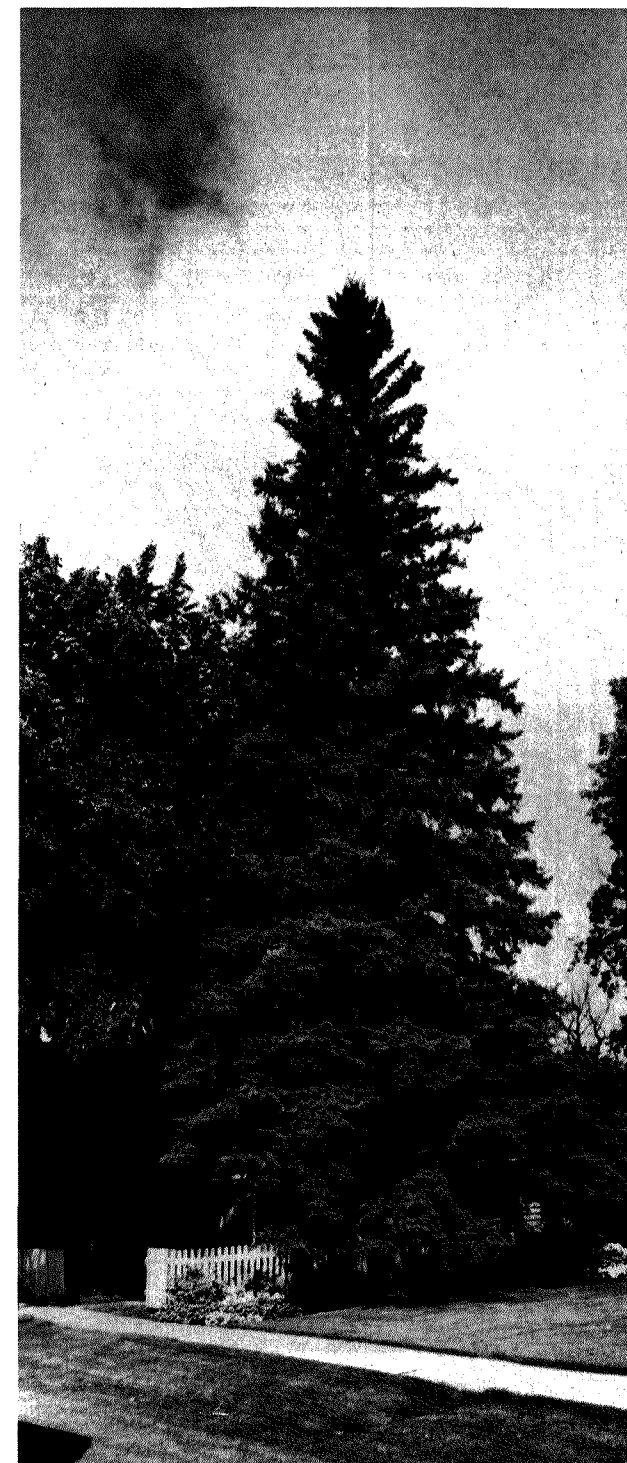
This magnificent white spruce is an historical landmark for the village of Gretna and surrounding community. Recent research conducted by the village indicated that the white spruce in question is situated on a lot that was the site of the first public school in the community; construction of the school commenced in 1882. Based on this research it is also believed that this spruce may well have been part of the original school yard tree plantings that may have taken place as early as 1884. The school building has since been demolished and replaced with residential housing, but the tree has been preserved. It is now well over 100 years old.

#### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 25 m (81 ft)  
crown spread — 7 m (23 ft)  
d.b.h. — 56 cm (23 in)  
circumference — 185 cm (74 in).

#### NOMINATED BY:

Mary and Arthur Harder, Gretna.



## RECORD TREES



## MANITOBA'S LARGEST TREE

This is the largest tree that has been located in the province to date. It is a plains cottonwood and is located in an oxbow of the Assiniboine River approximately 18 km southwest of Portage La Prairie (SE31-10-7W).

The plains cottonwood is found throughout the southern one-third of the province, and is the largest of all the native poplars. It is often seen growing in the open or towering many feet above the canopy of mixed hardwood stands. The cottonwoods prefer rich, silty loam soils and usually attain their greatest growth and size along creeks and rivers. The plains cottonwood has also been planted extensively, especially by the early settlers, throughout southern Manitoba. With reasonable tending the species performs well as a shelterbelt tree, and remnants of some of the earliest plantings are still surviving.

A resume of this particular plains cottonwood or a similar cottonwood was described in Calvert, R.F. 1970. Tree Improvement in Manitoba. Manitoba Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management. Information Series No. 2.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 35 m (115 ft)  
crown spread — 22 m (72 ft)  
d.b.h. — 205 cm (82 in)  
circumference — 638 cm (255 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Rick Morrison, Forestry Branch, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, Winnipeg.  
R.H. Drain, Box 107, Gr. 29, Winnipeg.  
Carol Dyck, Box 1341, Portage La Prairie.  
Leonard Rossnagel, R.R.3, Box 60, Portage La Prairie.



## MANITOBA'S SECOND LARGEST TREE

Manitoba's second largest tree stands in the southeast corner of Confederation Place in the town of Morden. It is a non-native species, commonly known as the Van Gertz cottonwood (a hybrid between native cottonwood and European black poplar). The tree was grown from a cutting that may have originated in Holland and was received in a letter from New York in about 1891 by James R. Bonny, Chief Clerk of the Morden Land Titles Office from 1890 to 1925. It is described in Morden Pictorial History Book, 1981, Friesen Printers, Altona.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 26 m (84 ft)  
crown spread — 21 m (68 ft)  
d.b.h. — 201 cm (80 in)  
circumference — 626 cm (250 in).

### NOMINATED BY:

Mr. H. Arklie, Morden Historical Society, Morden.



## MANITOBA MAPLE — Winnipeg

**MEASUREMENTS:**

height — 20 m (66 ft)  
crown spread — 19 m (68 ft)  
d.b.h. — 83 cm (33 in)  
circumference — 265 cm (106 in).

**PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:**

City of Winnipeg, 614 Kylemore Avenue, Winnipeg.

**NOMINATED BY:**

Manitoba Forestry Association, Winnipeg.





## MANITOBA MAPLE — Lilyfield

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 15 m (48 ft)

crown spread — 16 m (52 ft)

d.b.h. — 135 cm (54 in)

circumference — 424 cm (170 in), five stems.

### PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

Lilyfield.

### NOMINATED BY:

Manitoba Forestry Association, Winnipeg.



## AMERICAN ELM — Winnipeg

**MEASUREMENTS:**

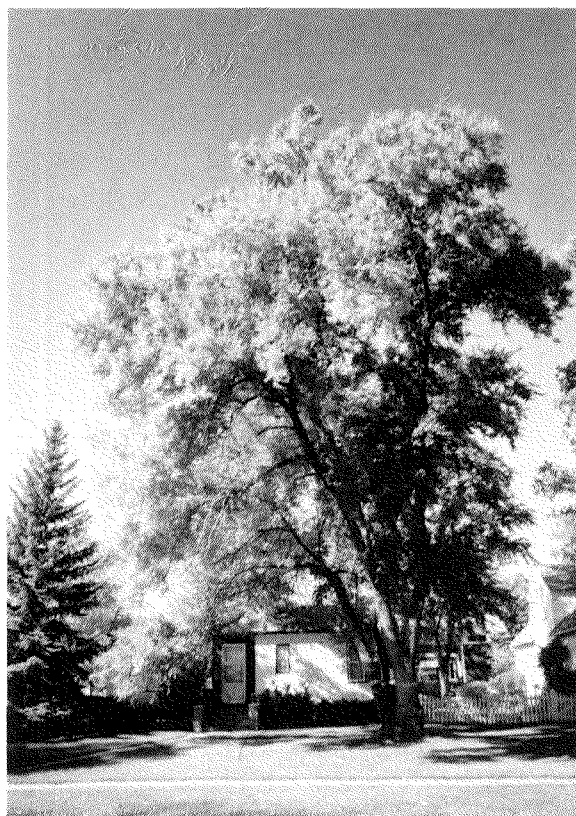
height — 26 m (84 ft)  
crown spread — 21 m (68 ft)  
d.b.h. — 155 cm (62 in)  
circumference — 494 cm (197 in).

**PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:**

City of Winnipeg, 8th tee, Kildonan Park Golf Course.

**NOMINATED BY:**

G.R. Flock, Lipton Street, Winnipeg.



## ROCK ELM — Winnipeg

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 24 m (78 ft)  
 crown spread — 17 m (55 ft)  
 d.b.h. — 70 cm (28 in)  
 circumference — 225 cm (90 in).

### LOCATION:

417 North Drive, Winnipeg.

### NOMINATED BY:

Dorothy Bolton, Winnipeg.

## SIBERIAN ELM — Winnipeg

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 21 m (69 ft)  
 crown spread — 18 m (58 ft)  
 d.b.h. — 141 cm (56 in)  
 circumference — 453 cm (181 in), three stems.

### PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

Sally MacDonald, Winchester Street, Winnipeg.

### NOMINATED BY:

Sally MacDonald, Winnipeg.



## GREEN ASH — Winnipeg

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 22 m (72 ft)  
crown spread — 16 m (52 ft)  
d.b.h. — 54 cm (22 in)  
circumference — 169 cm (68 in).

PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

City of Winnipeg, 268 Aubrey Street, Winnipeg.

NOMINATED BY:

Manitoba Forestry Association, Winnipeg.



## SHOWY MOUNTAIN ASH — Carman

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 10 m (33 ft)  
crown spread — 10 m (33 ft)  
d.b.h. — 93 cm (37 in)  
circumference — 292 cm (117 in).

### PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

J. S. Rogers, Box 905, Carman.

### NOMINATED BY:

Mrs. J. S. Rogers, Carman.



## TRIPLOID ASPEN — R.M.N.P.

In 1956 a clone of unusually large trembling aspen was discovered by the Canadian Forestry Service in Riding Mountain National Park. In 1959 D.W. Einsphar determined that the trees were triploid; trees that contain an extra set of chromosomes in each cell. This reported occurrence of triploid aspen is the first in Canada, and only six other triploid clones have been located in North America.

In 1985 the University of Winnipeg remeasured the trees, and tree #507 of the clone appeared to be the tallest tree measured in the province at 35 m. Unfortunately, the 150-year-old clone is declining rapidly and without suitable conditions for vegetative reproduction it will disappear forever.

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 35 m (115 ft)  
d.b.h. — 61 cm (25 in)  
circumference — 192 cm (77 in).

### LOCATION:

Riding Mountain National Park.

### NOMINATED BY:

W.J. Ball, Canadian Forestry Service, Winnipeg.  
Jeff Beaver, Park Warden, Riding Mountain National Park.





## WILLOW — Boissevain

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 16 m (51 ft)  
crown spread — 21 m (68 ft)  
d.b.h. - 153 cm (61 in)  
circumference — 485 cm (194 in).

### PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Railway Street,  
Boissevain.

### NOMINATED BY:

Muriel McCallum, Box 968, Boissevain.





## **AMERICAN BASSWOOD — Portage La Prairie**

**MEASUREMENTS:**

height — 24 m (78 ft)  
crown spread — 15 m (49 ft)  
d.b.h. — 99 cm (40 in)  
circumference — 311 cm (125 in).

**PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:**

P. Kanski, 2nd Street S.W., Portage La Prairie.

**NOMINATED BY:**

P. Kanski, Portage La Prairie.

## BUR OAK — Winnipeg

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 18 m (59 ft)  
crown spread — 12 m (39 ft)  
d.b.h. — 95 cm (38 in)  
circumference — 304 cm (122 in).

### PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

M. MacDonald, Overdale Street, Winnipeg.

### NOMINATED BY:

M. MacDonald, Winnipeg.



## BLACK WALNUT — Winnipeg

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 15 m (49 ft)  
crown spread — 15 m (49 ft)  
d.b.h. — 51 cm (20 in)  
circumference — 165 cm (66 in).

PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

S.M. Buhay, Oxford Street, Winnipeg.

NOMINATED BY:

S.M. Buhay, Winnipeg.

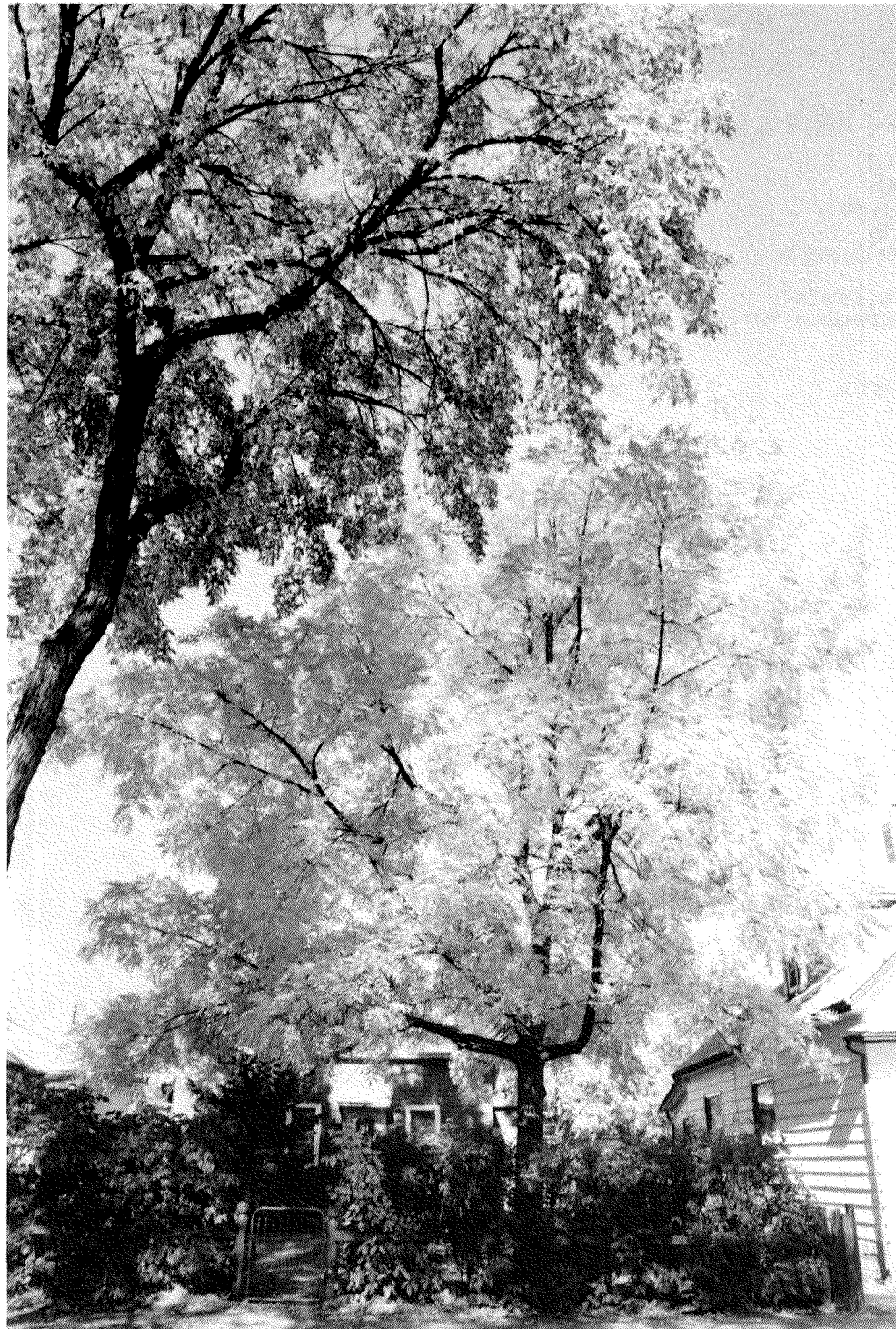


Photo Taken: Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg



## CHESTNUT — Winnipeg

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 13 m (42 ft)

crown spread — 9 m (29 ft)

d.b.h. — 39 cm (16 in)

circumference — 127 cm (51 in).

### PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnson, St. Mary's Road, Winnipeg.

### NOMINATED BY:

Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnson, St. Mary's Road, Winnipeg.



## **BUTTERNUT — Stony Mountain**

**MEASUREMENTS:**

height — 7.5 m (24 ft)  
crown spread — 8 m (26 ft)  
d.b.h. — 28 cm (11 in)  
circumference — 94 cm (38 in).

**PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:**

Robert and Tommy Lamb, French Street, Stony Mountain.

**NOMINATED BY:**

Robert and Tammy Lamb, Stony Mountain.

## WEeping BIRCH — Dauphin

### MEASUREMENTS:

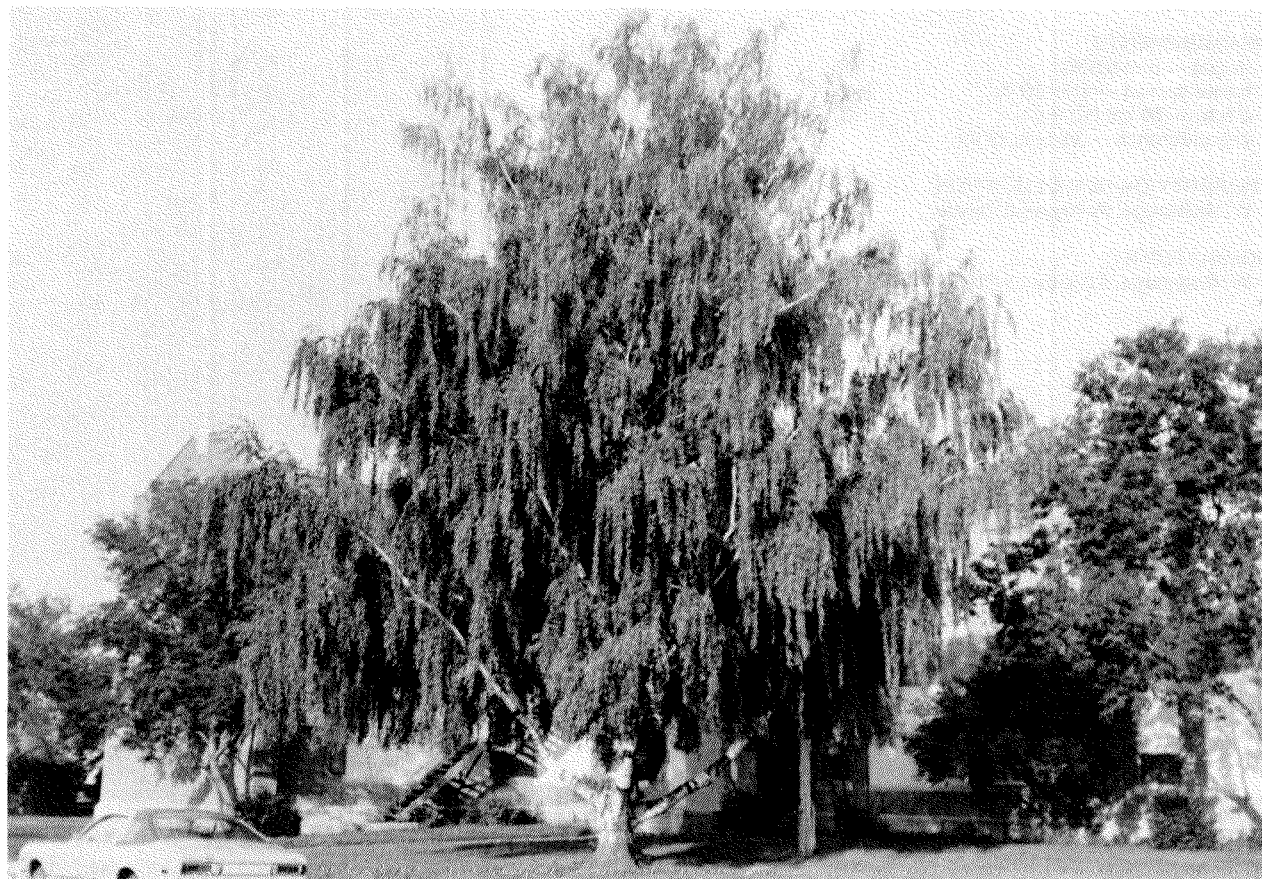
height — 18 m (58 ft)  
crown spread — 14 m (46 ft)  
d.b.h. — 67 cm (27 in)  
circumference — 217 cm (87 in).

### PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

Town of Dauphin, 1st Street & 2nd Avenue N.E., Dauphin.

### NOMINATED BY:

R. MacKenzie & P. Borowski, Forestry Branch, Manitoba  
Department of Natural Resources, Dauphin.



## CRAB APPLE — Portage La Prairie

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 8 m (25 ft)  
crown spread — 9 m (29 ft)  
d.b.h. — 30 cm (12 in)  
circumference — 98 cm (39 in).

PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

W. Bruinooge, Portage La Prairie.

NOMINATED BY:

W. Bruinooge, Portage La Prairie.







## SILVER MAPLE — Portage La Prairie

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 20 m (65 ft)  
crown spread — 16 m (51 ft)  
d.b.h. — 101 cm (41 in)  
circumference — 323 cm (129 in).

### PROPERTY OWNER & LOCATION:

W. Bruinooge, Portage La Prairie.

### NOMINATED BY:

C. Allan Jeffrey, Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre,  
Winnipeg.



## **EASTERN WHITE PINE — Falcon Lake**

**MEASUREMENTS:**

height — 28 m (92 ft)  
d.b.h. — 106 cm (43 in)  
circumference — 338 cm (135 in).

**LOCATION:**

Block 13, Lot 34, Falcon Lake, Whiteshell Provincial Park.

**NOMINATED BY:**

Dr. W.G. Campbell, Montrose Street, Winnipeg.

## RED PINE — Vassar

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 28 m (92 ft)  
d.b.h. — 65 cm (26 in)  
circumference — 209 cm (84 in).

### LOCATION:

Vassar, Jct. P.T.H. 12 & 72.

### NOMINATED BY:

Canadian Forestry Service, Winnipeg.



## MUGHO PINE — Dauphin

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 8 m (25 ft)

d.b.h. (average two stems) — 28 cm (11 in)

circumference — 88 cm (35 in).

LOCATION:

4th Avenue N.W., Dauphin.

NOMINATED BY:

P. Borowski & R. MacKenzie, Forestry Branch, Manitoba  
Department of Natural Resources, Dauphin.





## JACK PINE — Dawson Cabin

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 22 m (72 ft)  
d.b.h. — 45 cm (18 in)  
circumference — 147 cm (58 in).

### LOCATION:

Dawson Cabin, Sandilands Provincial Forest.

### NOMINATED BY:

Klaus Vogel, Forestry Branch, Manitoba Department of  
Natural Resources, Winnipeg.



## SIBERIAN LARCH — Dauphin

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 20 m (63 ft)

d.b.h. — 40 cm (16 in)

circumference — 128 cm (51 in).

LOCATION:

Davidson Avenue, Dauphin.

NOMINATED BY:

R. MacKenzie & P. Borowski, Forestry Branch, Manitoba  
Department of Natural Resources, Dauphin.

## BLACK SPRUCE — Duck Mountain

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 28 m (91 ft)  
d.b.h. — 55 cm (22 in)  
circumference — 176 cm (70 in).

### LOCATION:

Duck Mountain Provincial Forest (NE29-29-24W)

### NOMINATED BY:

P. Borowski, Forestry Branch, Manitoba Department of  
Natural Resources, Dauphin.



## NOTABLE TREES

### AMERICAN ELM — Winnipeg

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 17 m (56 ft)  
crown spread — 15 m (49 ft)  
d.b.h. — 75 cm (30 in)  
circumference — 240 cm (76 in).

COMMENTS:

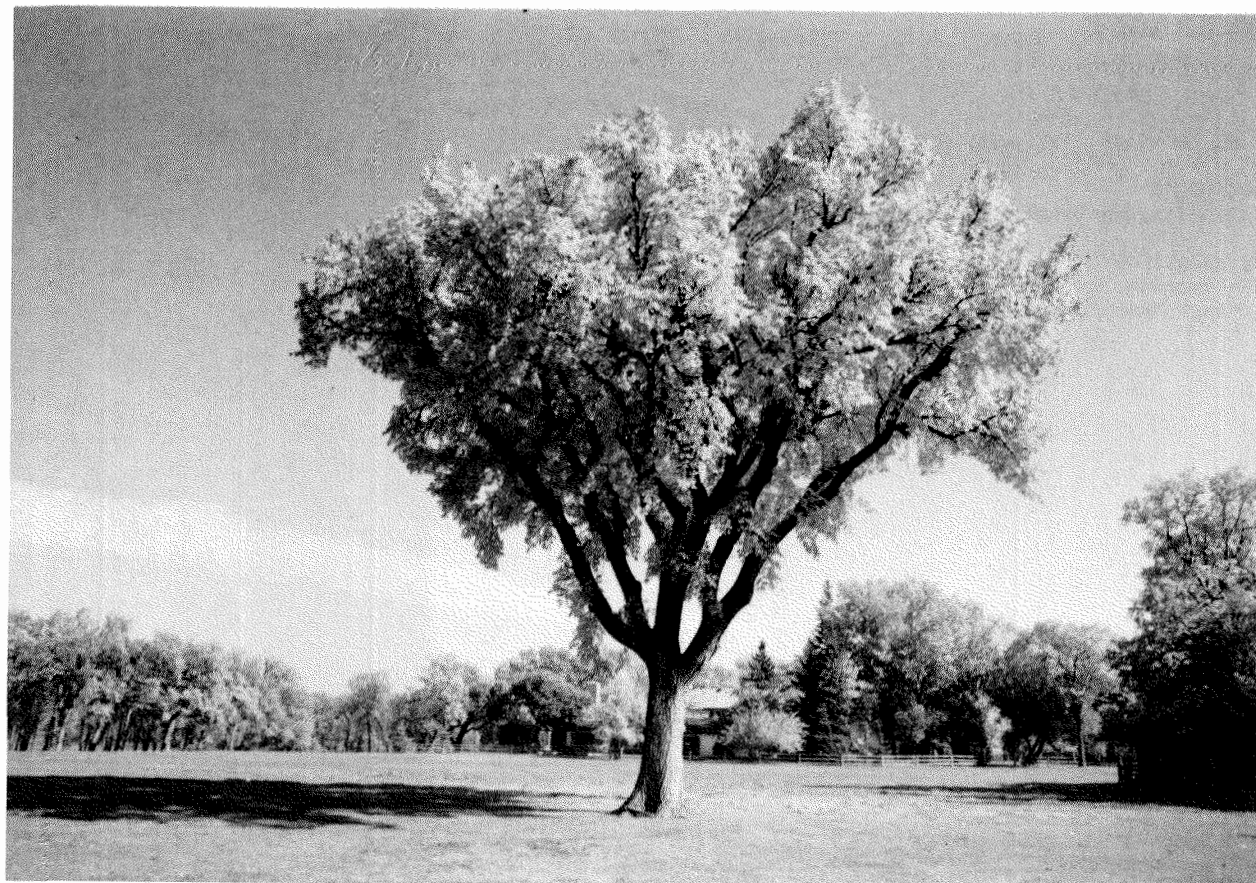
Excellent specimen of a natural growing elm.

LOCATION:

Roblin Boulevard, Winnipeg.

NOMINATED BY:

The Honourable James A. and Mrs. Richardson, Winnipeg.







## NORTHWEST POPLAR — Winnipeg

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 25 m (81 ft)  
crown spread — 26 m (84 ft)  
d.b.h. — 124 cm (50 in)  
circumference — 393 cm (157 in).

### COMMENTS:

Early boulevard plantings of the species in the city. Note size and crown spread. An outstanding specimen. Cultivar — a cross between a female cottonwood and male balsam poplar.

### LOCATION:

Near East Gate of Assiniboine Park on Assiniboine Drive, Winnipeg.

### NOMINATED BY:

Manitoba Forestry Association, Winnipeg.



## AMERICAN ELM — Winnipeg

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 19 m (62 ft)  
crown spread — 17 m (39 ft)  
d.b.h. — 98 cm (39 in)  
circumference — 306 cm (122 in).

COMMENTS:

Sister tree to the "well-known" Wolseley Avenue elm.

LOCATION:

1175 Wolseley Avenue, Winnipeg.

NOMINATED BY:

Wendy Lamb and Victor Dobchuk, Winnipeg.



## AMERICAN ELM — Winnipeg

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 23 m (75 ft)  
 crown spread — 18 m (59 ft)  
 d.b.h. — 79 cm (32 in)  
 circumference — 253 cm (101 in).

### COMMENTS:

Typical residential planting of American elm in Winnipeg.

### LOCATION:

Tache Street at Highfield Avenue, Winnipeg.

### NOMINATED BY:

Manitoba Forestry Association, Winnipeg.

## AMERICAN ELM — Winnipeg

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 26 m (85 ft)  
 crown spread — 21 m (68 ft)  
 d.b.h. — 84 cm (34 in)  
 circumference — 260 cm (104 in).

### COMMENTS:

One of the oldest and largest residential boulevard plantings of elm in Winnipeg (about 1905). During the city's early history, elm was extensively used for ornamental plantings. An excellent tree.

### LOCATION:

100 Waterloo Street, Winnipeg.

### NOMINATED BY:

Wayne and Rita Hildahl, Winnipeg.



## PLAINS COTTONWOOD — Carman

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 26 m (85 ft)  
crown spread — 27 m (89 ft)  
d.b.h. — 189 cm (76 in)  
circumference — 590 cm (236 in).

COMMENTS:

Well known landmark and landscape tree. Probably more than 100 years old. Part of Carman's history. An outstanding specimen.

LOCATION:

Memorial Park, Municipal Hall, Carman.

NOMINATED BY:

Terry Boyce, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources,  
Winnipeg.





## PLAINS COTTONWOOD — Winnipeg

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 27 m (89 ft)  
crown spread — 24 m (78 ft)  
d.b.h. — 196 cm (79 in)  
circumference — 622 cm (247 in).

### COMMENTS:

Some of the oldest native trees still remaining in the City of Winnipeg. Part of Winnipeg's history. An outstanding specimen.

### LOCATION:

McBeth Park area on Red River Boulevard, Winnipeg.

### NOMINATED BY:

Rod Tester, Chairman and Members, The Urban Environment Committee of the Manitoba Naturalists Society, Winnipeg.  
Laura Kwiatkowski, Red River Boulevard, Winnipeg.

## HACKBERRY — Delta Beach

**MEASUREMENTS:**

height — 14 m (45 ft)  
crown spread — 9 m (30 ft)  
d.b.h. — 41 cm (17 in)  
circumference — 134 cm (54 in).

**COMMENTS:**

Extreme western range of species in Canada.

**LOCATION:**

South shore of Lake Manitoba at Delta Beach.

**NOMINATED BY:**

Leonard Rossnagel, Portage La Prairie.



## BUR OAK — The Pas

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 9 m (28 ft)  
crown spread — 8 m (26 ft)  
d.b.h. — 28 cm (11 in)  
circumference — 85 cm (34 in).

### COMMENTS:

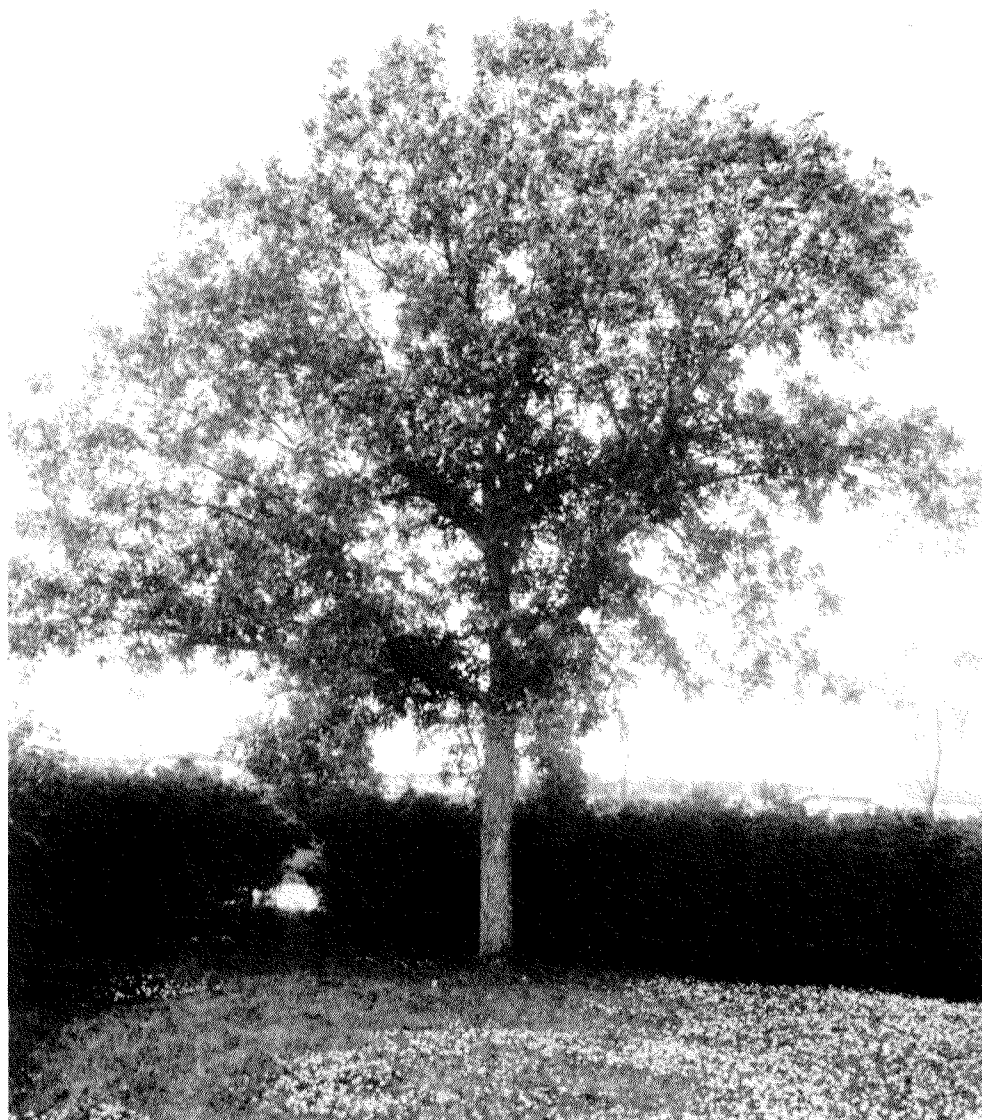
Extreme northern distribution.

### LOCATION:

Devon Park, The Pas.

### NOMINATED BY:

Stan G. Turner, The Pas.





## CHESTNUT — Winnipeg

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 12 m (39 ft)  
crown spread — 10 m (33 ft)  
d.b.h. — 34 cm (14 in)  
circumference — 123 cm (49 in).

COMMENTS:

Excellent specimen tree growing far out of its natural range.

LOCATION:

Handsart Boulevard, Winnipeg.

NOMINATED BY:

Mr. & Mrs. John Epp, Handsart Boulevard, Winnipeg.



## MONGOLIAN LINDEN — Dropmore

**MEASUREMENTS:**

height — 11 m (37 ft)  
 crown spread — 6 m (20 ft)  
 d.b.h. — 29 cm (12 in)  
 circumference — 95 cm (38 in).

**COMMENTS:**

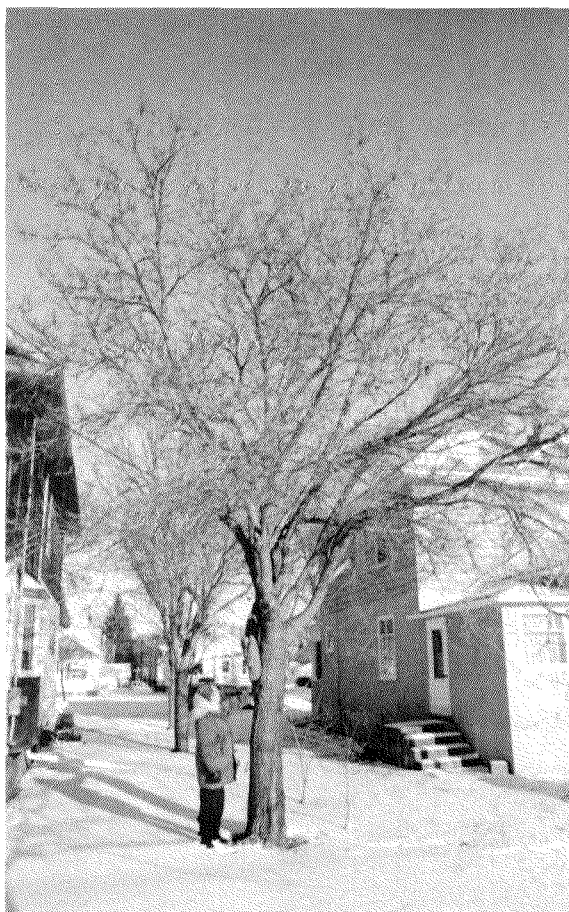
Only specimen located to date. Well established tree on site.

**LOCATION:**

Dropmore Nursery, Dropmore.

**NOMINATED BY:**

Hugh Skinner, Dropmore.



## RED MULBERRY — Dauphin

**MEASUREMENTS:**

height — 10 m (32 ft)  
 crown spread — 10 m (32 ft)  
 d.b.h. — 35 cm (14 in)  
 circumference — 115 cm (46 in).

**COMMENTS:**

Only a few specimens planted. Performs well in some locations.

**LOCATION:**

5th Avenue N.E., Dauphin.

**NOMINATED BY:**

P. Borowski, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, Dauphin.



## OHIO BUCKEYE — Dauphin

**MEASUREMENTS:**

height — 9 m (29 ft)  
 crown spread — 7 m (24 ft)  
 d.b.h. — 35 cm (14 in)  
 circumference — 115 cm (46 in).

**COMMENTS:**

A few specimens planted. Performs well in some locations.

**LOCATION:**

5th Avenue N.E., Dauphin.

**NOMINATED BY:**

R. MacKenzie, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, Dauphin.



## AMERICAN ELM — Winnipeg

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 13 m (42 ft)  
crown spread — 10 m (33 ft)  
d.b.h. — 54 cm (22 in)  
circumference — 174 cm (70 in).

COMMENTS:

Distinctive shape — tree growing horizontally. Note extended limb.

LOCATION:

King's Drive, Winnipeg.

NOMINATED BY:

Z. Mieczkowski. King's Drive, Winnipeg.



## MANITOBA MAPLE — Winnipeg

COMMENTS:

A product of judicious grafting. Note the tree-like form of the upright branch. This picture was taken in 1963, and the tree has since been removed.

NOMINATED BY:

G.A. Schoch, Parks and Recreation Department, City of Winnipeg.



## CRAB APPLE — Elm Creek

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 7 m (22 ft)  
 crown spread — 6 m (20 ft)  
 d.b.h. — 32 cm (13 in)  
 circumference — 102 cm (67 in).

### COMMENTS:

Distinctive shape — note unusual growth of tree.

### LOCATION:

Elm Creek, (22-9-5W).

### NOMINATED BY:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis, Box 193, Elm Creek.



## OAK/POPLAR — Langruth

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 9 m (28 ft)  
 crown spread — 5 m (16 ft)  
 d.b.h. — 56 cm (22 in)  
 circumference — 181 cm (72 in).

### COMMENTS:

One of nature's oddities, the bur oak has completely overgrown the trunk of the balsam poplar. Note the fusion between the two species.

### LOCATION:

Langruth (NE10-16-9W).

### NOMINATED BY:

Cecil Arksey, Langruth.





## WHITE BIRCH — Windy Gates

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 12 m (40 ft)  
crown spread — 9 m (29 ft)  
d.b.h. — 72 cm (29 in)  
circumference — 230 cm (92 in).

### COMMENTS:

Probably the oldest white birch still in existence in the Pembina Hills of Manitoba. It is part of the Eureka Valley Interpretive Centre currently being developed by local resident, Henry Martens. It is located on private land near Windy Gates, (1-1-7W) on the Canadian-U.S.A. border. Eureka Valley is a name given to a small tributary valley or ravine on the south side of the Pembina River Valley.

### LOCATION:

Eureka Valley, Windy Gates.

### NOMINATED BY:

Henry Martens, Box 476, Manitou.

## EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH — Winnipeg

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 7 m (21 ft)  
crown spread — 4 m (12 ft)  
d.b.h. — 38 cm (15 in)  
circumference — 119 cm (48 in).

### COMMENTS:

Has performed fairly well in its present location. Only a limited number planted.

### LOCATION:

Boulevard planting, Main Street and Redwood Avenue,  
Winnipeg.

### NOMINATED BY:

Manitoba Forestry Association, Winnipeg.



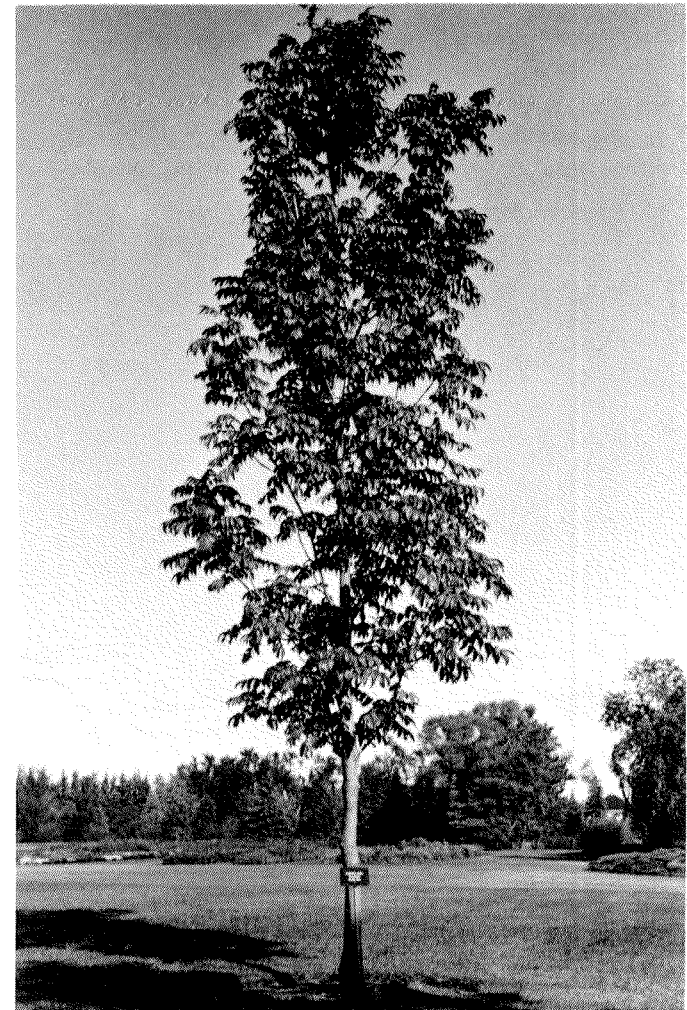


## **PATMORE GREEN ASH — Brandon**

This green ash was selected in Alberta from street tree plantings by the late R.H. Patmore of Brandon. Evaluated and named in 1976, it has become the most popular green ash for the northern plains due to its seedless characteristics, glossy green foliage and straight growth form. It is now widely grown as a shade tree in all parts of Manitoba.

**NOMINATED BY:**

Dr. Wilbert Ronald, Portage La Prairie.



## **FALLGOLD BLACK ASH — Winnipeg**

A superior selection from shade tree plantings of black ash in Winnipeg. This selection was propagated, evaluated and introduced by the Agriculture Canada Research Station at Morden in 1975 as a male clone with superior fall colour and longer leaf retention than is typical in the species. Fallgold black ash is very hardy and has become very popular as a shade tree in all parts of the province.

**NOMINATED BY:**

Dr. Wilbert Ronald, Portage La Prairie.

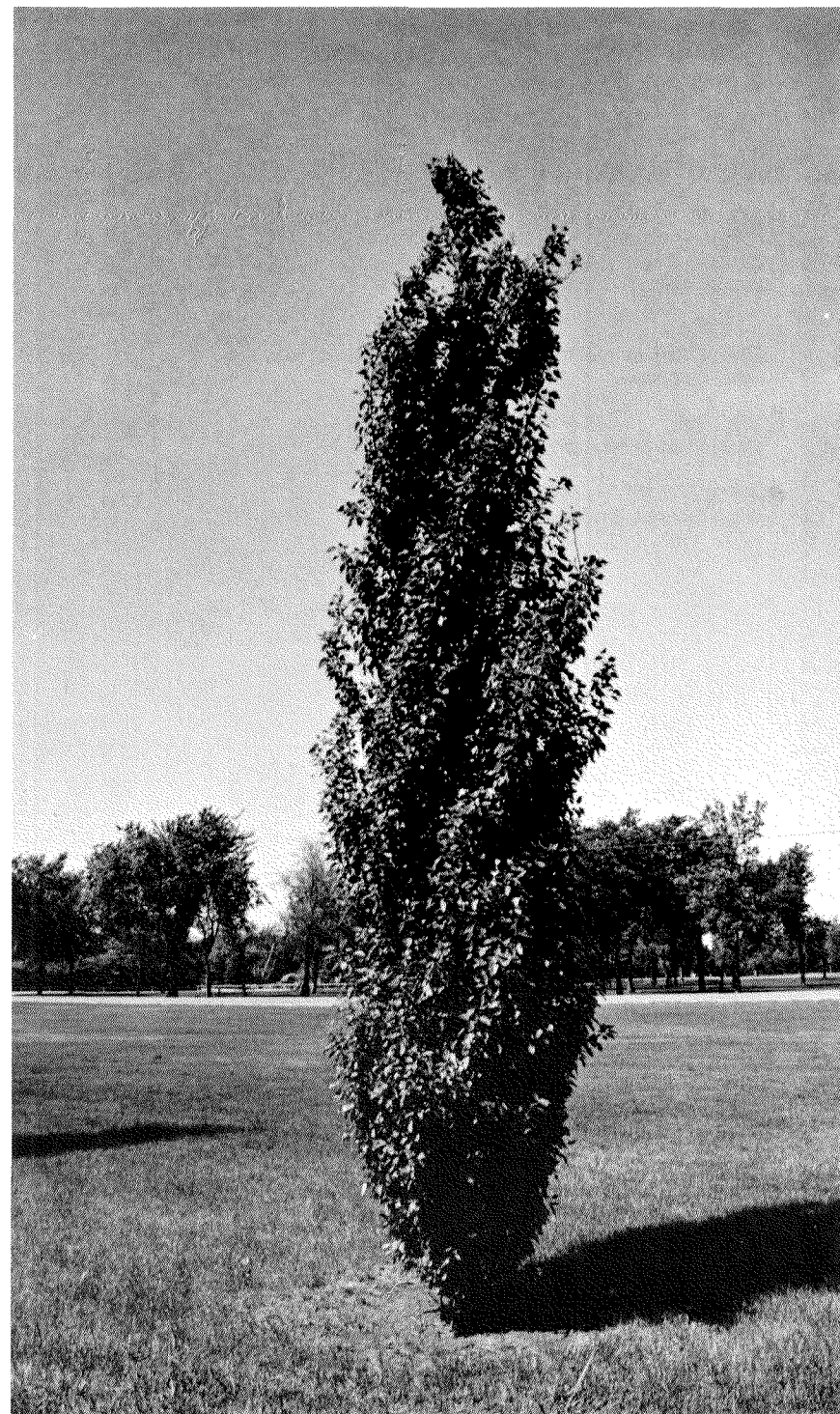
## TOWER ASPEN — Morden

This cultivar was developed by the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Morden and released in 1979 through the Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation (Plant Breeder Dr. W.G. Ronald).

Parentage — F1 seedling from a cross between European white poplar and columnar Swedish aspen. This male seedless selection combines some of the silver foliage and ease of propagation from the female parent with the hardiness and columnar form of its male parent. It is widely accepted as a superior ascent and hedging tree for northern areas.

### NOMINATED BY:

Dr. Wilbert Ronald, Portage La Prairie.



## SWISS STONE PINE — Dropmore

MEASUREMENTS:

height — 12 m (39 ft)

d.b.h. — 34 cm (14 in)

circumference — 111 cm (44 in).

COMMENTS:

One of the five-needle pines. Planted as an ornamental in some locations.

LOCATION:

Dropmore Nursery, Dropmore.

NOMINATED BY:

Hugh Skinner, Dropmore.







## RED PINES — Black Island

### MEASUREMENTS:

height — 19 m (63 ft)

d.b.h. — 58 cm (23 in)

circumference — 188 cm (75 in).

### COMMENTS:

Extreme northwestern range of natural stands.

### LOCATION:

Black Island in Lake Winnipeg.

### NOMINATED BY:

Vern Hildahl

Manitoba Forestry Association, Winnipeg.

## NORWAY SPRUCE — Dropmore

MEASUREMENTS:  
height — 22 m (72 ft)  
d.b.h. — 44 cm (18 in)  
circumference — 142 cm (57 in).

COMMENTS:  
Well established specimen in nursery. Some individuals suffer from winter damage.

LOCATION:  
Dropmore Nursery, Dropmore.

NOMINATED BY:  
Hugh Skinner, Dropmore.



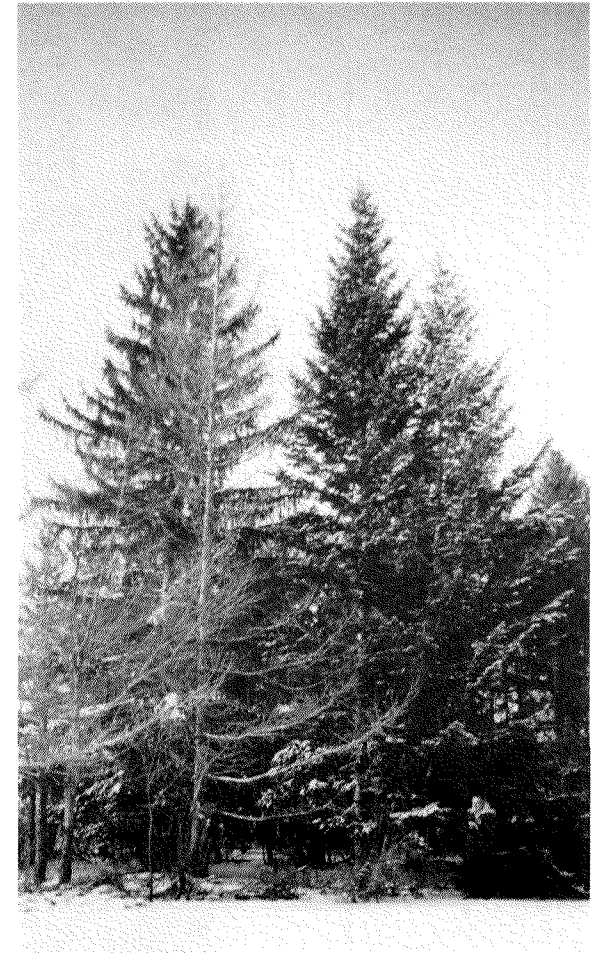
## DOUGLAS FIR — Dropmore

MEASUREMENTS:  
height — 13 m (42 ft)  
d.b.h. — 30 cm (12 in)  
circumference — 98 cm (39 in).

COMMENTS:  
Only a few specimens planted. Has difficulty becoming established in this area.

LOCATION:  
Dropmore Nursery, Dropmore.

NOMINATED BY:  
Hugh Skinner, Dropmore.



## WHITE SPRUCE — Amaranth

MEASUREMENTS:  
height — 23 m (75 ft)  
d.b.h. — 52 cm (21 in)  
circumference — 169 cm (68 in).

COMMENTS:  
Well known landmark in the Amaranth area. The tree is recognized by two unmarked graves at its base.

LOCATION:  
United Church Grounds, Amaranth.

NOMINATED BY:  
Rae Anderson, Box 167, Amaranth.

## OTHER HERITAGE TREE NOMINATIONS

NATIVE SPECIES	DIAMETER (cm)	HEIGHT (m)	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Mountain ash	69	14	Portage la Prairie	Mike Grandmaison
Basswood	60	23	Winnipeg	A.R. McEwen
Plains cottonwood	194	33	Winnipeg	R.A. MacKenzie
	184	30	Dominion City	W. Schnell
	188	30	Dominion City	L.R. Keeley & P.W. Cathler
	131	27	Souris	1st Souris Pathfinders
	124	27	Holland	R. & C. Graham
	96	27	Brandon	E.H. Vandermeulen
	169	27	Baie St. Paul	D. Hadfield
	184	26	St. Norbert	Edward Yablonsky
	155	26	Winnipeg	Christine Singh
	166	25	Portage la Prairie	P. Kanski
	152	23	Winnipeg	D. Del Bigio
	142	23	Gladstone	J. Lobban
	145	23	Gretna	Margaret Lundin
	126	22	Winnipeg	A.K. Irelan
	186	17	Dauphin	Nick Perepeluk
	159	16	Altona	Henry Teichroew
	156	14	St. Laurent	Larry Laurent & Jean Allard
96	17	Miami	Wes Vanstone	
98	23	Cypress River	A. Wytinek	
128	16	Cypress River	Georgette Hutlet	
155	26	Winnipeg	Geo. C. Gordon & C. Harvey	
103	23	Cypress River	Robert Benny	
140	21	Winnipeg	Residents: Middlechurch Home	
134	25	High Bluff	J. & A. Hourie	
91	19	Winnipeg	Mary Kushniryk	

## OTHER HERITAGE TREE NOMINATIONS

NATIVE SPECIES (con't)	DIAMETER (cm)	HEIGHT (m)	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
American elm	143	24	Winnipeg	Christine Singh
	109	21	Silkirk	L. Unik
	128	20	Ste. Anne	M. Hupe & Romeo Blanchette
	75	17	Amaranth	Rae Anderson
	85	16	St. Pierre Jolys	Rat River Golf Club
	52	15	Somerset	A. Sveinson
	125	14	Holland	R. & C. Graham
	109	20	Reston	Sam Mayberry
	87	15	Birnie	Donna Kilburn
104	22	Winnipeg	R.H. Hinds	
Bur oak	93	23	Portage la Prairie	Bob Jones
	79	20	Baie St. Paul	D. Hadfield
	87	19	St. Pierre Jolys	Rat River Golf Club
	75	15	Neeley	Barry Gillies
	66	12	Leifur Area	Rae Anderson
	55	15	Birnie	John B. McConnell
	46	11	Langruth	K. Arksey
	55	15	Winnipeg	Olga McCallum
88	21	Carman	J.S. Rodgers	
Balsam poplar	52	22	Ste. Anne	Lyle Duguay
Willows	71	5	Stonewall	E.L. Scott
	139	13	Dauphin	John Slobodzian
	207	16 (multi-stem)	Winnipeg	T.J. Tardi
	164	12 (multi-stem)	Souris	Jean Duhl
	121	13	Winnipeg	D. Sigurdson
	—	—	Manitou	Margaret Thompson

## OTHER HERITAGE TREE NOMINATIONS

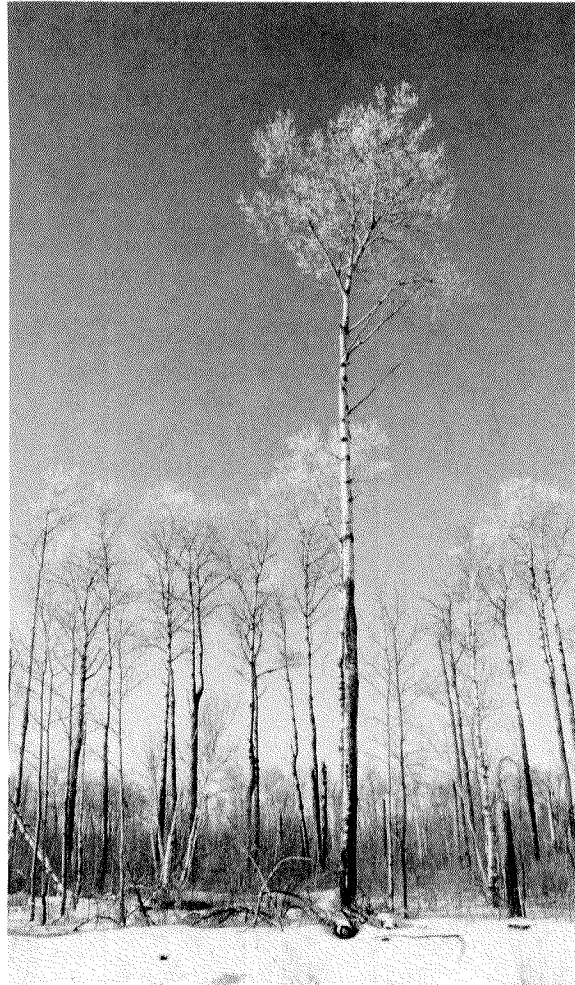
NATIVE SPECIES (con't)	DIAMETER (cm)	HEIGHT (m)	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Red pine	53	14	Vassar	B. & F. MacLeod
White pine	63	31	Moose Lake	Klaus Vogel
White spruce	69	18	Lac du Bonnet	R. Purvis
	55	15	Spruce Woods	K. & M. Hirsch
	43	20	Leifur Area	Rae Anderson
<b>INTRODUCED SPECIES</b>				
Chestnut	36	10	Winnipeg	Margaret Cundall
	29	10	Winnipeg	Elizabeth Peck
Siberian larch	28	17	Winnipeg	Rev. T. Simonson
	40	20	Dropmore	Hugh Skinner
Black walnut	36	14	Winnipeg	Walter Hrycyna
	33	12	Winnipeg	M.E. Benum
	34	9	Winnipeg	Roy Maguire

## NOMINATIONS NEEDED

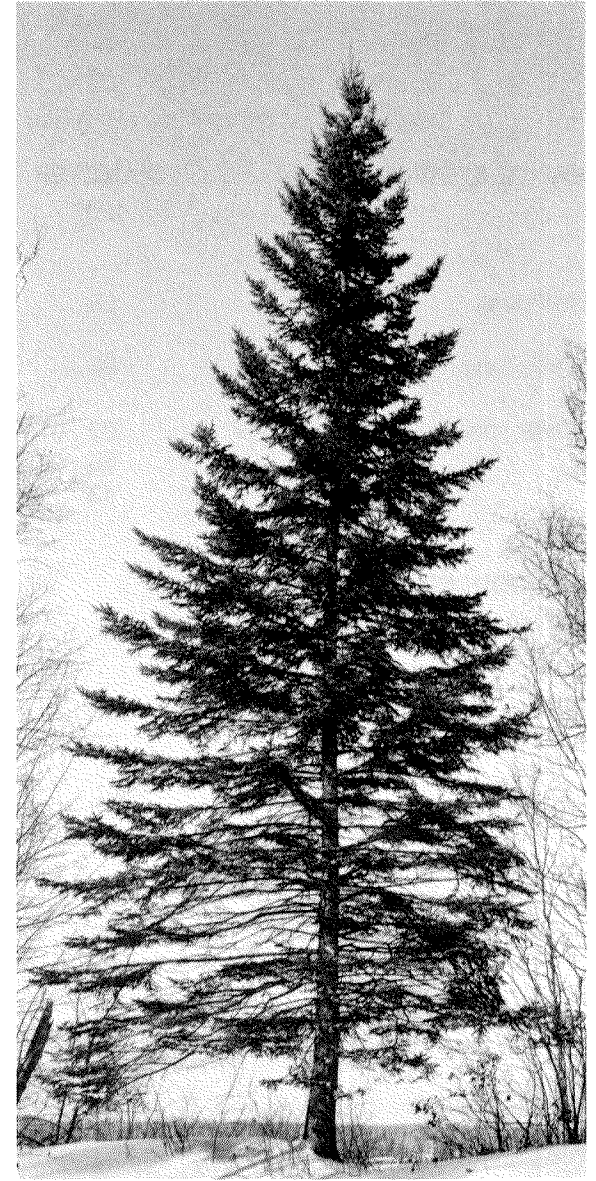
In order to complete "Heritage Trees of Manitoba" more nominations are required for the next edition. It is particularly important to collect additional information with respect to historical trees and record native trees growing in the province. Some examples of the latter category are shown here.



Tamarack



Trembling aspen



Balsam fir

## HOW TO NOMINATE A HERITAGE TREE

Heritage Trees of Manitoba is an ongoing project. If you have a special tree or grove of trees please tell us about it. To nominate a tree, it is preferable to use the appropriate form, but you may also phone the Manitoba Forestry Association.

Along with the nomination, please include:

- 1) your name, address, postal code and telephone number so that the Manitoba Forestry Association can contact you if necessary.
- 2) location of the tree or grove of trees that you are nominating.
- 3) kind or species of tree or grove.
- 4) a) if it is a 'record' tree, measure the distance around the outside of the trunk at a point 1.3 m or 51 in above ground level.  
b) if it is an 'historic' or 'notable' tree or grove, include all the information you can about it including your reason for nominating it.

When the nomination is received, it will be recorded and acknowledged. A representative from the Manitoba Forestry Association will contact you for further details and arrange to inspect and photograph the tree or trees. All nominations received will be appropriately acknowledged by the Manitoba Forestry Association.

## HOW CANDIDATE TREES WERE MEASURED

In this publication unless otherwise stated, a tree has been defined as a woody plant that has one persistent erect stem or trunk at least 8 cm or 3 inches in diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) at 1.3 m or 51 in above ground, has attained a vertical height of at least 4 m or 13 ft, and has a definitely formed crown of foliage.

The data recorded for each tree catalogued includes:

- 1) its correct species or variety name in accordance with "Native Trees of Canada" or other recognized textbooks of dendrology;
- 2) its diameter and circumference of the trunk in centimetres or inches measured at breast height above ground;
- 3) its total vertical height to the nearest metre or foot, selecting the topmost twig or branch in the crown;
- 4) the average spread of its crown to the nearest metre or foot, paced off from the outermost periphery of the branches in opposite directions and the two measurements averaged;

5) the date it was measured, its location and the name and general address of the owner;

6) and the name and address of the nominator.

The diameter and circumference of all trees were measured with a combination diameter/circumference tape, and the vertical heights were taken with either an Abney hand level or Haga altimeter.

Persons desiring to measure a tree when submitting a nomination may use the following relatively simple methods for obtaining circumference, vertical height and crown spread:

- 1) since the CIRCUMFERENCE of the trunk decreases with height, this measurement should be taken at 1.3 m or 51 in above ground level. Measure the circumference outside the bark at this height with a tape of suitable length or place a string around the tree and measure the length of the string. In the case of a growth or a branch on the trunk at this point, take the measurement at a point below where the cir-

cumference is least. Circumference can be converted to diameter by dividing the figure by 3.1416.

- 2) VERTICAL HEIGHT of the tree is determined by measuring from ground level along the middle of the trunk to the highest tip. An easy method to estimate height is to stand something of known length upright against the trunk, e.g., board, pole, or have someone stand at the base. Stand away from the tree so that you can see its entire height. Hold a ruler out from your eye so that the height marker fills the space between the first inch or centimetre unit on the ruler. Then, without moving the ruler or your head, count how many inches or centimetres high the tree is. The height of the tree is then the number of units times the height of the marker.
- 3) To determine CROWN SPREAD, use a tape or string of suitable length and measure the widest part of the crown from periphery to periphery. Record this measurement to the nearest metre or foot and repeat the procedure for the narrowest part of the crown. The average of these two measurements will be the crown spread of the tree.



# COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF TREES

## NATIVE DECIDUOUS SPECIES

Black ash, *Fraxinus nigra* Marsh.  
Green ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marsh. var. *subintegerrima* (Vahl.) Fern.  
Showy mountain-ash, *Sorbus decora* (Sarg.) Schneid.  
Trembling aspen, *Populus tremuloides* Michx.  
American basswood, *Tilia americana* L.  
White birch, *Betula papyrifera* Marsh.  
Plains cottonwood, *Populus deltoides* var. *occidentalis* Rydb.  
American elm, *Ulmus americana* L.  
Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis* L.  
Manitoba maple, *Acer negundo* L.  
Bur oak, *Quercus macrocarpa* Michx.  
Balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera* L.

## INTRODUCED DECIDUOUS SPECIES

Columnar swedish aspen, *Populus tremula* L. 'Erecta'  
European white birch, *Betula alba* L.  
Weeping birch, *Betula pendula* Roth.  
Ohio buckeye, *Aesculus glabra* Willd.  
Butternut, *Juglans cinerea* L.  
Chestnut, *Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh.  
Crab apple, *Malus* sp.  
Rock elm, *Ulmus thomasi* Sarg.  
Siberian elm, *Ulmus pumila* L.

Mongolian linden, *Tilia mongolica* Maxim.  
Silver maple, *Acer saccharinum* L.  
Sugar maple, *Acer saccharum* Marsh.  
Red mulberry, *Morus rubra* L.  
Swamp white oak, *Quercus bicolor* Willd.  
European white poplar, *Populus alba* L.  
Black walnut, *Juglans nigra* L.

## CULTIVARS AND SELECTIONS

Fallgold black ash, *Fraxinus nigra* 'Fallgold'  
Patmore green ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Patmore'  
Tower aspen, *Populus canadensis* 'Tower'  
Van Gertz cottonwood, *Populus deltoides* var. *aurea* 'Golden'  
Northwest poplar, *Populus jackii* 'Northwest'

## NATIVE CONIFEROUS SPECIES

Jack pine, *Pinus banksiana* Lamb.  
Red pine, *Pinus resinosa* Ait.  
Eastern white pine, *Pinus strobus* L.  
Black spruce, *Picea mariana* (Mill.) B. S. P.  
White spruce, *Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss.  
Tamarack, *Larix laricina* (Du Roi) K. Koch

## INTRODUCED CONIFEROUS SPECIES

Douglas fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco  
Siberian larch, *Larix sibirica* Ledeb.  
Mugho pine, *Pinus mugo* Turra var. *mughus* Zenari  
Scots pine, *Pinus sylvestris* L.  
Swiss stone pine, *Pinus cembra* L.  
Engelmann spruce, *Picea engelmannii* Parry.  
Norway spruce, *Picea abies* (L.) Karst.

## REFERENCES

Harlow, William M., 1957. *Trees of the Eastern and Central United States and Canada*.  
Dover Publications, Inc., New York.  
Hosie, R.C., 1979. *Native Trees of Canada*.  
Minister of Supply & Services, Ottawa, Canada.

## MANITOBA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

(68 YEAR HISTORY OF PROMOTING TREES)

The Manitoba Forestry Association Incorporated works closely with government in tree planting and conservation education activities, but is NOT a government agency. The Association is an independent, public service organization, supported by grants, donations and memberships. Promoting its objectives of wise resource use through a variety of education programs for all ages in all areas of Manitoba, the Association provides a non-political liaison among government, industry and the general public.

The provincial forestry associations, of which there are nine across Canada, evolved from the Canadian Forestry Association which was formed in 1900 by citizens concerned with the wanton destruction of the forests, particularly by forest fires. Together the provincial associations now form the Canadian Forestry Association federation.

The first program carried on in the west during the early 1920's was the operation of the Tree Planting Car, a fully

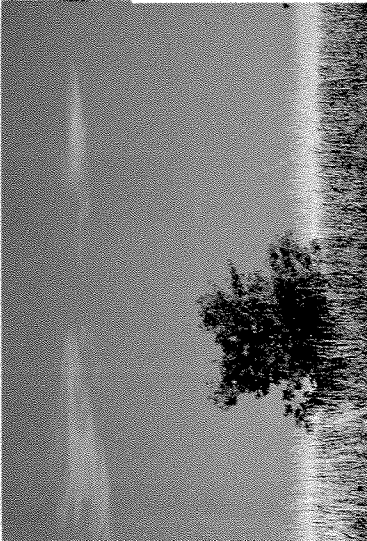
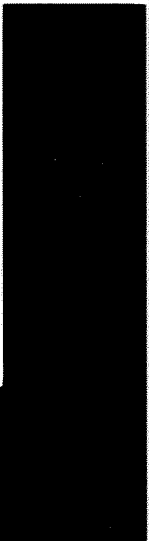
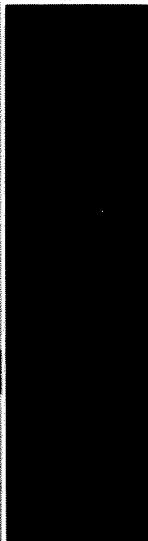
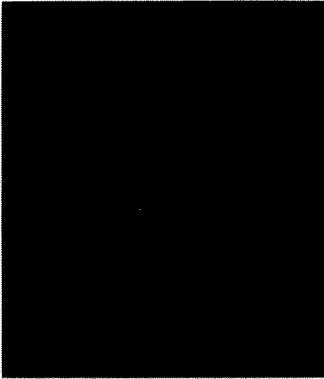
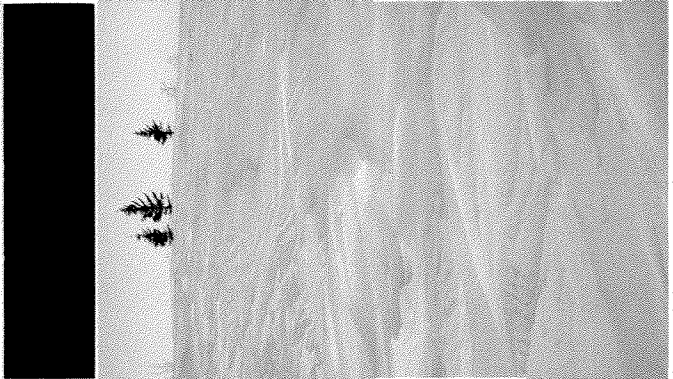
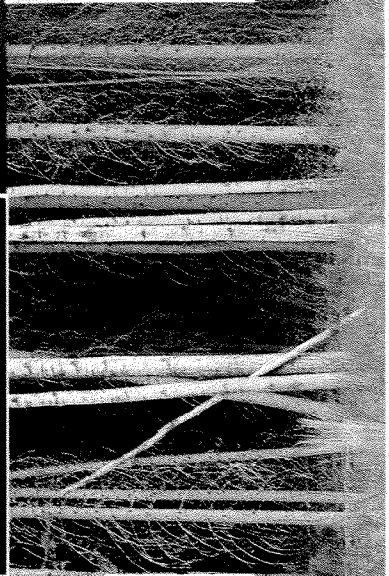
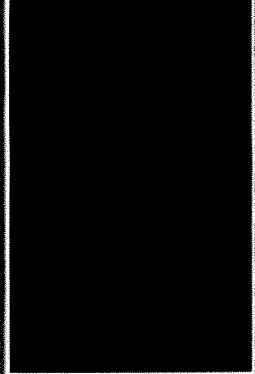
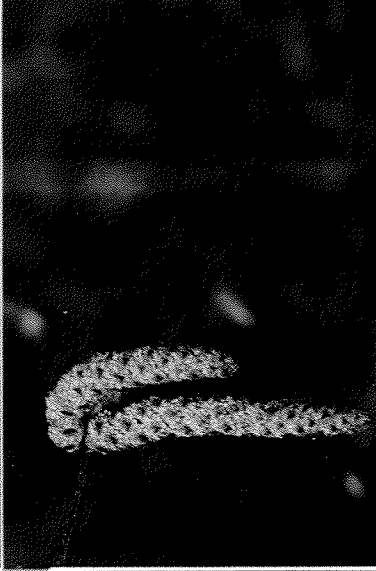
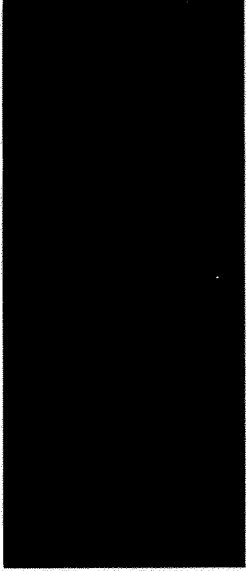
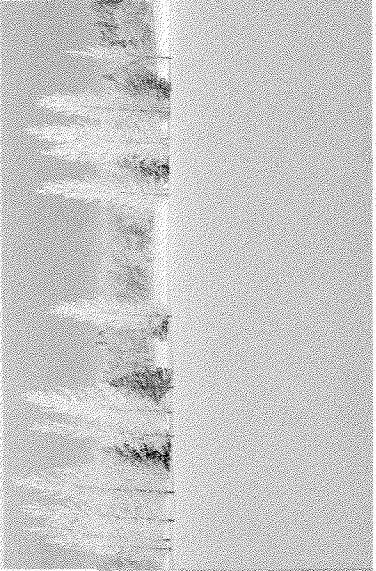
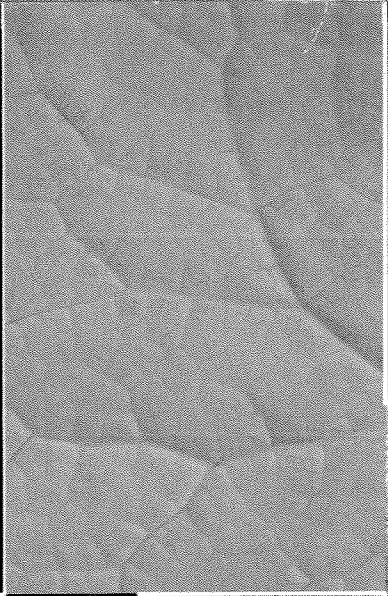
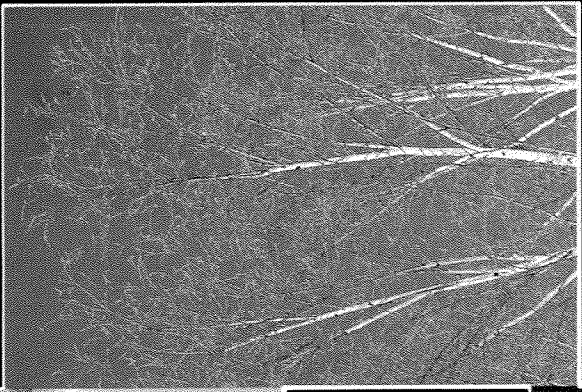
equipped travelling school room. During 55 consecutive years, it travelled across the three prairie provinces involving over one and a half million people representing four generations. The Tree Planting Car was serviced by the Canadian Pacific Railway and moved free of charge by both the CPR and the CNR. The lecturer on the car promoted the wise use of trees as field belts, shelterbelts and for home beautification. He worked in close cooperation with the Tree Nursery at Indian Head, Saskatchewan from which the trees were supplied. Hundreds of miles of shelterbelts across the prairie landscape are attributable to the efforts of the dedicated people who "rode the Car". Dr. Alan Beaven travelled with the Car from 1925 for over 20 years, and continued to be responsible for its operation until the Car was retired in 1974. At that time it was donated to the Manitoba Forestry Association by CP Rail and situated on a permanent stretch of track at the Sandilands Forest Centre near Hadashville.

Many educational programs have evolved over the years since the Tree Planting Car began its campaign, including "conservation classes" in schools and outdoor education programs at forest centres. The Association recognizes the value of learning first hand about the forest resource and provides many people with their first real forest exposure.

The Manitoba Forestry Association offers the opportunity to learn and better understand our natural heritage, but we need financial as well as moral support to achieve our objectives. All contributions to the Association are income tax deductible. For further information or to become a Member please contact:

MANITOBA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED  
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Phone: 453-3182







'WE DO NOT INHERIT TREES; WE BORROW THEM FROM OUR CHILDREN'