Silvics of Common Commercial Nova Scotia Trees						
Species	**Maturity (& Age Seed production begins)***	**Over-Maturity**	**Longevity**	**Shade Tolerance**	**LIT**	**LT**
Softwoods						
Red Spruce	45 (20)	100	L	T	**Yes**	**Yes**
Eastern Hemlock	50 (20)	100	L	T	**Yes**	**Yes**
White Pine	50 (20)	100	L	IM	**Yes**	No
White Spruce (Forest)	60 (30)	80	L	IM	**Yes**	No
White Spruce (OF)	40	60	M	IM	No	No
Black Spruce	30 (15)	70	M	IM-T	No	No
Balsam Fir	30 (15)	50	M	T	No	No
Red Pine	50 (20)	70	M	I	No	No
Jack Pine	40 (10)	60	M	I	No	No
Eastern Larch	40 (12)	60	M	I	No	No
Hardwoods						
Sugar Maple	80 (40)	100	L	T	**Yes**	**Yes**
Yellow Birch	70 (40)	90	L	IM	**Yes**	No
White Ash	50 (20)	80	L	IM-T	**Yes**	No
Red Oak	50 (25)	80	L	IM	**Yes**	No
Red Maple	40 (30)	60	M	IM-T	No	No
White Birch	50 (15)	50	M	I	No	No
Trembling Aspen	30 (20)	50	M	I	No	No
Large-tooth Aspen	30 (20)	50	M	I	No	No

Modified from: **Harrison**, MFRS. Silvics of Common Maritime Softwoods and Hardwoods; **Burns and Honkala** (ed.). 1990. USDA. Silvics of North America, and **Farrar**, 1995. Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd. Trees of Canada.
Maturity: Age when trees generally reach full seed production
Over-Maturity: Age when trees generally begin to reach senescence as evidenced by slow growth and mortality.
Longevity: **M** – Moderate 50-70 years, **L** – Long Lived >70 years
Shade Tolerance: **I** – Intolerant, **IM** – Intermediate, **IM-T** – Intermediate to Tolerant **T** – Tolerant
LIT: Long-Lived, Intermediate to Tolerant Species, **LT**: Long-Lived, Tolerant Species
White Spruce (OF):White Spruce regenerating in Old Fields; **White Spruce (Forest):W**hite Spruce regenerating in Forest sites

*From Jamie Simpson, restoring the Acadian Forest, 2nd ed. Nimbus 2015.

Silvics of Common Nova Scotia Trees from Spruce – Pine Management Guide by Tim McGrath, Peter Neily, & Eugene Quigley, Forestry Division of NSDNR, Truro, Nova Scotia (Updated February 23, 2017), with age of first seed production added (from Jamie Simpson, restoring the Acadian Forest, 2nd ed. Nimbus 2015.

Appendix II. Silvics of Common Nova Scotia Trees Knowledge of the characteristics (Silvics) of common native trees in Nova Scotia is critical in understanding how forest management activities affect regeneration, growth and succession. The Forest Management Guides (FMG) use stand maturity, longevity and shade tolerance characteristics to prescribe appropriate prescriptions. Harvests are optimally timed after they become mature and before over-maturity. Harvesting after maturity increases opportunities for natural regeneration. Timber losses are avoided if harvesting takes place before over-maturity as slow growth and increased mortality occur at this age. Shade Tolerance defines the ability of a species to regenerate from seed in shaded conditions. Tolerant and Intermediate species are successful in regenerating in partial shade, produced with shelterwood harvests, while intolerant species are not. Shade tolerance can vary according to site and development stage. For example, white spruce growing on old field sites are known to generally have a shorter life span than when growing on forest sites. White ash is known to be more tolerant early in its development and become less tolerant with age.