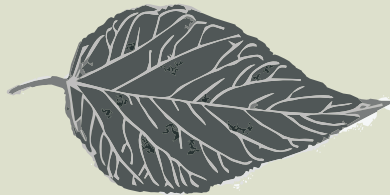


BRIDGETOWN TREE INVENTORY ATLAS



by Lucy Hughes

Sources



Picture Credits

http://images.google.ca/imgres?imgurl=http://en.wikivisual.com/images/f/f7/Horse-chestnut_800.jpg&imgrefurl=http://en.wikivisual.com/index.php/Aesculus&usg=__qLP2xKXbRt9AJ5u6TgKEPdyQcZA=&h=1100&w=800&sz=189&hl=en&start=11&um=1&tbnid=OXSBUhtTMK9IM:&tbnh=150&tbnw=109&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dhorse%2Bchestnut%26hl%3Den%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:en-US:official%26sa%3DG%26um%3D1

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<http://pro.corbis.com/images/BE038530.jpg?size=67&uid={E560F889-30ED-4DCC-89C5-1B8A5121EF4E}>

<http://www.arthursclipart.org/plants/plantscol/horse%20chestnut.gif>

Cover Design Inspiration

http://www.istockphoto.com/file_thumbview_approve/4778486/2/istockphoto_4778486-retro-tree-silhouette.jpg

Tree Identification Information

<http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/subsite/maritimetrees/tableofcontents>

Basemapping:

3 Dimensional Representation and Planimetric View digitized from:

BRIDGETOWN-02 448400 65260.TIF,

Land Registration and Information Services, Council of Maritime Premiers, 1978

Building Footprint Shapefile and Property data: *Annapolis District Planning Commission (ADPC)*

Basemap Data obtained via DataLocator V3.1.3

<http://www.nsgc.gov.ns.ca/>

Mapsheet:1044800065200

This project was produced for CART 2021: Elements of Cartography. It is a student exercise and as such remains unedited and unverified.

Maps and layout were created using ArcMap 9.3 and CorelDraw X4.

Tree Data was collected by students at NSCC (COGS) in October, 2007.



Table of Contents Introduction



The streetscape of Bridgetown, Nova Scotia is an important element that affects the community life and attitudes of its citizens towards their town. Trees, and especially the canopy of vegetation they provide, are very important in this landscape. The purpose of this atlas is to record the distribution of trees found in Bridgetown on town right-of-ways and to create a management tool that town planners may use to advise council on maintenance and future plantings. Another important use of this atlas is to show the diversity of trees species in the inventory. The proposed aim is to encourage a large variety of types of trees to prevent destruction of street views due to insect infestation or other viral attacks that occur in monoculture plantings. A recent example of this was the elimination of many Elm trees in the town due to Dutch Elm disease. This community mapping project originated as an idea for service learning at the Nova Scotia Community College. Students from the Centre of Geographic Sciences (COGS) did the initial survey of the trees on October 17th, 2007.

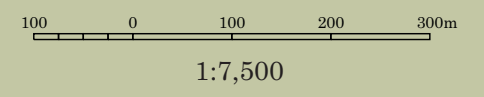
Preliminary maps were created and presented to the Tree Committee of Bridgetown in March of 2009. This Bridgetown Tree Inventory Atlas will reflect changes to current data provided by ground truthing teams from the Tree Committee and students by June, 2009.

i		Table of Contents . Keymap . Introduction	Plate 2		Court Street	Plate 7		Victoria Street
ii		Tree Mapsheet Index	Plate 3		MacKenna Street	Plate 8		Chipman Avenue
iii		Tree Identification Index	Plate 4		Faye Road	Plate 9		Jeffery Street
iv		Tree Statistics . 3D Map of Queen St.	Plate 5		Granville St E	Plate 10		Granville St E II
Plate 1		Granville West	Plate 6		Queen Street			

Mapsheet Index



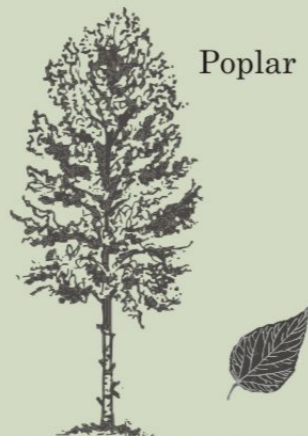
BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA





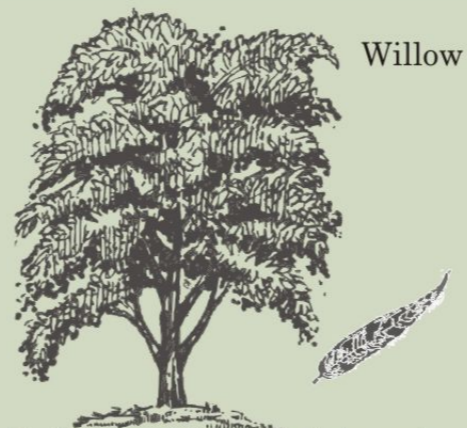
Oak

Two varieties of Oak are indigenous in the Maritimes: Bur Oak and Red Oak (being the most common). English White Oak can also be found, but it is an imported species. Oaks are expansive trees with large and broad jagged green leaves. These have pointed edges and most notably the trees are identified by their capped acorns. Like all deciduous trees, Oaks lose their leaves prior to winter and leaves turn coppery red in the fall.



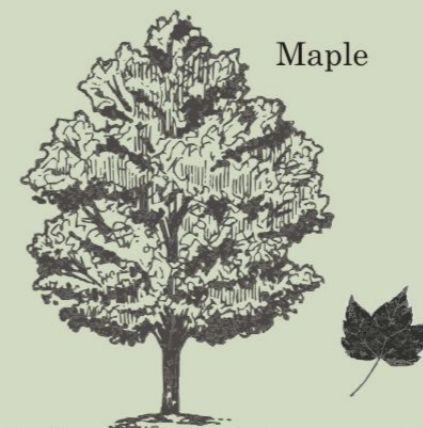
Poplar

Poplars are tall narrowly branched trees with fluttering leaves. They have sticky buds in spring that later turn into fuzzy catkins. There are a couple of varieties: Balsam Poplar, Large tooth Aspen and Trembling Aspen. They are very similar in appearance though their leaves differ in shape along with their heights. Lose their leaves in the fall, can reach roughly 24 metres in height and have the ability to mature to 150 years.



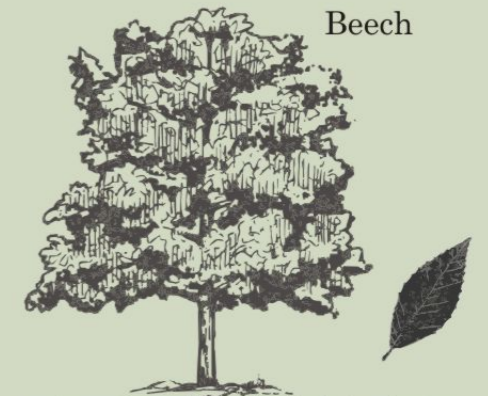
Willow

Black Willows are habitually found in damp, wet areas and are definitive in their long, slender dark green leaves. These particular willows are native only to the Saint John River Valley in the Maritimes, so those willows present in other areas are likely Weeping Willows. They are noted for their long, waving, drooping branches that can reach very large, expansive sizes and grow up to 10 ft per year. They are indigenous to Asia.



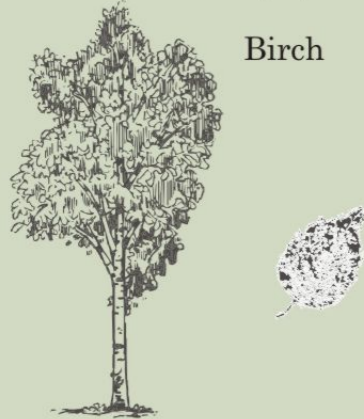
Maple

Maples, the most iconic of Canadian trees are represented in three types in the Atlantic Provinces. Red, Sugar and Silver Maples. Red Maple (pictured above) is easily identified by its red twigs and three lobed, sawtooth leaf. Propeller like seeds spin off the tree in early summer. Sugar Maples are responsible for producing the sap that is made into Maple syrup, which runs in the latter months of winter. Silver Maples have more definitively lobed leaves with much more jagged edges. Maples live to a significant age and can grow to an impressive size.



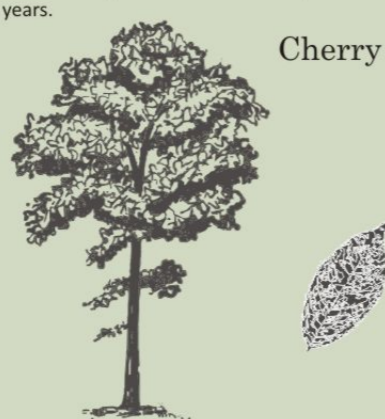
Beech

Beech trees have smooth, skin-like bark and unique deeply veined, waxy leaves. Though these trees do shed in preparation for winter, stray leaves will often cling to the branches into the winter. It is susceptible to non-native insect infections and a canker like disease that causes bulky nodules along branches and trunk. Leaves are a deep green in the spring and turn coppery gold in the fall. At this point, the leaves are very papery.



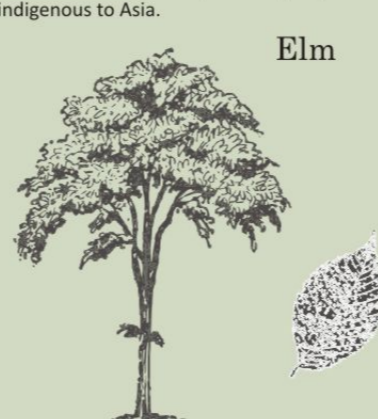
Birch

One of the most noticeable trees in the boreal forest; Birch trees have a light, creamy coloured bark that peels off in rolls. This distinctive character is what defines the Paper or White Birch. Other variations include Yellow Birch, which has a fine gold bark and Grey Birch. Grey Birch's bark does not peel and has more distinctive rounded triangular leaves. These trees grow rapidly and can live for up to 130 years.



Cherry

The Black Cherry tree pictured above is identified by a deep red bark that will in time become heavier and scaly. They are found largely in mixed forest and fertile areas. They have oblong leaves that end in a point. Other varieties include Pin Cherry and Choke Cherry. In the spring, Cherry trees have clouds of white flowers, and produce fruit in late summer. Like other deciduous trees they shed their leaves in the fall.



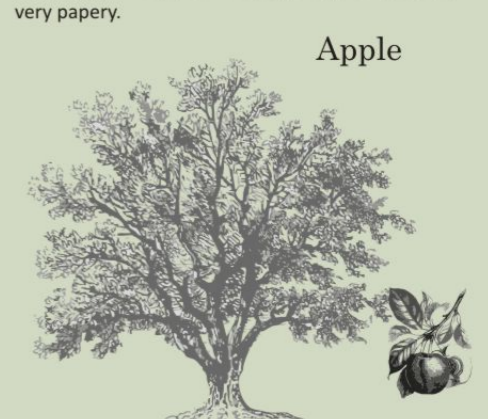
Elm

Elm trees have a characteristic vase shaped crown when grown with many feet of bare trunk. Before the onslaught of Dutch Elm Disease they were a common sight in virtually every town. Their leaves have an uneven base and small jagged teeth along the edges. Their life expectancy can be somewhere in the vicinity of a century.



Ash

Ash is most easily identified by their characteristic compound leaves. There are three varieties that grow in the Atlantic region. Red Ash, White Ash and Black Ash. Each variety has slightly different leaf shapes; the compound characteristic remains the same. They prefer wet areas, close proximity to rivers and streams. Have a height of 18 metres or so and can live for 130 years.



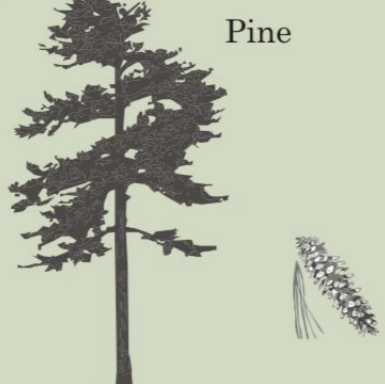
Apple

Cultivated Apple and wild Crab Apple trees are common throughout the Maritimes. They are most noted for their heavy scented and attractive blossoms in the spring and their production of fruit. They have gnarly branches with oblong leathery, deep green leaves. They fruit in the autumn and also shed leaves prior to the onset of winter.



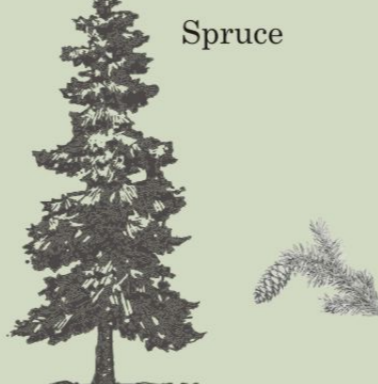
Chestnut

Horse Chestnuts are not a native species to Nova Scotia. They are widely used for botanical decorative purposes; they have very large vertical flowers in the spring. They have a grouping of 5 fan like leaves that spread out gracefully from the trees branches and produce seeds that are easily noticeable by their spiny casing. Once ripe the chestnuts are shiny and smooth. Horse Chestnuts are not edible.



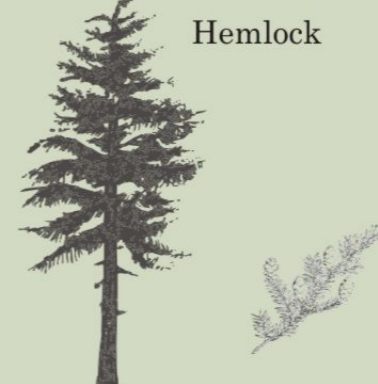
Pine

Three varieties of Pine populate the Maritimes: Jack, White and Red. Each of these varieties possess slightly different characteristics in bulk, cones and height. Pines are defined by their long, thin bunches of needles and long sticky cones. Pines have thick, highly textured, flaky bark, have the ability to grow 26 metres in height and have a life expectancy of 150 to 200 years.



Spruce

There are three varieties of Spruce trees: White, Red and Black. Spruce trees needles differ from that of other conifers in the fact that they point upright along their branches. These branches grow up the trunk at right angles and produce large smooth cones. They can achieve 26 metres and live up to 350 years.



Hemlock

Eastern Hemlocks similar to all firs have flat green needles, though the Hemlock's are shorter than that of Spruce or Balsams. They have slender drooping branch ends that hold groups of small oval shaped cones. Their habitat encompasses the vast majority of the Atlantic Provinces, reach a height of 21 metres and can live to the extraordinary age of 300 or 400 years.

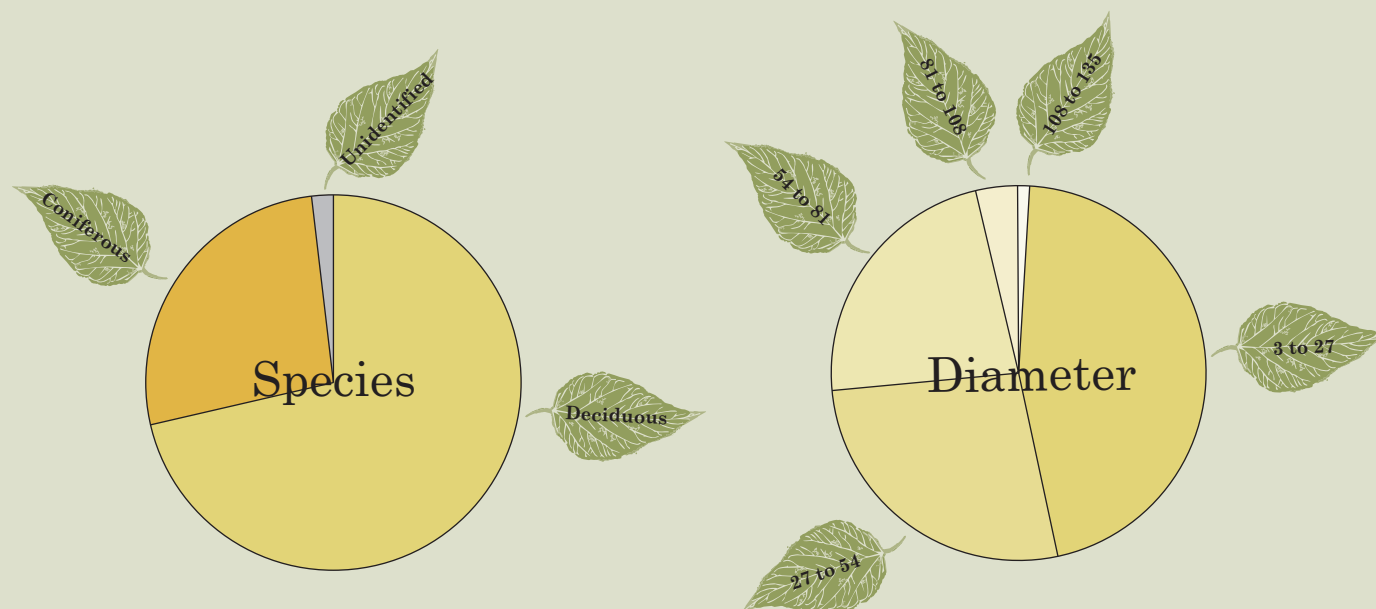
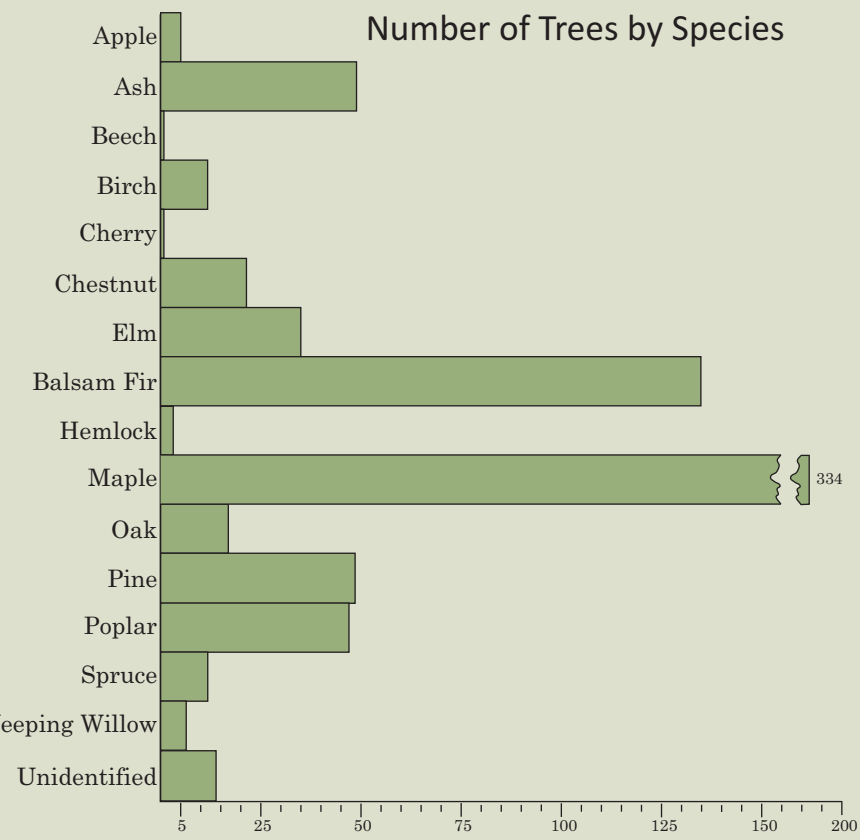
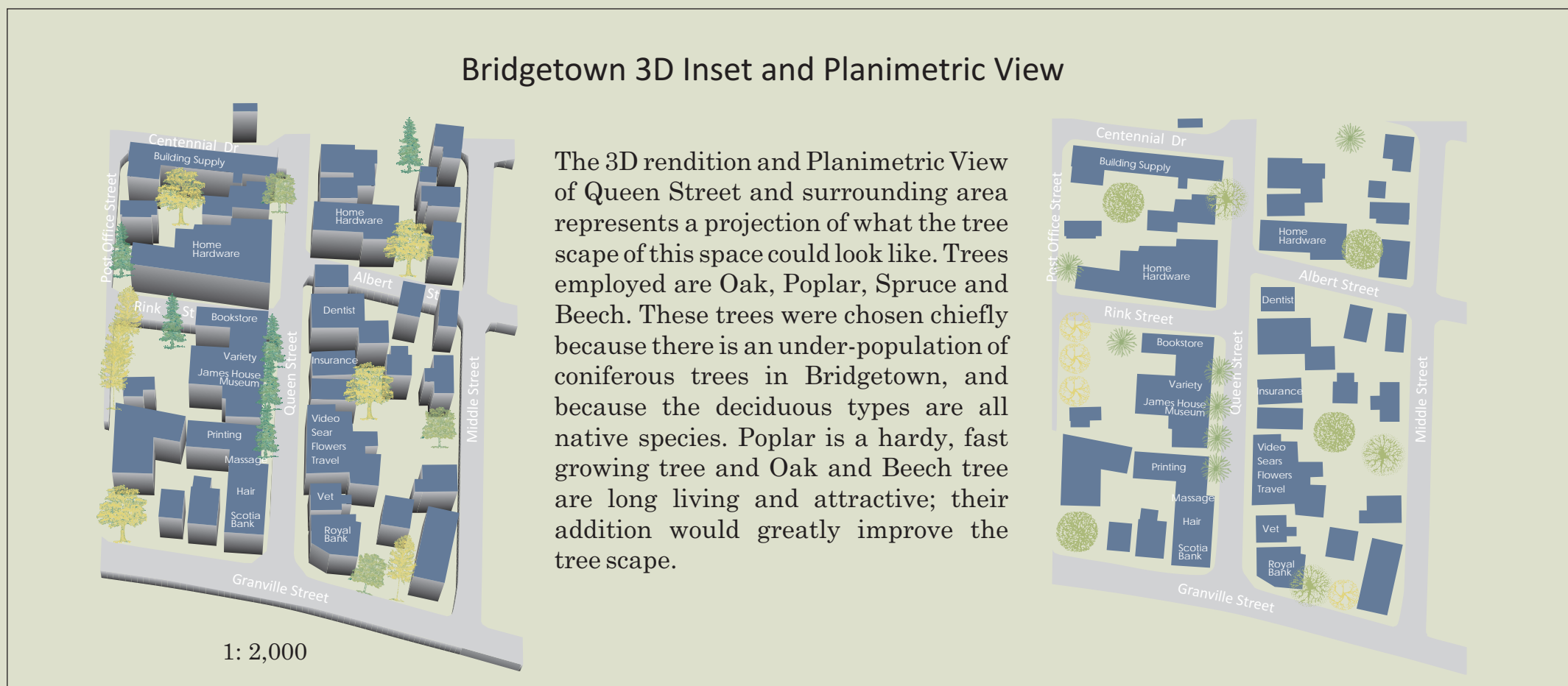


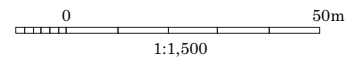
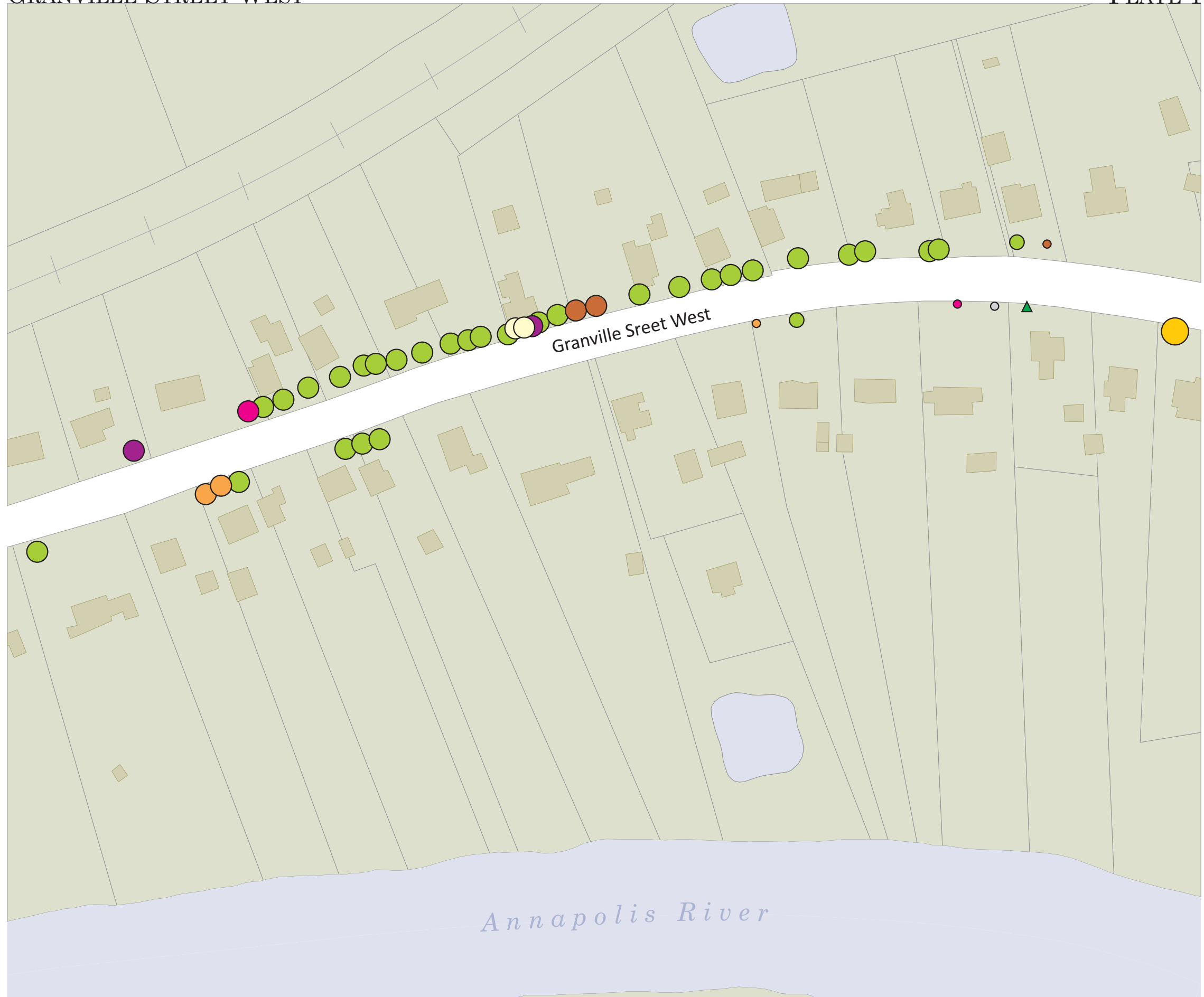
Balsam Fir

Balsam Firs are found widely all over the maritimes and indeed all of North America. They are easily identified by their smooth, flat, deep green needles and upright cones at the crown of the tree. At maturity they can grow to a height of 21 metres and stand for approximately 70 to 150 years.

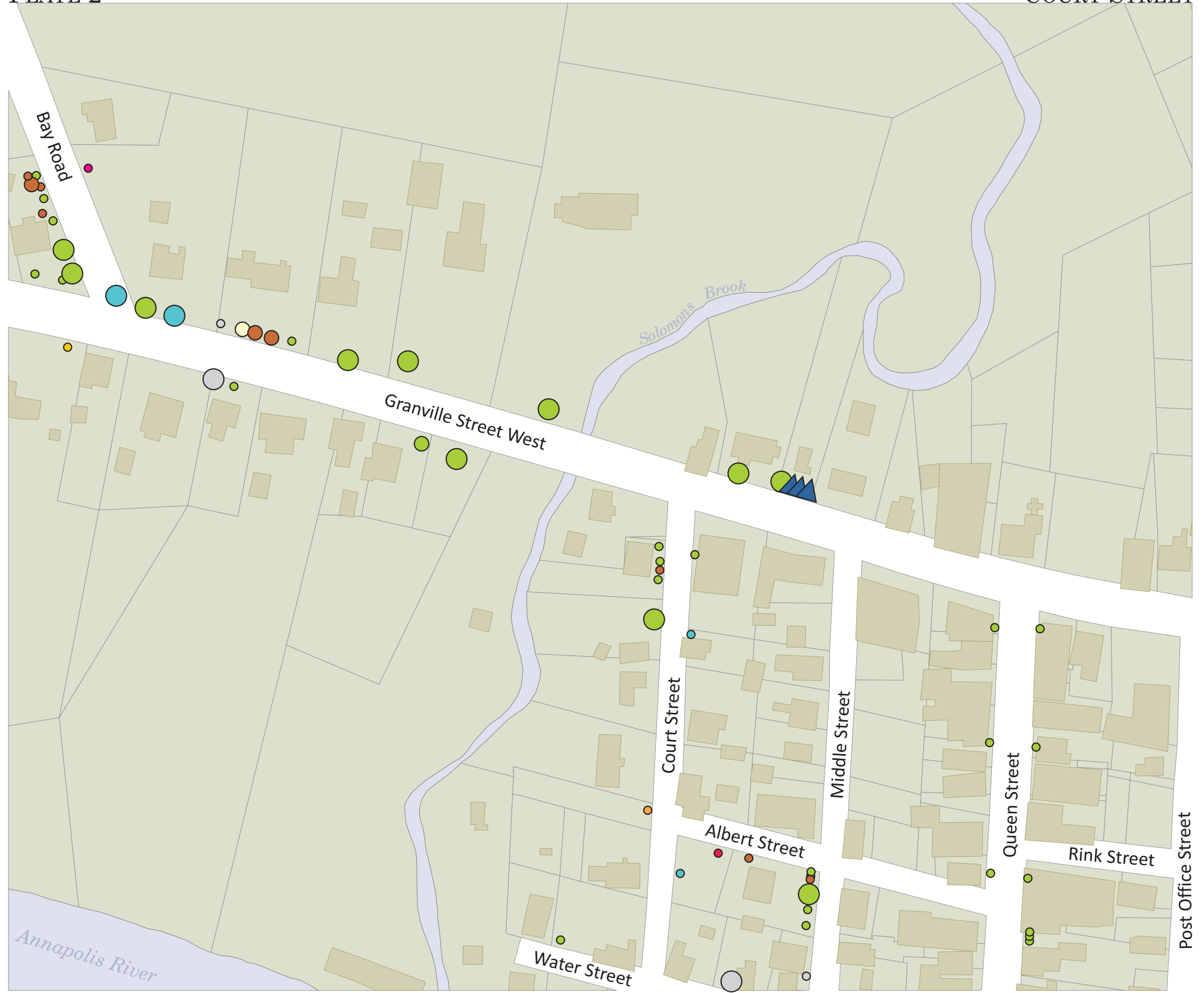
Tree Statistics

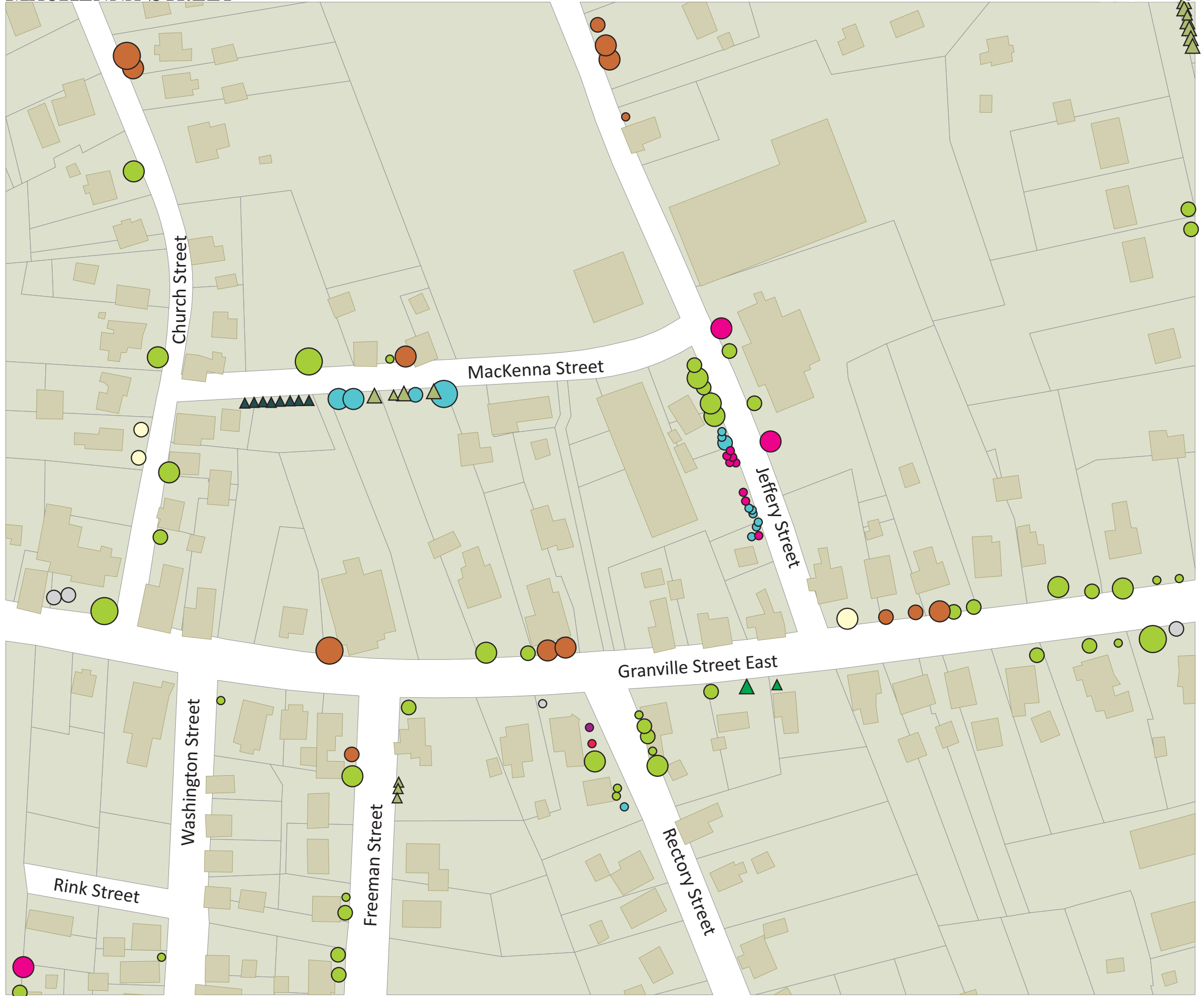
Bridgetown 3D Inset and Planimetric View





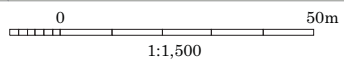
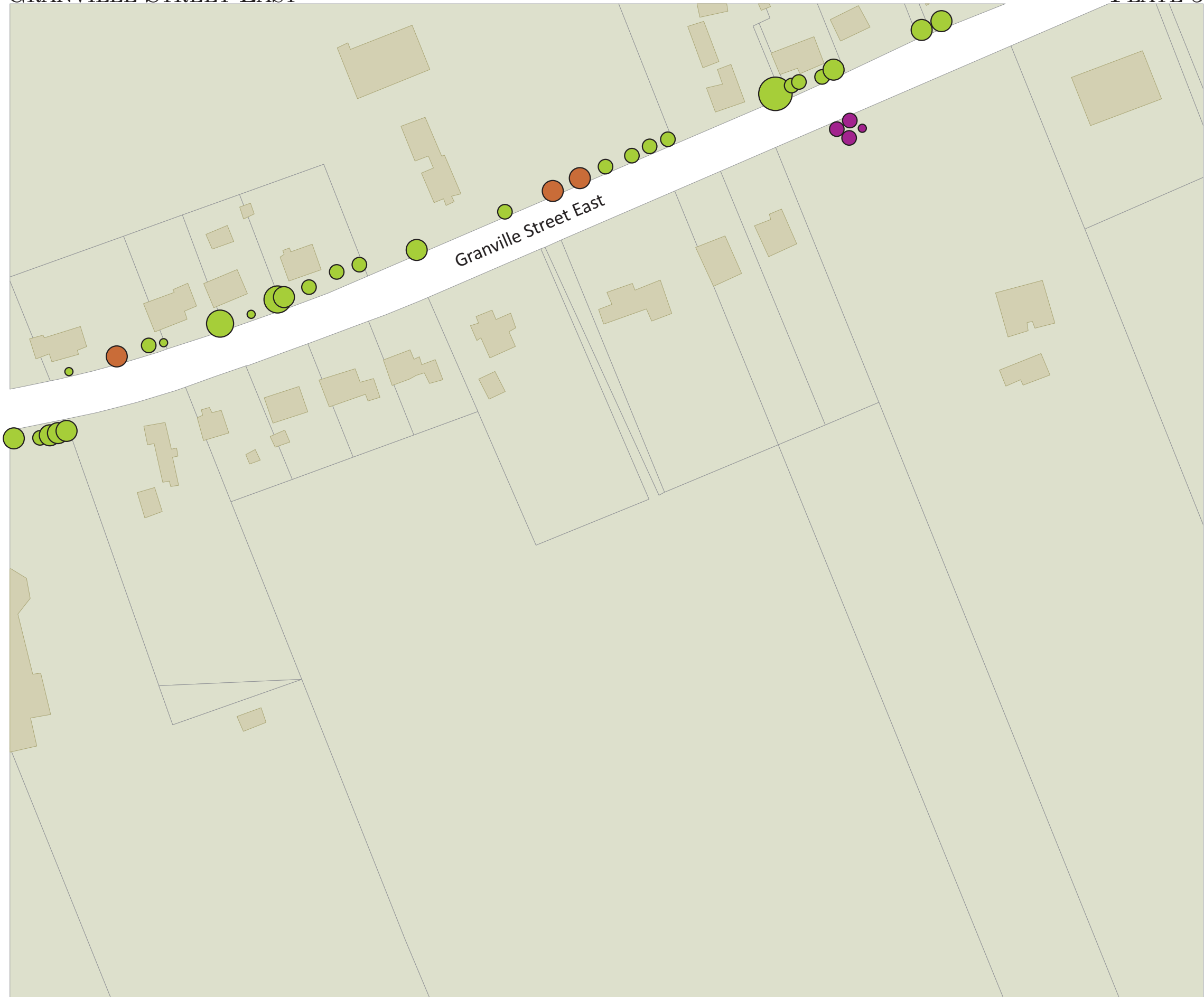
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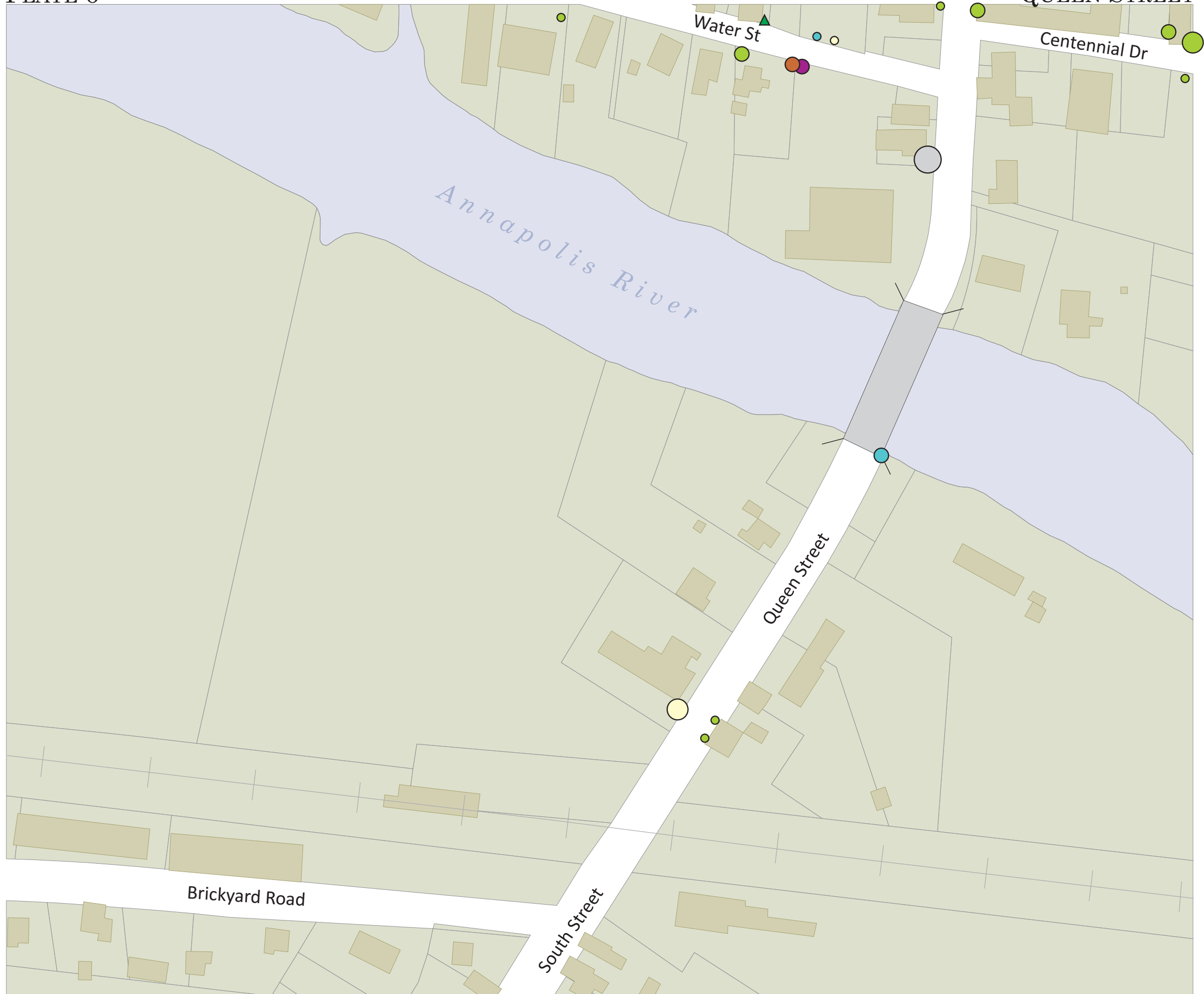


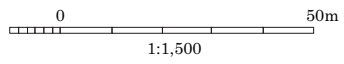
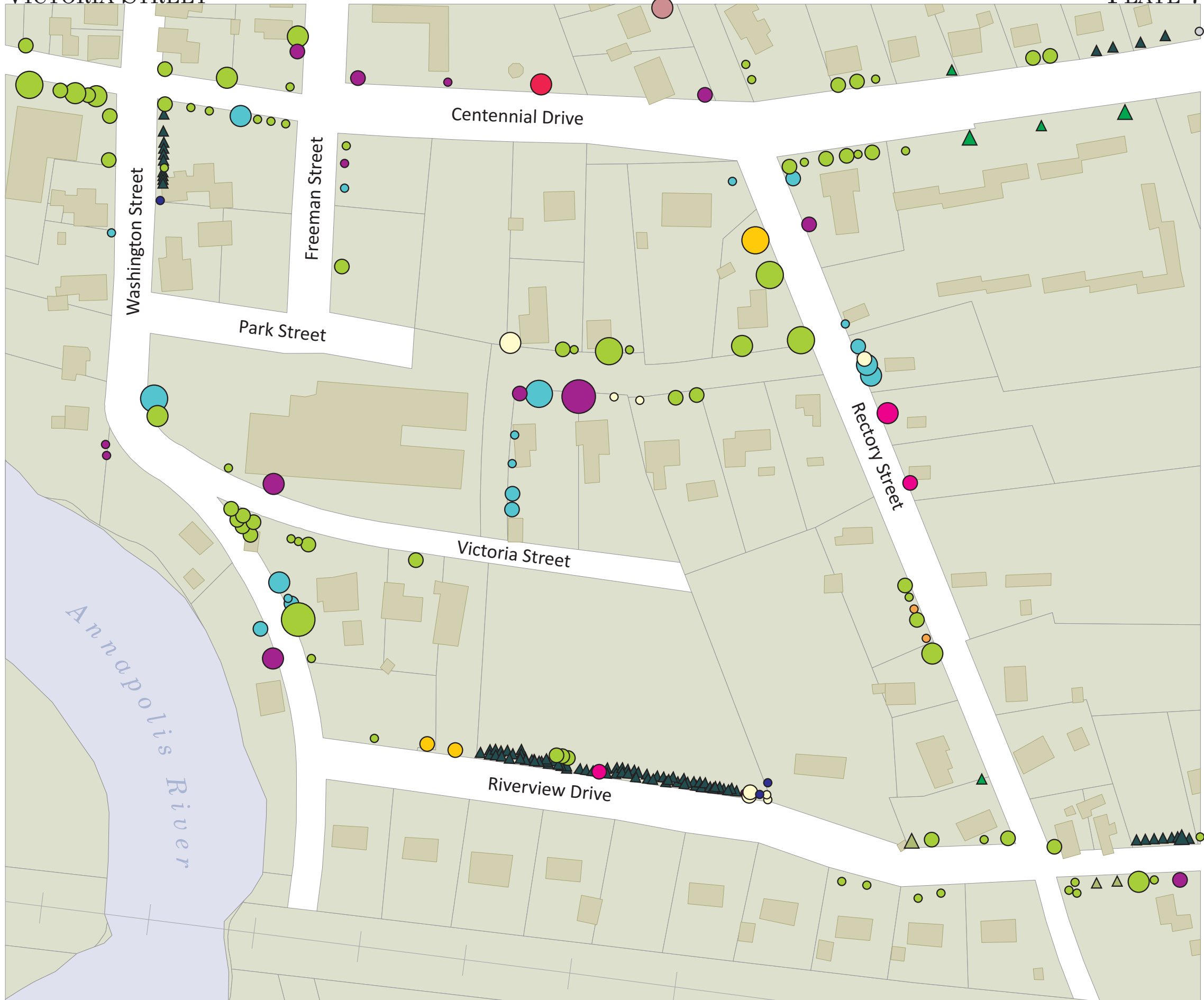


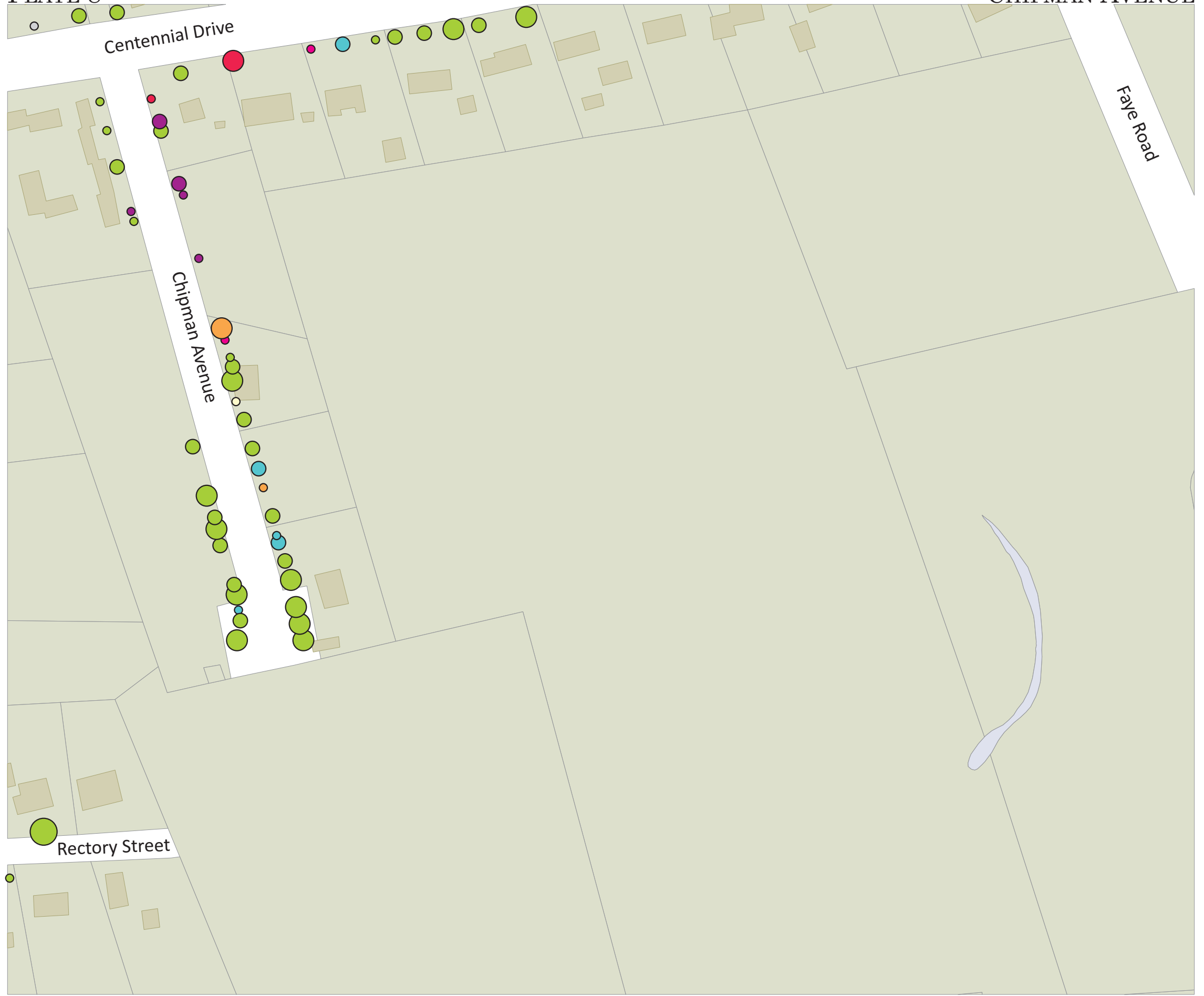
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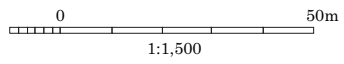


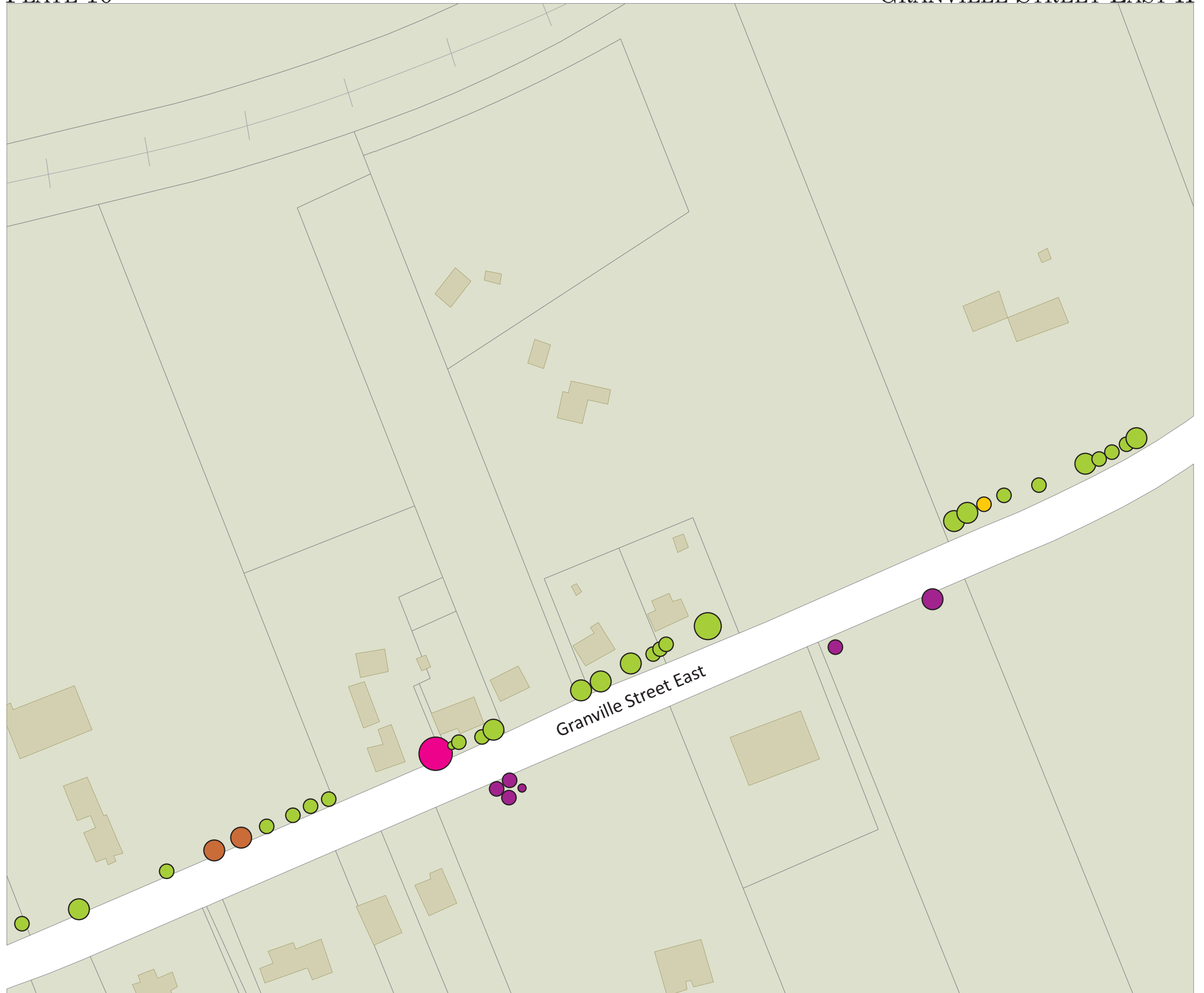
Centennial Drive

Chipman Avenue

Rectory Street

Faye Road





- Deciduous**
- 3 to 27 cm
 - 27 to 54 cm
 - 54 to 81 cm
 - 81 to 108 cm
 - 108 to 135 cm

- Coniferous**
- △ 3 to 27 cm
 - △ 27 to 54 cm
 - △ 54 to 81 cm
 - △ 81 to 108 cm
 - △ 108 to 135 cm

- Tree Species**
- Apple
 - Ash
 - Beech
 - Birch
 - Cherry
 - Chestnut
 - Elm
 - Fir
 - Hemlock
 - Maple
 - Oak
 - Pine
 - Poplar
 - Spruce
 - Weeping Willow

- Background
- ▤ Property Divisions
- Buildings
- ⤿ Water Features
- ▬ Roads
- ▬ Railway
- ▬ Bridges

