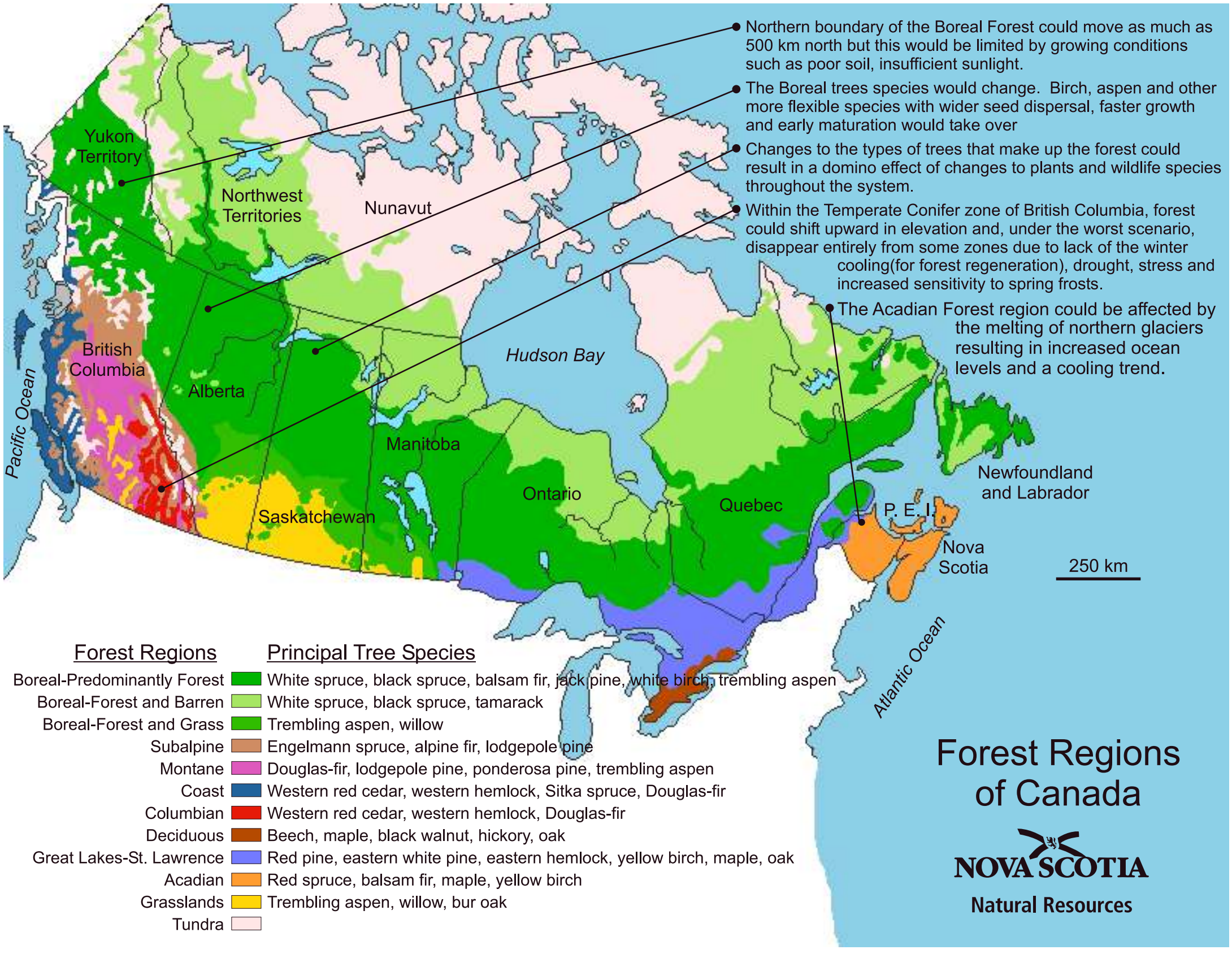
Northern boundary of the Boreal Forest could move as much as 500 km north but this would be limited by growing conditions such as poor soil, insufficient sunlight.
The Boreal trees species would change. Birch, aspen and other more flexible species with wider seed dispersal, faster growth and early maturation would take over
Changes to the types of trees that make up the forest could result in a domino effect of changes to plants and wildlife species throughout the system.
Within the Temperate Conifer zone of British Columbia, forest could shift upward in elevation and, under the worst scenario, disappear entirely from some zones due to lack of the winter cooling(for forest regeneration), drought, stress and increased sensitivity to spring frosts.
The Acadian Forest region could be affected by the melting of northern glaciers resulting in increased ocean levels and a cooling trend.
Yukon Territory
Northwest Territories
Nunavut
British Columbia
Alberta
Hudson Bay
Pacific Ocean
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Ontario
Quebec
Newfoundland and Labrador
P. E. I.
Nova Scotia
250 km
Atlantic Ocean
Forest Regions
Principal Tree Species
Boreal-Predominantly Forest
White spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, white birch, trembling aspen
Boreal-Forest and Barren
White spruce, black spruce, tamarack
Boreal-Forest and Grass
Trembling aspen, willow
Subalpine
Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, lodgepole pine
Montane
Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, trembling aspen
Coast
Western red cedar, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir
Columbian
Western red cedar, western hemlock, Douglas-fir
Deciduous
Beech, maple, black walnut, hickory, oak
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence
Red pine, eastern white pine, eastern hemlock, yellow birch, maple, oak
Acadian
Red spruce, balsam fir, maple, yellow birch
Grasslands
Trembling aspen, willow, bur oak
Tundra
Forest Regions of Canada
NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources