

SP10

Tamarack / Wild raisin / Schreber's moss

Larix laricina / Viburnum nudum / Pleurozium schreberi

n=3

Stubbart Road, Margaree, Inverness County

Concept: This early successional Vegetation Type (VT) has an overstory dominated by tamarack along with scattered white spruce. The susceptibility of tamarack to several defoliating insects reduces the likelihood this VT will attain advanced maturity. Tamarack / Wild raisin / Schreber's moss usually follows stand-replacing disturbances such as fire, windthrow or harvesting.

Vegetation: Tamarack is the dominant overstory tree. The shrub layer consists mainly of wild raisin and regenerating black spruce. Typical woodland flora are found in the herb layer, along with species associated with past harvesting (e.g. asters, goldenrods, grasses and sedges). The bryophyte layer includes Schreber's moss, hair-cap moss, plume moss and broom moss. Moss coverage is often interspersed with needle carpet.

Environmental Setting: SP10 is associated with fresh to moist, nutrient poor to medium soils. This VT has only been found in the Inverness Lowlands and Bras d'Or Lowlands ecodistricts.

Successional Dynamics: Nutrient poor soils associated with this VT lead to an edaphic climax community dominated by black spruce. This even-aged VT follows stand-replacing disturbances, with harvesting the most common cause. As the tamarack succumbs to insect defoliation or senescence, SP10 will generally succeed to SP6 (Black spruce – Red maple / Bracken / Sarsaparilla) or directly to SP5 (Black spruce / Lambkill / Bracken), the edaphic climax for this successional pathway.

Ecological Features

This early successional ecosystem is a closed-canopy small-patch forest occurring in eastern Nova Scotia. Tamarack has a dense, strong wood, with high decay resistance, which contributes to the development of substantial coarse woody material, particularly when higher mortality occurs after insect predation, disease, or blowdown and breakage in wind storms. Tamarack is very intolerant of shade and will not regenerate under a closed canopy. Tamarack seeds are eaten by purple finches, and red and white-winged crossbills. Small mammals cache fallen cones, while porcupines and snowshoe hare eat tamarack bark. The larch sawfly periodically reaches epidemic levels, defoliating trees over successive years. The larch slippery jack fungus forms a mycorrhizal relationship with larch and often fruits abundantly in the fall.

Characteristic Plants	SP10	
	Freq. (%)	Cover (%)
Tamarack	100	46.0
White spruce	100	3.3
White birch	67	4.0
Balsam fir	33	30.0
Black spruce Tree Layer (Mean % Cover)	33	4.0 63
Black spruce	100	4.0
Wild raisin	100	1.0
False holly	67	0.8
Lowbush blueberry	67	0.1
Mountain-ash	67	0.1
Red maple Balsam fir	67 33	0.1 7.0
Lambkill	33	7.0 5.0
Tamarack	33	3.0
White spruce	33	1.0
Pin cherry	33	0.1
Red-berried elder	33	0.1
Shrub Layer (Mean % Cover)		11
Starflower	100	0.1
Wild lily-of-the-valley	67	1.6
Goldthread Evergreen wood fern	67 67	1.0 0.4
Bunchberry	33	7.0
Common speedwell	33	3.0
Brownish sedge	33	1.0
Three seeded sedge	33	1.0
Bladder sedge	33	0.1
Calico aster Cinnamon fern	33 33	0.1 0.1
Common woodrush	33	0.1
Dwarf raspberry	33	0.1
Ground pine	33	0.1
Hair fescue	33	0.1
Hickey's club-moss	33	0.1
Ox-eye daisy Pine-sap	33 33	0.1 0.1
Poverty grass	33	0.1
Rough goldenrod	33	0.1
Shinleaf	33	0.1
Spreading sedge	33	0.1
Tall white aster Violets	33 33	0.1 0.1
Herb Layer (Mean % Cover)	33	7
Broom moss	100	0.2
Schreber's moss	100	43.3
Hair-cap moss	100	1.3
Plume moss	100	0.5
Stair-step moss	67	16.5
Wavy dicranum	67	2.0
Hypnum moss	33 33	2.0
Shaggy moss Bazzania	33	0.5 0.1
Common green sphagnum	33	0.1
Dicranums	33	0.1
Pin cushion moss	33	0.1
Fine sphagnum	33	0.1
Bryo-Lichen Layer (Mean % Cover)		59

Distinguishing Features

A softwood forest dominated by tamarack on well to imperfectly drained soils and not found on old field

sites. Asters, goldenrods, sedges and grasses are common in the understory.



Site Characteristics

Slope Position:

Surface Stoniness: (Non - Slightly)7 (Very - Excessively)3

Bedrock Outcrop: (Non-rocky)10 Elevation Range: 37 - 70m Slope Gradient: Level10 Aspect: East³ None⁷ Moderate¹⁰ Exposure: Microtopography: Moderately¹⁰

Imperfect³ Moderately well³ Well³ Drainage:

Soil Characteristics

Soil Type: ST27ST33

Parent Material: Glacial till⁷ Glaciofluvial³ Rooting Depth (cm): $(30-45)^7 (>45)^3$ Duff Thickness (cm): $(0-5)^3(6-10)^3(11-20)^3$

