

THE OFFICIAL BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS OF CANADA



Reuben C. J. Lim and Hugh T. W. Tan

Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum
National University of Singapore
Singapore
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Cover photograph of *Castor canadensis* Kuhl, Canada's symbol of sovereignty © [Steve Hersey](#).

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INTRODUCTION

By land area, Canada is the second largest country in the world covering 9,984,670 km² (The World Factbook, 2014). It is in northern North America, being surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean on the east, North Pacific Ocean on the west and the Arctic Ocean to the north. It is north of conterminous United States of America. Eighty percent of its 31 million people live in towns and cities in the southern areas of the country, within 250 km of the United States border (Government of Canada, 2014). Ottawa is the capital city of Canada, and is situated in the province of Ontario.

Official biological emblems are animals, plants or plant organs (e.g., flowers or fruits) that have been accepted through indirect adoption or declared through legislation or gazettes, by governing bodies to be official representative symbols of these entities (Lim et al., 2013). These do not include human icons. Biological emblems may be found on flags and coat-of-arms, but the converse, where there are biological representations on flags or coat-of-arms, do not mean these biological representations are biological emblems.

Canada is made up of 10 provinces and three territories* (Fig. 1), all of which have biological emblems:

1. Alberta (AB)
2. British Columbia (BC)
3. Manitoba (MB)
4. New Brunswick (NB)
5. Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)



Fig.1. Canadian provinces and territories with official biological emblems. (Map by: [E Pluribus Anthony](#)).

6. Northwest Territories (NT)*
7. Nova Scotia (NS)
8. Nunavut (NU)*
9. Ontario (ON)
10. Prince Edward Island (PE)
11. Québec (QC)
12. Saskatchewan (SK)
13. Yukon (YT)*

METHODS

A list of provinces and territories of Canada was obtained from the official [website](#) of the Government of Canada (Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada, 2013f). Biological emblems were compiled through official state or territory government websites where located. All relevant institutions and government agencies were contacted by email to confirm the accuracy of information shown on the websites or to obtain missing information. Information such as local and common name, scientific name, and date of selection were compiled. Correspondence was between Jun.2011–Dec.2011. Scientific names were updated based on the most recent scientific literature (taxonomic revisions of the corresponding taxon, relevant floras, monographs, international codes of nomenclature, and online species listing databases; International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature & International Union of Biological Sciences, 1999;

McNeill et al., 2007; The Plant List, 2013; ITIS, 2012). Where no scientific name was provided, the relevant government office or institution was contacted for its comments, but if there was no response, a best guess was made as to what its identity could be based on expert opinion or biodiversity databases (ITIS, 2012; Lepage, 2012; Froese & Pauly, 2013). Information on the selection and use of the emblems were obtained from the official websites of each province or territory. Information for conservation status, nativeness and endemism was obtained from NatureServe Explorer (2013). Criteria for selection were adopted from Lim et al. (2013):

1. **Aesthetic:** Relating to beauty and being pleasant to behold, having a combination of the factors of order, unity, complexity, simplicity, symmetry, form, rhythm, balance, and pattern (Flannery, 1993a). Colours, complexity, mixture of contrast, form, and shape that evoke feelings of pleasure, fascination, and attraction (Flannery, 1993b).
2. **Conservation:** Where the taxa are documented as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered in the IUCN or National Red Lists (Zoological Society of London, 2010; IUCN, 2011) or listed in the schedules of CITES (UNEP-WCMC, 2001). Publications by authorities on taxa, floras, and recent taxonomic revisions that provide such information were also used.
3. **Distribution:** Where taxa are listed as endemic by the IUCN Red Lists or GRIN (IUCN, 2011a; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program 2012). This can also include mentions of nation-wide distributions on provincial websites. Publications by authorities on taxa, floras, and recent taxonomic revisions that provide such information were also utilised.
4. **Economic:** Taxa that have economic value to humans and are of commercial utility (Wickens, 1990). These taxa can be used for agricultural, chemical, forestry, horticultural, medicinal, and pharmacological purposes (Anonymous, 1984).
5. **Historical or cultural:** Documented evidence of taxa being part of the history or culture of the country, including indigenous community and ancient civilisation use.
6. **Superlatives:** Outstanding and extreme in terms of size, dimensions, behaviour, and qualities. This category includes descriptions of biological emblems on provincial websites using superlatives.

CANADA

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Symbol of the Sovereignty	<i>Castor canadensis</i> (beaver)	24 Mar.1975	<i>Castor canadensis</i> Kuhl	Castoridae
	National Horse	Canadian horse	1909 as National Breed, 30 Apr.2002 as National Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus	Equidae
Plant	National Tree	<i>Acer</i> (maple)	25 Apr.1996	<i>Acer</i> L.	Sapindaceae



Beaver, the Symbol of the Sovereignty of Canada. (Photograph by: [Library and Archives Canada](#)).

Official Biological Emblems of Canada



Canadian horse, the National Horse of Canada. (Photograph by: [Caroline Beaudoin](#)).



Sugar maple, the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [Mac Armstrong](#)).



Autumn leaves of sugar maple, the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).



Flowers of sugar maple, the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [Dan Mullen](#)).



Fruits of sugar maple, the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [Dan Mullen](#)).

Symbol of Sovereignty. — From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013j):

“After the early Europeans explorers had realized that Canada was not the spice-rich Orient, the main mercantile attraction was the beaver population numbering in the millions. In the late 1600s and early 1700s, the fashion of the day demanded fur hats, which needed beaver pelts. As these hats became more popular, the demand for the pelts grew.

King Henry IV of France saw the fur trade as an opportunity to acquire much-needed revenue and to establish a North American empire. Both English and French fur traders were soon selling beaver pelts in Europe at 20 times their original purchase price. The trade of beaver pelts proved so lucrative that the Hudson’s Bay Company honoured the buck-toothed little animal by putting it on the shield of its coat of arms in 1678. Sir William Alexander, who was granted title to Nova Scotia in 1621, had been the first to include the beaver in a coat of arms.

The Hudson’s Bay Company shield consists of four beavers separated by a red St. George’s Cross and reflects the importance of this industrious rodent to the company. A coin was struck that was equal to the value of one male beaver pelt — it was known as a “buck”. Also, in 1678 Louis de Buade de Frontenac, then Governor of New France, suggested the beaver as a suitable emblem for the colony, and proposed it be included in the armorial bearings of Québec City. In 1690, in commemoration of France’s successful defence of Québec, the “Kebeca Liberata Medal” was struck. A seated woman, representing France, with a beaver at her feet, representing Canada, appeared on the back.

The beaver was included in the armorial bearings of the City of Montréal when it was incorporated as a city in 1833. Sir Sandford Fleming assured the beaver a position as a national symbol when he featured it on the first Canadian postage stamp — the “Three Penny Beaver” of 1851. The beaver also appeared with the maple leaf on the masthead of *Le Canadien*, a newspaper published in Lower Canada. For a time, it was one of the emblems of the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste. It is still found on the crest of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Despite all this recognition, the beaver was close to extinction by the mid-19th century. There were an estimated six million beavers in Canada before the start of the fur trade. During its peak, 100,000 pelts were being shipped to Europe each year; the Canadian beaver was in danger of being wiped out. Luckily, about that time, Europeans took a liking to silk hats and the demand for beaver pelts all but disappeared.

The beaver attained official status as an emblem of Canada when an “act to provide for the recognition of the beaver (*Castor canadensis*) as a symbol of the sovereignty of Canada” received royal assent on March 24, 1975.

Today, thanks to conservation and silk hats, the beaver — the largest rodent in Canada — is alive and well all over the country.”

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013b):

“The beaver was adopted centuries ago as a symbol of the Hudson’s Bay Company. It became an emblem of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, a French-Canadian patriotic association, in 1834, and was also adopted by other groups. This industrious rodent can be seen on the five-cent coin, on the coats of arms of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and of cities such as Montreal and Toronto.”

From the official [website](#) of the Library of Parliament, Parliament of Canada (2014):

“Where is it in the Parliament Buildings?

This sculpted beaver is located at Centre Block's main entrance.

What does it represent?

The beaver is Canada's national animal. Because of its long history of importance in the fur trade and in the Canadian wilderness, the beaver became a national emblem in 1975. Known to be an industrious little animal, the beaver has become a symbol of industry as well.

What is it made of?

The sculpture is made of limestone.

Did you know?

The beaver was on Canada's first postage stamp."

National Horse. — From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013j):

"The Canadian Horse has its origins in the horses sent to New France by the King of France in 1665. These Norman and Breton horses from the King's royal stables were of mixed origin and included Arabian, Barb and Andalusian stock. Over the next century, the horse population of New France developed in isolation from other breeds, and, in time, became a distinct breed of its own, the Canadian Horse. The Canadian Horse is known for the qualities of great strength and endurance, resilience, intelligence and good temper that distinguish the breed. Threatened with extinction in the late 19th century, efforts were made in the late 1800s and throughout the 20th century to preserve the distinctive Canadian Horse. In 1909, the Canadian Horse was declared by Parliament to be Canada's national breed and in May 2002 it was recognized as the national horse of Canada by Act of Parliament."

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Justice, Government of Canada (2014):

"National Horse of Canada Act

S.C. 2002, c. 11

Assented to 2002-04-30

An Act to provide for the recognition of the Canadian horse as the national horse of Canada

Preamble

WHEREAS the Canadian horse was introduced into Canada in 1665, when the King of France sent horses from his own stables to the people of his North American colony;

WHEREAS the Canadian horse increased in number during the ensuing century to become an invaluable ally to the settlers in their efforts to survive and prosper in their new home;

WHEREAS all Canadians who have known the Canadian horse have made clear their high esteem for the qualities of great strength and endurance, resilience, intelligence and good temper that distinguish the breed;

WHEREAS the Canadian horse was at one time in danger of being lost through interbreeding or as a casualty of war, but has survived these perils;

WHEREAS, since 1885 and all during the present century, widespread and increasingly successful efforts have been made to re-establish and preserve the Canadian horse;

AND WHEREAS the Government of Canada wishes to recognize the unique place of the Canadian horse in the history of Canada;

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE

Marginal note: Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the National Horse of Canada Act.

THE NATIONAL HORSE

Marginal note: National horse

2. The horse known as the Canadian horse is hereby recognized and declared to be the national horse of Canada.”

National Tree. — From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013k):

“Trees have played a meaningful role in the historical development of Canada and continue to be of commercial, environmental and aesthetic importance to all Canadians. Maples contribute valuable wood products, sustain the maple sugar industry and help to beautify the landscape. Maple wood, which varies in hardness, toughness and other properties, is in demand for flooring, furniture, interior woodwork, veneer, small woodenware, and supports several flourishing industries in eastern Canada. Maple is also highly prized in furniture building and cabinet-making.

Since 1965, the maple leaf has been the centrepiece of the National Flag of Canada and the maple tree bears the leaves that have become the most prominent Canadian symbol, nationally and internationally. Maple leaf pins and badges are proudly worn by Canadians abroad, and are recognized around the world. Although the maple leaf is closely associated with Canada, the maple tree was never officially recognized as Canada’s arboreal emblem until 1996.

Many Canadians in the forest sector have long requested that the Government select the maple tree as Canada’s arboreal emblem. They now enjoy the use of the maple tree as an official symbol when promoting Canada as a world leader in sustainable forest management. It is the generic maple species that is being proclaimed as Canada’s arboreal emblem. Of the 150 known species of maple (genus *Acer*), only 13 are native to North America. Ten of these grow in Canada: Sugar, Black, Silver, bigleaf, Red, Mountain, Striped, Douglas, Vine and the Manitoba. With the exception of four species, native maples are large trees. At least one of the ten species grows naturally in every province.

All provinces have established arboreal emblems and this emblem is an important element within the family of national symbols.

The maple tree was officially proclaimed national arboreal emblem of Canada on April 25, 1996. It was published in the Canada Gazette on May 15, 1996.”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013g), on the maple leaf:

“When did the maple leaf become the emblem of Canada?

The maple leaf was historically used from the early days of Canada to symbolize the land and its people. It was first proposed as an emblem of Canada in 1834 when the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste was founded; shortly thereafter, in 1836, *Le Canadien*, a newspaper published in Lower Canada, referred to it as a suitable emblem for Canada.

It was also used in the decorations for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1860. It appears on the coats of arms granted to Québec and Ontario in 1868 and as a distinctive emblem on the royal arms of Canada proclaimed in 1921. The maple leaf was for many years the symbol of the Canadian Armed Forces and was used to identify Canadian contingents in the two world wars. But it wasn’t to receive official status until the National Flag of Canada was proclaimed by Her Majesty the Queen in 1965.”

“What is the significance of the eleven points of the maple leaf?

The maple leaf, as found on the national flag, is a stylized design. The symbolism lies in the maple leaf itself, which is the traditional emblem of Canada. There is no special significance to the eleven points.”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013d), on the maple leaf as an element of the national flag:

“Well before the coming of the first European settlers, Canada’s aboriginal peoples had discovered the food properties of maple sap, which they gathered every spring. According to many historians, the maple leaf began to serve as a Canadian symbol as early as 1700.

Following are some examples of how the maple leaf grew in public consciousness as a symbol of our country until it finally became official on February 15, 1965, as an integral component of the national flag of Canada.

- In 1834, Ludger Duvernay is reported to have proposed the maple leaf as an emblem of Canada when the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste was founded on June 24 of that year.
- In 1836, *Le Canadien*, a newspaper published in Lower Canada, referred to it as a suitable emblem for Canada.
- In August 1860, at a public meeting held in Toronto, the maple leaf was adopted as the national emblem of Canada for use in the decorations for the Prince of Wales’ visit.
- In 1867, Alexander Muir, a Toronto schoolmaster and poet, composed the song *The Maple Leaf Forever*.
- In 1914, many Canadian soldiers wore the maple leaf on their military badges, and it was the dominant symbol used by many Canadian regiments serving in the Great World War I.
- In 1939, at the beginning of World War II, numerous Canadian troops once again used the maple leaf as a distinctive emblem, displaying it on regimental badges and Canadian army and naval equipment.”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada, on the national coat of arms (2013b):

“The shield

...On the bottom portion of the shield is a sprig of three Canadian maple leaves representative of Canadians of all origins.”

“The three maple leaves

To complete the design of the shield, a Canadian symbol was required. Three red maple leaves conjoined on one stem, on a silver or white background, were then added. Throughout the 19th century, the maple leaf had gradually become closely identified with Canada. The maple leaf had been worn as a symbol of Canada during the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860. The song "The Maple Leaf Forever", written by the Toronto school teacher Alexander Muir in 1868 had become Canada’s national song. During World War I, the maple leaf was incorporated into the badge of many Canadian regiments. It was most appropriate that three maple leaves were given a commanding position within the shield, which made it unmistakably "Canadian".”

“The crest

On the royal helmet is the crest. This symbol consists of a wreath or ring of twisted white and red silk on which stands a crowned gold lion holding in its right paw a red maple leaf. The lion is a symbol of valour and courage. The crest is used to mark the sovereignty of Canada. It is now the symbol used on the Governor General’s Standard.”

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS

There were 60 biological emblems selected by the 10 provinces and three territories (Tables 1A, 1B) as at 31 Mar. 2014. All the emblems are species native to Canada. Most emblems were selected in the last 30 years, with 16 selected between 1901 and 1983. There were all together 30 animal emblems and 30 plant emblems. All provinces and territories had an emblematic bird and flower, and all had an emblematic tree except Nunavut, which is mostly above the tree line (Solski, 2008). There were four emblematic fishes, and two emblematic grasses. British Columbia's Fish Emblem is the Pacific salmon, where there are seven *Oncorhynchus* species legally recognised as the provincial fish (Table 2). Other biological emblems included an official game bird, an official stone, a provincial berry, a provincial fruit and a provincial fossil. Newfoundland and Labrador, and Nova Scotia had the most biological emblems at eight, followed by Alberta and Saskatchewan which had seven. British Columbia had five, while Northwest Territories selected four. The other provinces and territories had three biological emblems each.

All Canadian emblems are native, but are not endemic, to Canada. There are seven emblems listed on the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) Appendices, all of which are also listed on EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. One of these, Nova Scotia's Provincial Bird, is listed on the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). There are 26 species assessed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN), and all are assessed to be of least concern. In terms of national laws, there are nine animal species assessed by the Committee on Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). Four species were assessed to be not at risk, while others had populations in Canada listed as threatened, endangered or of special concern. New Brunswick and Quebec's bird emblems are listed as a migratory bird and a migratory nongame bird in the Migratory Bird Convention Act, 1994. At the provincial or territorial level, ten animal emblems are mentioned in laws or listed under a general animal category. Of these, Alberta's Official Bird and Official Fish, Manitoba's Avian Emblem, Newfoundland and Labrador's Heritage Animal, Northwest Territories' Bird Emblem and Nova Scotia's Provincial Bird are specifically protected. There are no additional laws at national or at provincial or territorial level that specifically protects plant species designated as emblems other than the emblem designating laws.

Based on descriptions in laws and official sources, a large number of emblems were selected for outstanding qualities (50 emblems), and for being locally distributed (42 emblems). Other reasons were for aesthetics (31 emblems), historical (26 emblems) or economic reasons (24 emblems). Only 14 emblems were selected for their conservation.

Table 1A. Biological emblems of 10 provinces and the three territories of Canada.

S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	Scientific Name	Family	Kingdom	Date Declared
1.	Alberta	Official Bird	<i>Bubo virginianus</i> (great horned owl, great gray owl)	<i>Bubo virginianus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Strigidae	Animal	3 May.1977
2.	Alberta	Official Mammal	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> (Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep)	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> Shaw, 1804	Bovidae	Animal	18 Aug.1989
3.	Alberta	Official Fish	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i> (bull trout)	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i> (Suckley, 1859)	Salmonidae	Animal	2 May 1995
4.	Alberta	Floral Emblem	<i>Rosa acicularis</i> (wild rose)	<i>Rosa acicularis</i> Lindl.	Rosaceae	Plant	1930
5.	Alberta	Official Stone	Silicified wood (petrified wood)	–	–	Plant	30 May 1905
6.	Alberta	Official Tree	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (Lodgepole pine)	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> Engelm.	Pinaceae	Plant	30 May 1984
7.	Alberta	Grass Emblem	<i>Festuca scabrella</i> (rough fescue)	<i>Festuca altaica</i> Trin. ex Ledeb.	Poaceae	Plant	30 Apr.2003
8.	British Columbia	Bird Emblem	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i> (Steller's jay)	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1788)	Corvidae	Animal	17 Dec.1987
9.	British Columbia	Mammal Emblem	<i>Ursus americanus</i> (spirit bear)	<i>Ursus americanus</i> Pallas, 1780	Ursidae	Animal	Apr.06
10.	British Columbia	Fish Emblem	<i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp. (Pacific salmon) such as <i>O. clarkii</i> (cutthroat trout), <i>O. gorbuscha</i> (pink salmon), <i>O. keta</i> (chum salmon), <i>O. kisutch</i> (coho salmon), <i>O. mykiss</i> (steelhead), <i>O. nerka</i> (sockeye salmon), and <i>O. tshawytscha</i> (chinook salmon)	<i>Oncorhynchus</i> Suckley; <i>O. clarkii</i> (Richardson), <i>O. gorbuscha</i> (Walbaum), <i>O. keta</i> (Walbaum in Artedi), <i>O. kisutch</i> (Walbaum), <i>O. mykiss</i> (Walbaum), <i>O. nerka</i> (Walbaum in Artedi), <i>O. tshawytscha</i> (Walbaum in Artedi)	Salmonidae	Animal	16 Mar.2013
11.	British Columbia	Floral Emblem	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i> (flowering dogwood)	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i> Audubon ex Torr. & A.Gray	Cornaceae	Plant	1956
12.	British Columbia	Tree Emblem	<i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western red cedar)	<i>Thuja plicata</i> Donn ex D.Don	Cupressaceae	Plant	18 Feb.1988
13.	Manitoba	Avian Emblem	<i>Strix nebulosa</i> (great gray owl)	<i>Strix nebulosa</i> J. R. Forster, 1772	Strigidae	Animal	16 Jul.1987
14.	Manitoba	Arboreal Emblem	<i>Picea glauca</i> (white spruce)	<i>Picea glauca</i> (Moench) Voss	Pinaceae	Plant	1991

Official Biological Emblems of Canada

S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	Scientific Name	Family	Kingdom	Date Declared
15.	Manitoba	Floral Emblem	<i>Anemone patens</i> (prairie crocus)	<i>Anemone patens</i> L.	Ranunculaceae	Plant	16 Mar.1906
16.	New Brunswick	Provincial Bird	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i> (black-capped chickadee)	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Paridae	Animal	Aug.1983
17.	New Brunswick	Provincial Flower	<i>Viola palmata</i> var. <i>cucullata</i> (purple violet)	<i>Viola obliqua</i> Aiton	Violaceae	Plant	1936
18.	New Brunswick	Provincial Tree	<i>Abies balsamea</i> (balsam fir)	<i>Abies balsamea</i> (L.) Mill.	Pinaceae	Plant	1 May.1987
19.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Provincial Bird, Avian Emblem	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic puffin)	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Alcidae	Animal	1991
20.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Heritage Animal	Newfoundland Pony	<i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Equidae	Animal	1997
21.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Official Provincial Game Bird, Official Game Bird	<i>Lagopus mutus welchi</i> (rock ptarmigan)	<i>Lagopus muta welchi</i> Brewster, 1885	Phasianidae	Animal	18 Jan.1996
22.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Official Provincial Game Bird, Official Game Bird	<i>Lagopus lagopus alleni</i> (willow ptarmigan)	<i>Lagopus lagopus alleni</i> Stejneger, 1884	Phasianidae	Animal	18 Jan.1996
23.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Official Dog Breed	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> (Labrador Retriever)	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Canidae	Animal	–
24.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Official Dog Breed	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> (Newfoundland dog)	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Canidae	Animal	1972, (pers. comm.)
25.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Floral Emblem	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> L. (pitcher plant)	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> L.	Sarraceniaceae	Plant	1954
26.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Provincial Tree	<i>Picea mariana</i> (black spruce)	<i>Picea mariana</i> (Mill.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.	Pinaceae	Plant	May 1991
27.	Northwest Territories	Bird Emblem	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> (gyrfalcon)	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Falconidae	Animal	1990
28.	Northwest Territories	Fish Emblem	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i> (Arctic grayling)	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i> (Pallas, 1776)	Salmonidae	Animal	9 Sep.1999
29.	Northwest Territories	Floral Emblem	<i>Dryas integrifolia</i> (mountain avens)	<i>Dryas integrifolia</i> Vahl.	Rosaceae	Plant	Jun.1957
30.	Northwest Territories	Tree Emblem	<i>Larix laricina</i> (tamarack)	<i>Larix laricina</i> (Du Roi) K.Koch	Pinaceae	Plant	9 Sep.1999

S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	Scientific Name	Family	Kingdom	Date Declared
31.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Bird	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (osprey)	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Accipitridae	Animal	1994
32.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Dog	Nova Scotia duck tolling retriever	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Canidae	Animal	1995
33.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Fossil	<i>Hylonomus lyelli</i>	<i>Hylonomus lyelli</i> Dawson 1860	Protorothyrididae	Animal	2002
34.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Fish	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (brook trout)	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Mitchill, 1814)	Salmonidae	Animal	23 Nov.2006
35.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Horse	Sable Island Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Equidae	Animal	25 Nov.2008
36.	Nova Scotia	Floral Emblem	<i>Epigaea repens</i> L. (mayflower, trailing arbutus)	<i>Epigaea repens</i> Linn	Ericaceae	Plant	1901
37.	Nova Scotia	Official Tree, Arboreal Emblem	<i>Picea rubens</i> (red spruce)	<i>Picea rubens</i> Sarg.	Pinaceae	Plant	1988
38.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Berry	Nova Scotia wild blueberry	Possibly <i>Vaccinium stenophyllum</i> Steud., syn. <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i> Benth.	Ericaceae	Plant	11 Jan.1996
39.	Nunavut	Official Animal	<i>Canis familiaris borealis</i> (Canadian Inuit dog, qimmiq)	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Canidae	Animal	1 May 2000
40.	Nunavut	Official Bird	<i>Lagopus muta</i> (rock ptarmigan, aqiggiq)	<i>Lagopus muta</i> (Montin, 1781)	Phasianidae	Animal	1 May 2000
41.	Nunavut	Official Flower	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (purple saxifrage, aupilaktunnguut)	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> L.	Saxifragaceae	Plant	1 May 2000
42.	Ontario	Avian Emblem	<i>Gavia immer</i> (common loon)	<i>Gavia immer</i> (Brunnich, 1764)	Gaviidae	Animal	23 Jun.1994
43.	Ontario	Arboreal Emblem	<i>Pinus strobus</i> L. (Eastern white pine)	<i>Pinus strobus</i> L.	Pinaceae	Plant	1 May 1984
44.	Ontario	Floral Emblem	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> (white trillium)	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> (Michx.) Salisb.	Melanthiaceae	Plant	1937
45.	Prince Edward Island	Avian Emblem	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> (blue jay)	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Corvidae	Animal	1977
46.	Prince Edward Island	Silvan Emblem	<i>Quercus rubra</i> (red oak)	<i>Quercus rubra</i> L.	Fagaceae	Plant	1997

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S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	Scientific Name	Family	Kingdom	Date Declared
47.	Prince Edward Island	Floral emblem	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i> (lady's slipper)	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i> Aiton	Orchidaceae	Plant	25 Apr.1947
48.	Quebec	Emblematic Bird	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> L. (snowy owl)	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Strigidae	Animal	1987
49.	Quebec	Emblematic Tree	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Britton (yellow birch)	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Britton	Betulaceae	Plant	5 Nov.1999
50.	Quebec	Emblematic Flower	<i>Iris versicolor</i> L. (blue flag)	<i>Iris versicolor</i> L.	Iridaceae	Plant	5 Nov.1999
51.	Saskatchewan	Bird Emblem	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i> (sharp-tailed grouse)	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Phasianidae	Animal	1945
52.	Saskatchewan	Animal Emblem	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann, 1780)	Cervidae	Animal	2001
53.	Saskatchewan	Fish Emblem	<i>Sander vitreus</i> (walleye)	<i>Sander vitreus</i> (Mitchill, 1818)	Percidae	Animal	2005
54.	Saskatchewan	Floral Emblem	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> L. var. <i>andinum</i> (Nutt.) Ker (Western red lily)	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Plant	1941
55.	Saskatchewan	Tree Emblem	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> (white birch)	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Marshall	Betulaceae	Plant	1988
56.	Saskatchewan	Grass Emblem	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i> (needle-and-thread)	<i>Stipa comata</i> Trin. & Rupr.	Poaceae	Plant	2001
57.	Saskatchewan	Fruit Emblem	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (Saskatoon berry)	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (Nutt.) Nutt. ex M.Roem.	Rosaceae	Plant	2005
58.	Yukon	Official Bird	<i>Corvus corax principalis</i> (northern raven)	<i>Corvus corax principalis</i> Ridgway	Corvidae	Animal	1985
59.	Yukon	Floral Emblem	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> (fireweed)	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> L.	Onagraceae	Plant	1957
60.	Yukon	Official Tree	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> (sub-alpine fir)	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> (Hook.) Nutt.	Pinaceae	Plant	2001

Table 1B. Biological emblems of 10 provinces and the three territories of Canada, with conservation status listing, and purpose of selection (continued). NatureServe = NatureServe Explorer, IUCN = International Union of Conservation of Nature; CITES/CMS = Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Convention on Migratory Species.

S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	NatureServe	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Category and Criteria	CITES/ CMS Listing	National Law	Provincial or Territorial Law	Aesthetic	Conservation	Distribution	Economic	Historical	Superlatives
1.	Alberta	Official Bird	<i>Bubo virginianus</i> (great horned owl, great gray owl)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; Alberta: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	CITES Appendix II	–	Listed as bird of prey in Schedule 4, AB Wildlife Act	–	+	+	–	–	–
2.	Alberta	Official Mammal	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> (Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep)	Global: G4; Canada: N4; Alberta: S4	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	Listed as big game in Schedule 4, AB Wildlife Act	–	–	+	–	+	+
3.	Alberta	Official Fish	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i> (bull trout)	Global: G4; Canada: N3N4; Alberta: S3	Vulnerable A2e ver 2.3	–	COSEWIC, for Western Arctic populations: Special Concern; COSEWIC, for Saskatchewan – Nelson Rivers populations: Threatened	AB Wildlife Act: Species of Special Concern	–	+	+	–	–	
4.	Alberta	Floral Emblem	<i>Rosa acicularis</i> (wild rose)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; Alberta: S5	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+
5.	Alberta	Official Stone	Silicified wood (petrified wood)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	

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S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	NatureServe	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Category and Criteria	CITES/ CMS Listing	National Law	Provincial or Territorial Law	Aesthetic	Conservation	Distribution	Economic	Historical	Superlatives
6.	Alberta	Official Tree	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (Lodgepole pine)	Global: G5T5; Canada: N5; Alberta: SNR	For species: Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–
7.	Alberta	Grass Emblem	<i>Festuca scabrella</i> (rough fescue)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; Alberta: S2	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	+
8.	British Columbia	Bird Emblem	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i> (Steller's jay)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; BC: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
9.	British Columbia	Mammal Emblem	<i>Ursus americanus</i> (spirit bear)	Global: G5T4; Canada: N4; BC: S4	For <i>Ursus americanus</i> : Least Concern ver 3.1	<i>Ursus americanus</i> : CITES Appendix II; EU Annex B	COSEWIC for <i>Ursus kermodei</i> : Not at Risk	Listed as fur bearing animal in BC Wildlife Act	–	–	+	–	–	–
10.	British Columbia	Fish Emblem	<i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp. (Pacific salmon) such as <i>O. clarkii</i> (cutthroat trout), <i>O. gorbuscha</i> (pink salmon), <i>O. keta</i> (chum salmon), <i>O. kisutch</i> (coho salmon), <i>O. mykiss</i> (steelhead), <i>O. nerka</i> (sockeye salmon), and <i>O. tshawytscha</i> (chinook salmon)	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	–	+	+	+	+	+

S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	NatureServe	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Category and Criteria	CITES/ CMS Listing	National Law	Provincial or Territorial Law	Aesthetic	Conservation	Distribution	Economic	Historical	Superlatives
11.	British Columbia	Floral Emblem	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i> (flowering dogwood)	Global: G5; Canada: NNR; British Columbia: S5	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	+
12.	British Columbia	Tree Emblem	<i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western red cedar)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; BC: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–
13.	Manitoba	Avian Emblem	<i>Strix nebulosa</i> (great gray owl)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; MB: S4B	Least Concern ver 3.1	CITES Appendix II; EU Annex A	COSEWIC: Not at Risk	Listed as Protected Animal in Schedule A, MB Wildlife Act	–	+	–	–	–	–
14.	Manitoba	Arboreal Emblem	<i>Picea glauca</i> (white spruce)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; MB: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+
15.	Manitoba	Floral Emblem	<i>Anemone patens</i> (prairie crocus)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; MB: S4	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
16.	New Brunswick	Provincial Bird	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i> (black-capped chickadee)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; NB: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	Chickadees are listed as migratory birds in Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994	–	+	–	–	–	–	+
17.	New Brunswick	Provincial Flower	<i>Viola palmata</i> var. <i>cucullata</i> (purple violet)	Global: GNA, Canada: NNR; NB: NA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+

Official Biological Emblems of Canada

S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	NatureServe	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Category and Criteria	CITES/ CMS Listing	National Law	Provincial or Territorial Law	Aesthetic	Conservation	Distribution	Economic	Historical	Superlatives
18.	New Brunswick	Provincial Tree	<i>Abies balsamea</i> (balsam fir)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; NB: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	–	+
19.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Provincial Bird, Avian Emblem	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic puffin)	Global: G5, Canada: N5B; NF: S5B	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	–	+
20.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Heritage Animal	Newfoundland Pony	–	–	–	–	Heritage Animal Act	+	+	+	+	+	+
21.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Official Provincial Game Bird, Official Game Bird	<i>Lagopus mutus welchi</i> (rock ptarmigan)	–	For <i>Lagopus muta</i> : Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+
22.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Official Provincial Game Bird, Official Game Bird	<i>Lagopus lagopus alleni</i> (willow ptarmigan)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; NF: S5	For <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> : Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+
23.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Official Dog Breed	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> (Labrador Retriever)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+
24.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Official Dog Breed	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> (Newfoundland dog)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+
25.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Floral Emblem	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> L. (pitcher plant)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; NF: S5	–	CITES Appendix II; EU Annex B	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+

S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	NatureServe	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Category and Criteria	CITES/ CMS Listing	National Law	Provincial or Territorial Law	Aesthetic	Conservation	Distribution	Economic	Historical	Superlatives
26.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Provincial Tree	<i>Picea mariana</i> (black spruce)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; NF: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–
27.	Northwest Territories	Bird Emblem	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> (gyrfalcon)	Global: G5; Canada: N4B,N4N; NT: S4	Least Concern ver 3.1	CITES Appendix I; EU Annex A	COSEWIC: Not at Risk	NT Wildlife Act, Bird of Prey Regulations	+	–	+	–	–	+
28.	Northwest Territories	Fish Emblem	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i> (Arctic grayling)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; NT: S3	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
29.	Northwest Territories	Floral Emblem	<i>Dryas integrifolia</i> (mountain avens)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; NT: SNR	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
30.	Northwest Territories	Tree Emblem	<i>Larix laricina</i> (tamarack)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; NT: SNR	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	+
31.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Bird	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (osprey)	Global: G5; Canada: N5B; NS: S5B	Least Concern ver 3.1	CITES Appendix II; EU Annex A; CMS Appendix II	–	Listed as protected wildlife in Wildlife Act, Chapter 504 of the Revised Statutes of NS, 1989	–	–	+	–	–	+
32.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Dog	Nova Scotia duck tolling retriever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
33.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Fossil	<i>Hylonomus lyelli</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+

Official Biological Emblems of Canada

S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	NatureServe	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Category and Criteria	CITES/ CMS Listing	National Law	Provincial or Territorial Law	Aesthetic	Conservation	Distribution	Economic	Historical	Superlatives
34.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Fish	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (brook trout)	Global: G5, Canada: N5B; NS: S4	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
35.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Horse	Sable Island Horse	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	+
36.	Nova Scotia	Floral Emblem	<i>Epigaea repens</i> L. (mayflower, trailing arbutus)	Global: G5, Canada: NNR; NS: S5	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+
37.	Nova Scotia	Official Tree, Arboreal Emblem	<i>Picea rubens</i> (red spruce)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; NS: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+
38.	Nova Scotia	Provincial Berry	Nova Scotia wild blueberry	Global: G5, Canada: N5; NS: S5	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	+
39.	Nunavut	Official Animal	<i>Canis familiaris borealis</i> (Canadian Inuit dog, qimmiq)	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+
40.	Nunavut	Official Bird	<i>Lagopus muta</i> (rock ptarmigan, aqiggiq)	–	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+
41.	Nunavut	Official Flower	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (purple saxifrage, aupilaktunnguut)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; NU: SNR	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+

S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	NatureServe	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Category and Criteria	CITES/ CMS Listing	National Law	Provincial or Territorial Law	Aesthetic	Conservation	Distribution	Economic	Historical	Superlatives
42.	Ontario	Avian Emblem	<i>Gavia immer</i> (common loon)	Global: G5, Canada: N5B, N5N; ON: S5B, 5SN	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	Listed as Migratory Nongame Bird in Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994	–	–	+	–	–	+	+
43.	Ontario	Arboreal Emblem	<i>Pinus strobus</i> L. (Eastern white pine)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; ON: S5	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
44.	Ontario	Floral Emblem	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> (white trillium)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; ON: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	–
45.	Prince Edward Island	Avian Emblem	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> (blue jay)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; PE: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
46.	Prince Edward Island	Silvan Emblem	<i>Quercus rubra</i> (red oak)	Global: G5, Canada: NNR; PE: S4	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
47.	Prince Edward Island	Floral emblem	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i> (lady's slipper)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; PE: S5	–	CITES Appendix II; EU Annex B	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
48.	Quebec	Emblematic Bird	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> L. (snowy owl)	Global: G5, Canada: N5B, N5N; QC: S4	Least Concern ver 3.1	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> : CITES Appendix II; EU Annex A	COSEWIC: Not at Risk	–	+	–	+	–	–	+

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S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	NatureServe	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Category and Criteria	CITES/ CMS Listing	National Law	Provincial or Territorial Law	Aesthetic	Conservation	Distribution	Economic	Historical	Superlatives
49.	Quebec	Emblematic Tree	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Britton (yellow birch)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; QC: S4, S5	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	+	–
50.	Quebec	Emblematic Flower	<i>Iris versicolor</i> L. (blue flag)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; QC: S5	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	–	+
51.	Saskatchewan	Bird Emblem	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i> (sharp-tailed grouse)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; SK: S5B, S5N	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	Listed as upland game bird in The Wildlife Regulations, 1981	–	–	+	+	–	–
52.	Saskatchewan	Animal Emblem	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; SK: S4	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	Listed as big game in The Wildlife Regulations, 1981	+	–	+	+	–	–
53.	Saskatchewan	Fish Emblem	<i>Sander vitreus</i> (walleye)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; SK: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+
54.	Saskatchewan	Floral Emblem	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> L. var. <i>andinum</i> (Nutt.) Ker (Western red lily)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; SK: S3, S4	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	–	+
55.	Saskatchewan	Tree Emblem	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> (white birch)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; SK: S5	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	–	+
56.	Saskatchewan	Grass Emblem	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i> (needle-and-thread)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; SK: S5	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	+
57.	Saskatchewan	Fruit Emblem	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (Saskatoon berry)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; SK: S5	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	+	+

S/No.	Province or Territory	Designation	Declared Name	NatureServe	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Category and Criteria	CITES/ CMS Listing	National Law	Provincial or Territorial Law	Aesthetic	Conservation	Distribution	Economic	Historical	Superlatives
58.	Yukon	Official Bird	<i>Corvus corax principalis</i> (northern raven)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; YT: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	+
59.	Yukon	Floral Emblem	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> (fireweed)	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
60.	Yukon	Official Tree	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> (sub-alpine fir)	Global: G5, Canada: N5; YT: S5	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+

Official Biological Emblems of Canada

Table 2. Seven species of Pacific salmon designated as the Fish Emblem of British Columbia. NatureServe = NatureServe Explorer, IUCN = International Union of Conservation of Nature; CITES/CMS = Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Convention on Migratory Species.

S/No.	Declared Name	Scientific Name	NatureServe	IUCN	CITES/CMS	National Law
1.	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii</i> (cutthroat trout)	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii</i> (Richardson)	Global: G4; Canada: N4; BC: S4	–	–	COSEWIC for <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi</i> , British Columbia population: Special Concern
2.	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> (pink salmon)	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> (Walbaum)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; BC: S5	–	–	–
3.	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> (chum salmon)	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> (Walbaum in Artedi)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; BC: S5	–	–	–
4.	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> (coho salmon)	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> (Walbaum)	Global: G4; Canada: N4; BC: S4	–	–	COSEWIC for Interior Fraser population: Endangered
5.	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (steelhead)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (Walbaum)	Global: G5; Canada: N5; BC: S5	–	–	–
6.	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> (sockeye salmon)	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> (Walbaum in Artedi)	Global: G4; Canada: N4; BC: S4	Least Concern ver 3.1	–	COSEWIC for Cultus and Sakinaw populations: Endangered
7.	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> (chinook salmon)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> (Walbaum in Artedi)	Global: G4; Canada: N4; BC: S4	–	–	COSEWIC for Okanagan populations: Threatened

ALBERTA (AB)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Official Bird	<i>Bubo virginianus</i> (great horned owl, great gray owl)	3 May.1977	<i>Bubo virginianus</i> (Gmelin)	Strigidae
	Official Fish	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i> (bull trout)	2 May.1995	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i> (Suckley)	Salmonidae
	Official Mammal	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> (Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep)	18 Aug.1989	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> Shaw	Bovidae
Plant	Floral Emblem	<i>Rosa acicularis</i> (wild rose)	1930	<i>Rosa acicularis</i> Lindl.	Rosaceae
	Grass Emblem	<i>Festuca scabrella</i> (rough fescue)	30 Apr.2003	<i>Festuca altaica</i> Trin. ex Ledeb.	Poaceae
	Official Stone	Silicified wood (petrified wood)	1977	–	–
	Official Tree	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (Lodgepole pine)	30 May.1984	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> Engelm.	Pinaceae



Great horned owl or great gray owl, the Official Bird of Alberta. (Photograph by: [Brendan Lally](#)).



Bull trout, the Official Fish of Alberta. (Photograph by: [Bart Gammet, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#)).



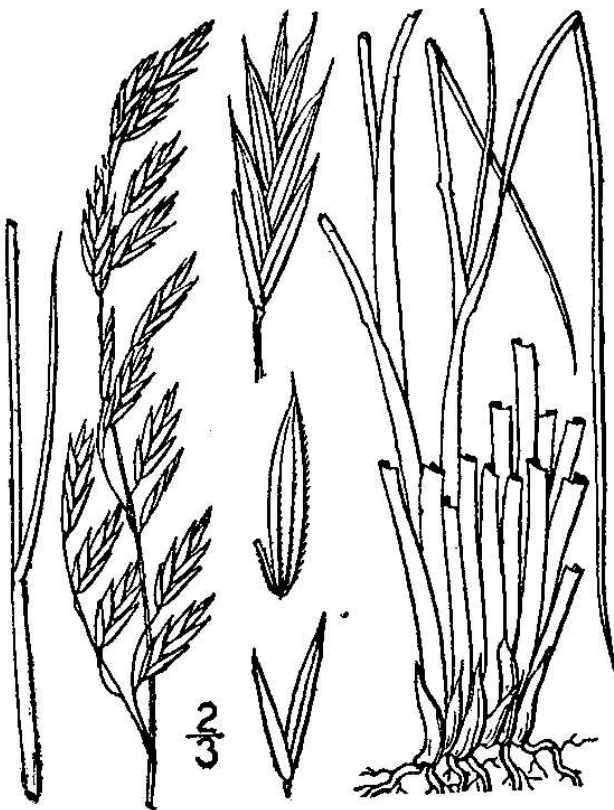
Male Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, the Official Mammal of Alberta. (Photograph by: [Tatiana Gettelman](#)).



Female Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, the Official Mammal of Alberta. (Photograph by: [Bill Bouton](#)).



Flowers and leafy shoots of wild rose, the Floral Emblem of Alberta. (Photograph by: [Walter Siegmund](#)).



Inflorescences, flowers and plants of rough fescue, the Grass Emblem of Alberta. (Photograph by: [United States Department of Agriculture](#)).



Silicified wood (petrified wood), the Official Stone of Alberta. (Photograph by: [Steve Tannock](#)).



Lodgepole pine, the Official Tree of Alberta. Pollen cones of Lodgepole pine, the Official Tree of Alberta. (Photograph by: [United States Department of Agriculture](#)). (Photograph by: [Jason Hollinger](#)).



Seed cone of Lodgepole pine, the Official Tree of Alberta. (Photograph by: [Walter Siegmund](#)).

According to the Emblems of Alberta Act, Chapter E-6 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, (Alberta Queen's Printer, Government of Alberta, 2013), there are seven official biological emblems.

From the official [website](#) of Alberta Queen's Printer, Government of Alberta (2013):

“General Regulations

12 The Minister may make regulations respecting the reproduction, use and display, or any of them, of an official emblem or any portion of an official emblem.

RSA 2000 cE-6 s12;2013 c10 s2

Offence and penalty

13 A person who contravenes a regulation made under section 12 is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1000.

RSA 2000 cE-6 s13;2013 c10 s2

Misuse of official emblem

14 If a person reproduces, uses or displays an official emblem or any portion of an official emblem, the reproduction, use or display of which is governed by a regulation made under section 12, in a manner other than that permitted under the regulation, the Minister may, whether or not that person has been prosecuted under this Act, apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for an order enjoining the person from reproducing, using or displaying the official emblem or any portion of the official emblem in a manner other than that permitted under the regulation.

RSA 2000 cE-6 s14;2009 c53 s55;2013 c10 s2”

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta (2010):

“What does the wild rose have in common with the Lodgepole pine? How are they both related to great horned owls and petrified wood? All are emblems of Alberta. They symbolize the history, people, places, natural features and even values that together make Alberta what it is. From the coat of arms to the Alberta tartan each emblem signifies an important aspect of Alberta's identity.”

Official Bird. — From the official [website](#) of Alberta Queen's Printer, Government of Alberta (2013):

“Bird of Alberta

Official bird

6 The bird known scientifically as [Bubo virginianus](#) and commonly known as the “great horned owl” is hereby adopted as the official bird of Alberta.

RSA 1980 cE-8 s6”

From the official [website](#) of Alberta Culture, Government of Alberta (2014):

“Bird of Alberta: Great Horned Owl, *Bubo Virginianus*

On May 3, 1977, the great horned owl was adopted as Alberta's official bird after a province-wide children's vote. The bird is a year-round resident of the province.”

From the official [website](#) of Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013a):

“Great Horned Owl

Alberta adopted the great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) as its official bird on May 3, 1977, following a province-wide children's vote. The great horned owl lives in Alberta year round and

was selected to symbolize the growing concern over threatened wildlife, not only in Alberta, but also throughout the world.”

Official Fish. — From the official [website](#) of Alberta Queen’s Printer, Government of Alberta (2013):

“Fish of Alberta

Official fish

11 The fish known scientifically as [Salvelinus confluentus](#) and commonly known as the “Bull Trout” is hereby adopted as the official fish of Alberta.

1995 c12 s3”

From the official [website](#) of Alberta Culture, Government of Alberta (2014):

“Fish of Alberta: Bull Trout, *Salvelinus Confluentus*

Adopted as the official fish of Alberta on May 2, 1995, the bull trout is one of eight species of trout found in the province’s glacial waters. In order to ensure Alberta’s population of bull trout never becomes endangered, there is a catch and release policy governing all bull trout fishing in the province.”

Official Mammal. — From the official [website](#) of Alberta Queen’s Printer, Government of Alberta (2013):

“Mammal of Alberta

Official mammal

10 The mammal known scientifically as [Ovis canadensis](#) and commonly known as the “Rocky Mountain Big Horn Sheep” is hereby adopted as the official mammal of Alberta.

1989 c12 s3”

From the official [website](#) of Alberta Culture, Government of Alberta (2014):

“Mammal of Alberta: Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, *Ovis Canadensis*

On August 18, 1989, the Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep was designated the official mammal of Alberta. The bighorn is a native Alberta animal. Prehistoric remains have been found in most of the river valleys across Alberta, showing that at one time some of the largest herds of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep roamed the province. Today the bighorn is primarily found in the Rocky Mountain region.”

Floral Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Alberta Queen’s Printer, Government of Alberta (2013):

“Floral Emblem

Rose as floral emblem

4 The flower known botanically as [Rosa acicularis](#) and popularly called the “wild rose” is hereby adopted as the floral emblem of Alberta.

RSA 1980 cE-8 s4”

From the official [website](#) of Alberta Culture, Government of Alberta (2014):

“The compartment, or the base of the Coat of Arms, is a grassy mount with wild roses...

Floral Emblem: Wild Rose, *Rosa Acicularis*

The wild rose was designated the floral emblem of Alberta in 1930. It grows almost everywhere in the province, brightening the countryside with flashes of pink.”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013a), on Alberta:

“The wild rose (*Rosa acicularis*), also known as the prickly rose, became Alberta’s floral emblem in 1930. It is the most widely distributed native rose in Canada, ranging from Québec to British Columbia. Chosen as the provincial floral emblem by the school children of Alberta, the wild rose is popular for both its colour and fragrance. Its scarlet berries are a valuable source of winter food for birds.”

From the official [website](#) of Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013a):

“Wild Rose

Alberta adopted the wild rose (*Rosa acicularis*) as its official flower in 1930. The editor of an Edmonton newspaper suggested that a provincial floral emblem be selected. The Women’s Institutes took up the suggestion and passed it on to the Department of Education, and the province’s schoolchildren made the final choice.”

Grass Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Alberta Queen’s Printer, Government of Alberta (2013):

“Grass Emblem

Rough Fescue as grass emblem

4.1 The grass known botanically as *Festuca scabrella* and popularly known as “rough fescue” is hereby adopted as the grass emblem of Alberta.

2003 c4 s3”

From the official [website](#) of Alberta Culture, Government of Alberta (2014):

“**Grass Emblem: Rough Fescue, *Festuca Scabrella***

Alberta has the largest area of rough fescue grassland in the world and is the only place in North America that hosts the plains, foothills and northern kinds of rough fescue. Rough fescue provides excellent year-round forage for wildlife and livestock, and is a symbol of Alberta’s prairie heritage and the need for the conservation of our rich biodiversity of native grasslands. It was designated the official grass of Alberta in 2003 due to the efforts of the Prairie Conservation Forum.”

Official Stone. — From the official [website](#) of Alberta Queen’s Printer, Government of Alberta (2013):

“Stone of Alberta

Official stone

7 The substance known scientifically as silicified wood and commonly known as “petrified wood” is hereby adopted as the official stone of Alberta.

RSA 1980 cE-8 s7”

From the official [website](#) of Alberta Culture, Government of Alberta (2014):

“**Stone of Alberta: Petrified Wood**

Commonly found in gravel pits throughout Alberta, petrified wood is the result of the deposit of microcrystalline quartz in the pores and cells of the fallen trees of the Cretaceous and Paleocene

times, some 60 to 90 million years ago. Petrified wood was recognized as Alberta's official stone in 1977 due to the efforts of the Alberta Federation of Rock Clubs."

Official Tree. — From the official [website](#) of Alberta Queen's Printer, Government of Alberta (2013):

"Tree of Alberta

Official tree

8 The tree known scientifically as *Pinus contorta* variety *latifolia* and commonly known as "Lodgepole pine" is hereby adopted as the official tree of Alberta.

1984 c15 s3"

From the official [website](#) of Alberta Culture, Government of Alberta:

"Tree of Alberta: Lodgepole Pine, *Pinus Contorta Variety Latifolia*

In the early 1900s, Lodgepole pine was primarily used to make railway ties. Today it plays a major role in Alberta's forest industry and is manufactured into poles, posts, pulp, plywood, mine timbers and other lumber products. It was adopted as the official tree of Alberta on May 30, 1984, due to the efforts of the Junior Forest Warden Association of Alberta."

From the official [website](#) of Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013a):

"Lodgepole Pine

The Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) played a significant role in Alberta's early history. It was used to create the railway ties for the tracks that linked the province to eastern Canada. It was adopted as Alberta's official tree on May 30, 1984, partly due to the efforts of the Junior Forest Warden Association of Alberta. Today, the Lodgepole pine is used for poles, pulp and many other products of Alberta's forest industry."

BRITISH COLUMBIA (BC)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Bird Emblem	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i> (Steller's jay)	17 Dec.1987	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i> (J. F. Gmelin)	Corvidae
	Fish Emblem	<i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp. (Pacific salmon) such as <i>O. clarkii</i> (cutthroat trout), <i>O. gorbuscha</i> (pink salmon), <i>O. keta</i> (chum salmon), <i>O. kisutch</i> (coho salmon), <i>O. mykiss</i> (steelhead), <i>O. nerka</i> (sockeye salmon), and <i>O. tshawytscha</i> (chinook salmon)	16 Mar.2013	<i>Oncorhynchus</i> Suckley; <i>O. clarkii</i> (Richardson), <i>O. gorbuscha</i> (Walbaum), <i>O. keta</i> (Walbaum in Artedi), <i>O. kisutch</i> (Walbaum), <i>O. mykiss</i> (Walbaum), <i>O. nerka</i> (Walbaum in Artedi), <i>O. tshawytscha</i> (Walbaum in Artedi)	Salmonidae
	Mammal Emblem	<i>Ursus americanus</i> (spirit bear)	Apr.2006	<i>Ursus americanus</i> Pallas	Ursidae
Plant	Floral Emblem	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i> (flowering dogwood)	1956	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i> Audubon ex Torr. & A.Gray	Cornaceae
	Tree Emblem	<i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western red cedar)	18 Feb.1988	<i>Thuja plicata</i> Donn ex D.Don	Cupressaceae



Steller's jay, the Provincial Bird of British Columbia. (Photograph by: [Alan D. Wilson](#)).



Cutthroat trout, one of seven Pacific salmon, the Fish Emblem of British Columbia. (Photograph by: [USFWS Mountain Prairie](#)).



Spiritbear, the Provincial Animal of British Columbia. (Photograph by: Milos Kaljevic).



Flower of flowering dogwood, the Floral Emblem of British Columbia. (Photograph by: [Walter Siegmund](#)).



Western red cedar, the Provincial Tree of British Columbia. (Photograph by: [Walter Siegmund](#)).



Seed cones of Eastern red cedar, the Provincial Tree of British Columbia. (Photograph by: [Walter Siegmund](#)).

According to the Provincial Symbols and Honours Act, Chapter 380 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1996, current to 5 Feb.2014 (British Columbia Queen's Printer, Government of British Columbia, 2014), there are five official biological emblems.

Bird Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of British Columbia Queen's Printer, Government of British Columbia (2014):

“Bird emblem

- 6 The bird known taxonomically as *Cyanocitta stelleri* and commonly known as the Steller's jay is the bird emblem of British Columbia.”

From the official [website](#) of Government of British Columbia (2014):

“Steller's Jay - Provincial Bird

The Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) became the province's official bird on December 17, 1987. Coloured a vibrant blue and black, it is found throughout the province. This lively, smart and cheeky bird was voted most popular bird by the people of British Columbia.”

Fish Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of British Columbia Queen's Printer, Government of British Columbia (2014):

“Fish emblem

- 6.2 (1) In this section and section 6.3, **“Pacific Salmon”** means the following species of the genus taxonomically known as *Oncorhynchus*:
- (a) *Oncorhynchus clarkii* commonly known as cutthroat trout;
 - (b) *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* commonly known as pink salmon;
 - (c) *Oncorhynchus keta* commonly known as chum salmon;
 - (d) *Oncorhynchus kisutch* commonly known as coho salmon;
 - (e) *Oncorhynchus mykiss* commonly known as steelhead;
 - (f) *Oncorhynchus nerka* commonly known as sockeye salmon;
 - (g) *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* commonly known as chinook salmon.
- (2) Pacific Salmon is the fish emblem of British Columbia.

Fish emblem regulations

- 6.3 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations establishing a symbol to represent Pacific Salmon.”

From the official [website](#) of BC Newsroom, Government of British Columbia (2014):

“Pacific salmon designated B.C.'s provincial fish emblem

VICTORIA - The Pacific salmon has been designated the official provincial fish emblem to recognize their high ecological, cultural and economic significance to British Columbians.

“With the epic migration of Pacific salmon from B.C.'s rivers and streams to the ocean and back, there is no symbol more iconic of British Columbia,” said Environment Minister Terry Lake. “Not only are Pacific salmon integral to the culture, well-being and livelihood of B.C.'s First Nations, they are often seen as indicators of overall ecosystem and wildlife health, and important to environmental sustainability. Pacific salmon are also a significant economic driver in B.C. due to commercial and recreational fisheries.”

The designation of Pacific salmon is limited to seven salmonid species of the genus *Oncorhynchus* native to B.C. waters - all of which are included under a single overarching symbol. Included in this group are sockeye, chinook, coho, pink and chum salmon, as well as steelhead and cutthroat trout. Using the broader definition of Pacific salmon recognizes not one but seven of these important fish.

“Naming the Pacific salmon as a provincial emblem is much more than a symbolic act,” said Dr. Brian Riddell, president and CEO of the Pacific Salmon Foundation. “It is a reminder to us all of the tremendous values associated with Pacific salmon in B.C. and that we all have responsibility for conserving and restoring this incredibly important natural resource. As the head of a foundation that is singularly focused on Pacific salmon restoration, I commend the provincial government for its leadership and for the \$22 million that it has invested in Pacific salmon conservation since 2006.””

Mammal Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of British Columbia Queen’s Printer, Government of British Columbia (2014):

“Mammal emblem

- 6.1** The non-albino, white colour phase of the mammal known taxonomically as *Ursus americanus* and commonly known as the Spirit Bear is the mammal emblem of British Columbia.”

From the official [website](#) of Government of British Columbia (2014):

“Spirit Bear - Provincial Mammal

The Spirit Bear (also known as the Kermode Bear) was added to the list of B.C.’s official symbols in April 2006. The greatest concentration of Spirit Bears can be found on the Central Coast and North Coast of British Columbia. The Spirit Bear is not albino, but rather it is a black bear that has white fur due to a rare genetic trait.”

Floral Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of British Columbia Queen’s Printer, Government of British Columbia (2014):

“Floral emblem

- 3** The flower of the tree known botanically as *Cornus nuttallii* and commonly known as the flowering dogwood is the floral emblem of British Columbia.”

From the official [website](#) of Government of British Columbia (2014):

“Pacific Dogwood - Provincial Flower

The Pacific dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*) was adopted in 1956 as British Columbia’s floral emblem. This small to medium-sized deciduous tree grows six to eight metres high and flowers in April and May. In the autumn, it is conspicuous for its cluster of bright red berries and brilliant foliage.”

“British Columbia’s Coat of Arms

... The royal crest (the crowned lion standing on the crown), wears a collar of dogwood flowers, and sits atop the golden helmet of sovereignty. Traditional heraldic elements of a wreath and mantling are in Canada’s colours. Our provincial flower, the dogwood, appears a second time entwining the motto which translates as Splendour without diminishment.”

Tree Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of British Columbia Queen’s Printer, Government of British Columbia (2014):

“Tree emblem

- 5** The tree known botanically as *Thuja plicata* Donn and commonly known as the western red cedar is the arboreal emblem of British Columbia.”

From the official [website](#) of Government of British Columbia (2014):

“Western Red Cedar - Provincial Tree

The western red cedar (*Thuja plicata* Donn) was adopted as the official tree of the province on February 18, 1988. Historically, the tree has played a key role in the lives of west coast aboriginal people, and continues to be a valuable resource for the province.”

MANITOBA (MB)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Avian Emblem	<i>Strix nebulosa</i> (great gray owl)	16 Jul.1987	<i>Strix nebulosa</i> J. R. Forster	Strigidae
Plant	Arboreal Emblem	<i>Picea glauca</i> (white spruce)	1991	<i>Picea glauca</i> (Moench) Voss	Pinaceae
	Floral Emblem	<i>Anemone patens</i> (prairie crocus)	16 Mar.1906	<i>Anemone patens</i> L.	Ranunculaceae



Great gray owl, the Provincial Bird of Manitoba. (Photograph by: [Joachim S. Müller](#)).



White spruce, the Provincial Tree of Manitoba. (Photograph by: [Karel Jakubec](#)).



Pollen and seed cones of white spruce, the Provincial Tree of Manitoba. (Photograph by: [Eli Sagor](#)).



Flowers of prairie crocus, the Floral Emblem of Manitoba. (Photograph by: [Jerzy Strzelecki](#)).

According to the Coat of Arms, Emblems and the Manitoba Tartan Act, Chapter 150 of the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba, enacted by the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1987, current to 21 Feb.2014 (Manitoba Queen's Printer, Government of Manitoba, 2014), there are three official biological emblems.

The armorial ensign (coat of arms) features the arboreal and floral emblem on its compartment. From official [website](#) of Manitoba Queen's Printer, Government of Manitoba (2014):

"...AND FOR THE COMPARTMENT: A mound bearing seven prairie crocuses slipped proper between to the dexter a wheat field Or and to the sinister a forest of white spruce ([Picea glauca](#)) proper the whole rising above barry wavy Argent and Azure;..."

There are also plans for a provincial fish (Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship, Government of Manitoba, 2014):

"Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship invites you to nominate a fish you think best represents Manitoba's fisheries resources to the rest of the world. Nominating a provincial fish will raise Manitoba's fishery profile and provide an opportunity for Manitobans to learn more about our native fish.

Manitoba's fisheries play a significant role in the lives, cultures, and traditions of all Manitobans. Our province has over 80 native fish species and our fisheries resources generate over \$230 million annually to the provincial economy through recreational fishing, commercial harvest and tourism.

Nominations for a provincial fish will be reviewed by a volunteer committee comprised of individuals who share a passion for Manitoba's fisheries. The committee will provide recommendations to the minister and propose the nominated fish be recommended for official adoption as an amendment to *The Coat of Arms, Emblems and the Manitoba Tartan Act*. The nominated provincial fish will complement Manitoba's existing provincial emblems"

"Nomination submission deadline is: February 1, 2014

All native Manitoba fish species are eligible to be nominated as the provincial fish. To help you select from the great variety of fish species found in Manitoba, [pictures](#) and brief descriptions of 10 common fish species is provided. In addition, an 'other' category is available and gives you the opportunity to nominate your favourite (sic) fish if it's not listed.

When nominating a fish, please consider whether the fish species are widely distributed in Manitoba, are important and relevant to recreational, commercial and Aboriginal people, and are unique or familiar to Manitobans and visitors alike."

Avian Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Manitoba Queen's Printer, Government of Manitoba (2014):

"Avian emblem adopted

5(2) The bird ornithologically known as [Strix nebulosa](#) and commonly called the "Great Gray Owl" is adopted as and is the avian emblem of Manitoba."

A news release on a famous great gray owl, Lady Gray'l (Tourism, Culture, Heritage, Sport and Consumer Protection, Government of Manitoba, 2005):

"October 17, 2005

WINGED AMBASSADOR PASSES ON

- - -

Great Gray Owl Lady Gray'l Provided 21 Years of Education and Fun: Struthers

Lady Gray'l, a great gray owl that educated and entertained thousands of Manitobans for more than twenty years, has passed away.

"People who had the opportunity to meet and visit with Lady Gray'l knew the bird as a wonderfully tame great gray owl and an excellent representative of her species and Manitoba wildlife," said Conservation Minister Stan Struthers, when he learned of the bird's passing. "The owl's handler Dr. Bob Nero and this beautiful owl travelled together throughout Manitoba to over 200 schools, educating students and teachers about birds of prey, especially owls and the importance of habitat protection."

Nero, who is a volunteer ecologist with the Wildlife and Ecosystem Protection Branch of Manitoba Conservation, found the owl injured and starving as a young nestling in 1984. The bird was nursed back to health by volunteers with the Wildlife Haven. Nero is a familiar name to many Manitobans because of his extensive education program for the conservation of wildlife, in particular, great gray owls.

"This great gray owl was an excellent representative of the wonderful natural areas in Manitoba and of her species, designated Manitoba's provincial bird on July 16, 1987," said Struthers. "Dr. Nero and Gray'l educated many about owls and the importance of habitat protection and also appeared at many fundraising and social events delighting young and old."

Contributions from appearances were donated to organizations caring for injured wildlife and to cancer research. In addition, funds raised by Lady Gray'l helped to fund six graduate students who studied owls in Manitoba and elsewhere.

In addition to caring for Lady Gray'l, Nero is a naturalist, ornithologist, vocational archaeologist and poet. Many of his nine books were inspired by Lady Gray'l including his newest entitled *Growing Old Together*, and *Lady Gray'l - Owl with a Mission*."

Arboreal Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Manitoba Queen's Printer, Government of Manitoba (2014):

"Arboreal emblem adopted

5(3) The tree known botanically as [Picea glauca](#) and commonly called the "White Spruce" is adopted as and is the arboreal emblem of Manitoba."

From the official [website](#) of Forestry Branch of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship, Government of Manitoba (2014):

"In 1991, the white spruce was proclaimed Manitoba's provincial tree emblem. The white spruce was selected based on its extensive range, its contribution to Manitoba's development, and its use in landscaping."

"Identification

The white spruce is a coniferous tree that grows 24 - 28 m in height with a trunk 61 - 91 cm in diameter.

It has a thick triangular spire-like crown. The lower branches droop slightly yet have upturned tips. The bark of the white spruce is grey-brown and the needles are 1.5 - 2 cm long, square in cross-section, stiff, and blue-green in colour.

Seed cones are 2.5 – 6 cm in length, scales are fan-shaped and seeds are winged.

Range

White spruce grows in most of the climatic and environmental zones found across the province. The tree grows best in moist, acidic (pH of 4.0 – 5.5) loamy soils.

It is a long-lived tree with an average life expectancy of 200 years. Under ideal conditions a white spruce may reach 300 years and a few trees of this vintage can be found in Manitoba's Duck Mountain Provincial Park today!"

“Natural History

The white spruce has been part of Manitoba's natural history for thousands of years.”

“Commercial Use

Industrial Usage

The wood of the white spruce is light, straight-grained and flexible. While it is an important commercial tree for pulpwood and construction lumber it is also used for specialty items such as sounding boards, paddles, oars, and boxes.

Characteristically odourless & tasteless, white spruce wood is suitable for food containers too.

Around House & Home

The white spruce is a favoured tree for use in landscaping due to its colour, short stiff needles and good natural shape. It has an elegant pleasing form.

White spruce is a popular Christmas tree because of its cone-shaped crown and spreading branches. It takes 7 years for a nursery transplant to grow to a height of 2 metres.

Traditional Use

Roots, Bark & Boughs

Historically, aboriginal cultures had many uses for the white spruce. The long surface roots were chewed and used to make *watap*, a cord used to sew together birch bark canoes.

Young trees were used to make snowshoes and bows. The bark was also used to make cooking pots and trays for gathering berries.

Boughs were used for bedding and temporary shelter and rotten wood for smoking moose hides.

Resin & Pitch

The spruce resin was worked into the seams to waterproof canoes and could have been chewed as a natural chewing gum.

Pitch was heated and used as glue to fasten skins onto bows and arrowhead onto shafts and as a poultice for a variety of skin irritations.

Medicinal Use

Resin, watery sap and teas of boiled needles and twigs contain Vitamin C and other nutrients. This mixture was used as a general cure-all for treating tuberculosis, scurvy and coughs.”

Floral Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Manitoba Queen's Printer, Government of Manitoba (2014):

“Floral emblem adopted

5(1) The flower known botanically as the aenomone¹ (sic) patens and popularly called the "crocus" is adopted as and is the floral emblem of Manitoba."

From the official [website](#) of Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, Government of Manitoba; from the speech of Hon. Jon Gerrard (Gerrard, 2006):

"... The crocus is a very important symbol of our province. It is not only our floral symbol; it has a prominent place on the front and centre of our coat of arms. Furthermore, on our Manitoba coat of arms near the top, the beaver, a symbol of Canada, holds a prairie crocus, the official flower of Manitoba. As the Speaker is well aware the coat of arms is used in many different ways in this Legislature and by members of the Legislature on a daily basis. The crocus is therefore one of the most important symbols of our province and of our Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, it is particularly important to note that this year is a very special year in the history of the crocus as our floral emblem. Indeed, it is the 100th anniversary of the year 1906 when the crocus became the provincial flower of Manitoba. I could go on about the prairie crocus, known botanically as an [Anemone patens](#), and how it became our provincial symbol. I am not going to go into details except to say that it happened as a result of a vote by school children in Manitoba. This was a decision which, in the final result, was in support of our children.

Mr. Speaker, the week ahead is a very special week in the life of our Legislature and in the history of the crocus as a symbol for our province and our Legislature because it was on March 16, 1906, that the crocus became the floral emblem of Manitoba. Thus, we have a particular responsibility in this Legislature as we enter the week to ensure that the dignity of the crocus, of our coat of arms and provincial emblem is an important part of this Legislature and that its dignity is maintained."

From the official [website](#) of Wildlife Branch of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship, Government of Manitoba (2014):

"Prairie crocus (*Anemone patens*)

A sign of spring in North American prairies and Manitoba's floral emblem, the crocus often blooms shortly after the snow disappears. Its many-divided, silky leaves arise after flowering is completed."

From the official [website](#) of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship, Government of Manitoba (2012), on TomorrowNow—Manitoba's Green Plan:

"The Prairie Crocus, selected by school children as the province's floral emblem in 1906, heralds the arrival of spring on the prairies. This beautiful flower reflects the resiliency and can-do spirit of all Manitobans."

¹ This should be *Anemone*.

NEW BRUNSWICK (NB)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Provincial Bird	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i> (black-capped chickadee)	Aug.1983	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i> (Linnaeus)	Paridae
Plant	Provincial Flower	<i>Viola palmata</i> var. <i>cucullata</i> (purple violet)	1936	<i>Viola obliqua</i> Aiton	Violaceae
	Provincial Tree	<i>Abies balsamea</i> (balsam fir)	1 May.1987	<i>Abies balsamea</i> (L.) Mill.	Pinaceae



Black-capped chickadee, the Provincial Bird of New Brunswick. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author MDF](#)).



Flower of purple violet, the Floral Emblem of New Brunswick. (Photograph by: [Jerzy Opiola](#)).



Balsam fir, the Provincial Tree of New Brunswick. (Photograph by: [Kent McFarland](#)).



Pollen cones balsam fir, the Provincial Tree of New Brunswick. (Photograph by: [Peter Richardson](#)).



Seed cones of balsam fir, the Provincial Tree of New Brunswick. (Photograph by: [Kate Eburg](#)).

Provincial Bird. — From the official [website](#) of Government Services, Government of New Brunswick (2014):

“The black-capped chickadee was proclaimed as the official bird of New Brunswick in August 1983, following a contest conducted by the provincial Federation of Naturalists. A small, tame acrobatic bird, the chickadee is distinctly patterned with a combination of a black cap and bib, white cheeks and buff sides.

Its distinctive “chickadee-dee-dee” is heard throughout the year. Its clear high-whistled “phe-be, phe-be-be” is a signal spring has arrived.”

Provincial Flower. — From the official [website](#) of Government Services, Government of New Brunswick (2014):

“The purple violet ([Viola palmata](#), var, [cucullata](#)) is a perennial which flowers from May through July. It is stemless, with leaves and flower stocks growing directly from rootstocks.

The flowers of the purple violet have been used in jams and syrups, and are supposed to have properties to soothe the digestive tract and suppress a cough. The flower was adopted as the New Brunswick floral emblem in 1936, at the request of the provincial Women’s Institute, the Lieutenant Governor and New Brunswick schoolchildren.”

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick (2014):

“On Sept. 25, 1984, at a public ceremony in Fredericton, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II signed a royal warrant granting augmentations to the provincial arms. The additions were all symbolic of New Brunswick and consist of a crest resting on a golden royal helmet over the shield, supporters on either side and a compartment below. They were granted by The Queen, in the words of the royal warrant, “for the greater honor and distinction” of New Brunswick and to mark the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the province in 1784.”

“The compartment which bears the supporters and the shield is a grassy mound covered with the provincial flower, the purple violet, and the young ostrich fern or fiddlehead.”

Provincial Tree. — From the official [website](#) of Government Services, Government of New Brunswick (2014):

“The balsam fir ([Abies balsamea](#)) was proclaimed to be an official symbol of New Brunswick on May 1, 1987. The balsam fir’s narrow, flat needles are shiny dark green above and white below. Important today in the lumbering and pulp and paper industries, the balsam fir is one of the best Christmas trees on the market and adapts easily to a wide range of growing conditions.

It thrives in almost any situation and can grow to a height of 20 metres. Its particularly long fibres produce a better quality paper product. The balsam fir accounts for 97 % of the New Brunswick Christmas tree industry.”

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (NL)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Heritage Animal	Newfoundland pony	1997	<i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus	Equidae
	Official Dog Breed	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> (Newfoundland dog)	1972 (pers. comm.)	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> Linnaeus	Canidae
	Official Dog Breed	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> (Labrador retriever)	–	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> Linnaeus	Canidae
	Official Provincial Game Bird, Official Game Bird	<i>Lagopus</i> spp. Native species: <i>Lagopus lagopus alleni</i> (willow ptarmigan), <i>Lagopus mutus welchi</i> (rock ptarmigan)	18 Jan.1996	<i>Lagopus lagopus alleni</i> Stejneger, <i>Lagopus muta welchi</i> Brewster	Phasianidae
	Provincial Bird, Avian Emblem	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic puffin)	1991	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Linnaeus)	Alcidae
	Floral Emblem	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> L. (pitcher plant)	1954	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> L.	Sarraceniaceae
Plant	Provincial Tree	<i>Picea mariana</i> (black spruce)	May.1991	<i>Picea mariana</i> (Mill.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.	Pinaceae



Newfoundland pony, the Heritage Animal of Newfoundland and Labrador. (Photography by: [Heather Moreton](#)).

Official Biological Emblems of Canada



Newfoundland dog, the Official Dog Breed of Newfoundland and Labrador. (Photography by: [Peter Ludes](#)).



Labrador retriever, the Official Dog Breed of Newfoundland and Labrador. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author Djmirko](#)).



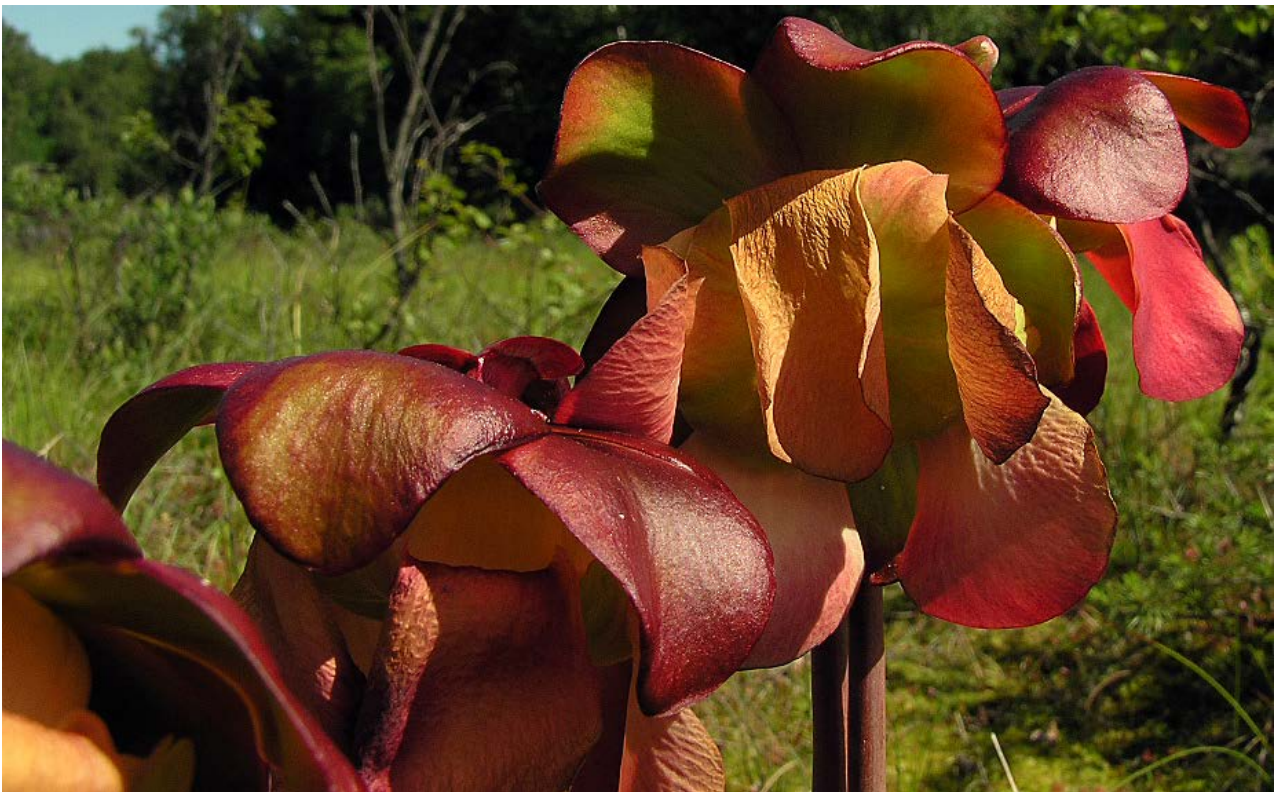
Male willow ptarmigan, the Official Provincial Game Bird or Official Game Bird of Newfoundland and Labrador. (Photograph by: David Elliott).



Female willow ptarmigan, the Official Provincial Game Bird or Official Game Bird of Newfoundland and Labrador. (Photograph by: [Per Harald Olsen](#)).



Male (left) and female rock ptarmigan, the Official Provincial Game Bird or Official Game Bird of Newfoundland and Labrador. (Photograph by: [Jan Frode Haugseth](#)). Atlantic puffin, the Provincial Bird or Avian Emblem of Newfoundland and Labrador. (Photograph by: [Mark Medcalf](#)).



Flowers of the pitcher plant, the Floral Emblem of Newfoundland and Labrador. (Photograph by: [Eva Ekeblad](#)).



Black spruce, the Provincial Tree of Newfoundland and Labrador. (Photograph by: [Eli Sagor](#)).



Seed cones of black spruce, the Provincial Tree of Newfoundland and Labrador. (Photograph by: [MPF](#)).

There were three provincial symbols listed on the official [website](#) of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014), as well as others on the official [website](#) of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014).

Heritage Animal. — From the official [website](#) of the Queen’s Printer, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014a):

**“NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
REGULATION 40/12**

Newfoundland Pony Designation Order, 2012
under the
Animal Health and Protection Act

(Filed May 2, 2012)

Under the authority of sections 48, 49 and 50 of the *Animal Health and Protection Act*, I make the following Order.

Dated at St. John’s, May 1, 2012.

Jerome P. Kennedy, Q.C.

Minister Responsible for the Forestry and Agrifoods Agency”

“Heritage animal designation continued

2. The designation of the Newfoundland Pony as a heritage animal is continued under section 48 of the Act.”

“Characteristics of Newfoundland Pony

3. For the purpose of this Order, the Newfoundland Pony is a vertebrate of the species *Equus caballus* that

- (a) stands from 11.0 to 14.2 hands in height;
- (b) has a body structure that may vary from fine-boned to stocky;
- (c) has a black, brown, grey, chestnut, white or bays to roan colour, but is not piebald or skewbald in colour;
- (d) has a heavy coat that may change colour and character seasonally, feather fetlocks with hair extending below the fetlock points, flint hard hooves, a thick low set tail and thick mane;
- (e) is sure footed and is a good winter animal;
- (f) has a good temperament;
- (g) has dark limb points, but may also have white or light colour on the animal’s limbs;
- (h) is free from hereditary defects which endanger the animal’s ability to live a normal healthy life; and
- (i) was born in the province or whose ancestry may be traced to the province.”

“Exemption

4. Subsection 49(1) of the Act does not apply to the Newfoundland Pony.”

“Society designated

5. (1) The designation of the Newfoundland Pony Society as a society to act in the preservation of the Newfoundland Pony is continued under paragraph 50(a) of the Act.

(2) The Newfoundland Pony Society shall carry out the objects and the duties described in sections 51 and 52 of the Act.”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014):

“Does Newfoundland and Labrador have its own breed of pony?

Yes, it does. The Newfoundland Pony was developed from stock brought from The British Isles to the Island around 1600. Its ancestors are the ponies of Exmoor and Dartmoor in Devon, the New Forest and, to a lesser extent, the Welsh Mountain pony, the Galloway (now extinct), the Highland and the Connemara. Over the centuries it has adapted to the conditions and climate of Newfoundland and is virtually unknown elsewhere.

Its colour can be bay, black, brown or red with black forelocks, manes and tails. They have solid black lower legs up to the hock on the hind leg and to the knee on the front. Black also runs up the inside of the legs to the body. Some have a black dorsal stripe. Their hooves are blue black with a very hard outer horn. They weigh an average of 500 to 1000 lbs. and stand approximately 14.2 hands (58") high. The ponies have strong front shoulders with a good angle for a collar. Their heads are in proportion to the size of their bodies, with small erect ears and good, clear, kind eyes. They are light and surefooted and can travel over frozen ponds and barrens without breaking the ice. In winter their overcoats grow 2-3 inches long, usually a different colour from their summer coats. They also grow a beard on their chins and have been used to haul boats out of water, pull logs from the forest, and prepare land for spring planting. They are quiet with a good temperament, which makes them good workers, easy keepers and wonderful family pets.

The Newfoundland Pony is facing extinction through cross-breeding to other breeds and neglect. It could quite possibly be the oldest breed of domesticated livestock in North America. The Newfoundland government has passed legislation declaring the pony a heritage animal. The Newfoundland Pony Society, incorporated as a charity in 1981, is dedicated to the protection and preservation of the Newfoundland Pony. Today, there are about 150 pure type Newfoundland Ponies. Membership, involvement and support are encouraged to secure this breed for the future and to save the ponies from extinction.”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Natural Resources, Animal Health Division, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014):

“Introduction

As long as there have been Newfoundlanders in this Province, there have been ponies assisting them in their labours. As the people have struggled to survive inhospitable weather and a changing society, so the ponies have had a struggle to adapt to the changes brought on by a modern, mechanized world. This pamphlet is one in a series describing the Newfoundland Pony and supporting its growing role in the future of this Province.

The Heritage Animals

In 1995, the House of Assembly of Newfoundland and Labrador unanimously supported the efforts of the Newfoundland Pony Society to protect and preserve this animal's place in our history and future. In 1996, the Heritage Animals Act was passed into law, providing for a mechanism to ensure the survival of these animals in the Province. On September 15th, 1997, the Newfoundland Pony became the first animal to be designated a Heritage Animal under this Act and the Newfoundland Pony Society was designated the society responsible for the preservation and protection of this animal. The Labrador Husky, which has a similar importance in the history and traditions of Labrador, is also being considered as a Heritage Animal.

The Newfoundland Pony

The Newfoundland Pony is descended from those pony breeds used in Britain for draft purposes, which were brought over to Newfoundland with early settlers. These include the Exmoor, Fell, Highland, Welsh Mountain, Dartmoor and Connemara.

Individual ponies today bear more or less resemblance to one of these ancestors. As the Newfoundland Pony is not yet a registered breed under Canada's Animal Pedigree Act, it is the intention of the Newfoundland Pony Society to establish a breed type so that the Pony can become registered under this federal legislation."

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Natural Resources, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014):

““Our Heritage

These hardworking and loyal ponies hauled firewood, timber, kelp, rocks and many more things. They transported their owners by back, cart and wagon in times before the car. They were an integral part of Newfoundland life right up to the late 1940's and 1950's and in some places beyond.

The Present

In 1935 it was estimated that there were 9025 ponies in Newfoundland. Healthy numbers existed into the 1970's and 1980's. After that the population dropped rapidly due to a number of factors including:

- The replacement of horse power by mechanical power
- Anti-roaming legislation being passed in many communities thus limiting the food supply and breeding
- Owners being encouraged to geld stallions

The Future

Due to the decrease in need for these animals many were exported for meat. From the previous estimate of 9025, the present population is thought to be under 200 many of which are geldings or aged mares.

Pasture land is being put aside for these animals across the province to allow them to increase in number. The status of Heritage Animal allows there to be more public profile of the importance of this animal to our history. It also allows legal tools to be used to limit export.

The Newfoundland Pony Society has been designated under the Heritage Animals Act to protect and preserve the Newfoundland Pony. As part of this responsibility they will be maintaining the

Registry of all Newfoundland Ponies and assisting in the export restriction of these animals from Newfoundland.”

Official Dog Breed. — From the official [website](#) of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014):

“Are the Newfoundland Dog and the Labrador Retriever Newfoundland and Labrador’s official dog breeds?”

Yes.

The Newfoundland Dog

Remember Nana, the gentle, child-friendly dog in Peter Pan? Well she was actually based on a Newfoundland Dog, which was a particularly popular breed among the middle and upper classes in England at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century.

The Newfoundland is a large, strong dog with a heavy coat to protect it from icy winds and waters. Its feet are large, strong, webbed and well-suited to swimming and travelling over marshes and shorelines. It has powerful hindquarters and a large lung capacity, which enables it to swim for great distances. The best-known traits of the Newfoundland Dog are intelligence, loyalty and a sweet temperament.

The Newfoundland Dog is as much at home in the water as on dry land. Canine literature gives us stories of brave Newfoundlands which have rescued men and women from watery graves; stories of shipwrecks made less terrible by dogs that carried life lines to stricken vessels; of children who have fallen into deep water and have been brought safely ashore by Newfoundlands; and of dogs who helped their fishermen owners with their heavy nets and performed other tasks necessary to their occupations. Although it is a superior water dog, the Newfoundland has been and still is used in Newfoundland and Labrador as a true working dog, hauling carts, or more often carrying burdens like a small pack horse.

For the most part, however, the Newfoundland Dog is mainly kept not as a worker, but as a companion, guard and friend. We appreciate the sterling traits of the true Newfoundland disposition. The breed has the great size and strength of an effective guard and watchdog, combined with the gentleness which makes it a safe companion. For generations it has been the traditional children’s protector and playmate.

The Labrador Retriever

Like its cousin the Newfoundland Dog, the Labrador Retriever is a water dog (both have webbed toes). But while the classic Newfoundland Dog is a woolly, mammoth of a dog, the Lab has a sleek, waterproof coat that comes in black, yellow and chocolate.

The Lab is more-or-less compact at 53 to 61 centimetres tall, but it’s a very powerful animal for its weight of 25-34 kilos. It can pull a small, loaded cart a long distance, or jump into the water to retrieve – hence the name – a fisherman’s net, or waterfowl destined for the dinner plate. The tapered, otter-like tail helps it steer itself through the water. It’s an easily trained guide for the seeing impaired. Its intelligence, strength, loyalty and pleasant demeanor is a winning combination for such a task. Its keen nose makes it a good police dog, and its strength makes it ideal for search and rescue operations, especially in water.

The Lab was, ironically, first bred on the island of Newfoundland, and came to the attention of European dog fanciers as a passenger aboard ships plying the North Atlantic between the Old Colony and Britain in the early 19th century. Named Labrador Retriever to avoid confusion with the Newfoundland Dog, and after a century of honing its natural retrieving instincts, it was recognised as a separate breed by the English Kennel Club in 1904, and by its American equivalent a decade later.”

Official Provincial Game Bird, Official Game Bird. — From the official [website](#) of News Releases, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014):

“January 18, 1996
(Natural Resources)

Partridge Declared Official Provincial Game Bird For Newfoundland and Labrador

Dr. Rex Gibbons, Minister of Natural Resources, announced today that, as the minister responsible for wildlife, he is pleased to designate the partridge ([Lagopus](#) spp.) as the official provincial game bird for Newfoundland and Labrador. The province’s two partridges, the Willow Ptarmigan (*Lagopus Lagopus allani*) and the Rock Ptarmigan ([Lagopus mutus welchi](#)) are native to the province and are widely distributed both on the island and in Labrador. Both birds have traditionally supported a strong hunting tradition. The partridge has played a very important role in the historic, cultural and economic development of Newfoundland and Labrador, its native peoples and European settlers and their descendants. The quality of Newfoundland’s partridge hunting has been extolled since the discovery of the province. John Cabot reports sighting the birds, and Judge D. W. Prowse wrote with regard to the partridge "...that Newfoundland was a very sportsman’s paradise... ". In his well-known hunting films of the 1950’s, Lee Wulff stated that, in his opinion, hunting partridge over a good sporting dog in this province represented some of the finest wing shooting sport in the world.

In recent years, however, the ptarmigan population has been depressed for an unusually long period of time. The wildlife division of Dr. Gibbons’ department has initiated several habitat management measures and department officials have cooperated closely with the Partridge Forever Society in a variety of conservation efforts aimed at increasing the population. The society is dedicated to promoting an appreciation of how these birds have been and continue to be an important feature of our cultural and economic way of life. Leslie James Dean of the society quotes in his publication, ‘In Praise of the Ptarmigan as the Province’s Game Bird’: “No other resident bird of Newfoundland and Labrador characterizes the wide open expanses of this province or stirs the hunter’s pulse more than the ptarmigan or ‘partridge’. “Declaration of the ptarmigan as the official game bird will hopefully increase public awareness of the important of this species.

Found primarily in barrens and high country, the partridge epitomizes the open wilderness. The partridge is an arctic bird, and it is speculated that the Burin and Avalon peninsulas may be the most southern, naturally occurring extremity for this bird’s range in north America. A fact that contributes to the unique eco-tourism potential for partridge viewing. The partridge is no stranger to this type of recognition. In Scotland, Red grouse, a very similar species, has been declared as the State Game Bird and is used as a symbol with commercial products.”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014):

“What is Newfoundland and Labrador’s official game bird?

The partridge (*lagopus* sp) or ptarmigan is the provincial game bird. Two partridge species, Willow Ptarmigan and the Rock Ptarmigan, are found throughout the province.

Found primarily in barrens and high country, the partridge epitomizes the open wilderness. It is an arctic bird, and it is speculated that the Burin and Avalon peninsulas may be the most southern, naturally occurring extremity for the bird’s range in North America.”

Provincial Bird, Avian Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of the Queen’s Printer, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014c):

“SNL1992 CHAPTER A-23

AVIAN EMBLEM ACT

Amended:

CHAPTER A-23

AN ACT RESPECTING AN AVIAN EMBLEM OF THE PROVINCE

(Assented to December 23, 1992)”

“Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and House of Assembly in Legislative Session convened, as follows:

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Avian Emblem Act*.

1992 cA-23 s1”

Atlantic puffin

2. The bird known scientifically as *Fratercula arctica* and popularly called the Atlantic puffin is the avian emblem of the province.

1992 cA-23 s2”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014):

“Does Newfoundland and Labrador have an official bird?

The provincial bird of Newfoundland and Labrador is the Atlantic puffin ([fratercula arctica](#)), also known as the Sea Parrot or Baccalieu Bird. About 95% of all North America’s puffins breed in colonies around the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. As people with strong marine heritage, it is appropriate to have a marine bird as our symbol.”

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013c):

“The Atlantic puffin (*Fraterculus arctica*) is a well-known symbol of Newfoundland and Labrador. Over 95 percent of all the puffins in North America breed on the coasts of the province. The largest colony can be seen in the Witless Bay Ecological Reserve just south of St. John’s.”

From the official [website](#) of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014):

“**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. the Minister of Forestry and Agriculture.

MR. FLIGHT: Mr. Speaker, this will go down in history as a day of great significance. I am pleased to announce that the Government has given approval for the submission of a bill to the House, for the designation of the Atlantic puffin as our Newfoundland Provincial Bird.”

“**MR. FLIGHT:** Mr. Speaker, in 1987, a national celebration known as Wildlife ‘87, commemorated 100 years of Wildlife conservation in Canada. As part of the celebrations, The Natural Historic Society of Newfoundland and Labrador, undertook a survey of provincial residents to determine the favoured species for designation as a provincial bird. The survey, which was performed with the assistance of local newspapers, presented a short list of birds that were suitably symbolic and representative of this Province. The list included the common loon, the thick-billed murr, locally known as a turr, the osprey, the eider, the willow ptarmigan locally known, Mr. Speaker, in Fogo, as a partridge, and the Atlantic puffin.

In the voting, the top three finishers were the puffin, the loon and the osprey, in that order, with the puffin having the majority of votes by far.”

“**MR. FLIGHT:** Mr. Speaker, subsequent to the survey the Society requested that the puffin be declared as the Provincial bird but the request was not acted on at the time. The Society recently renewed the request.

The Atlantic puffin is considered to be ideal for declaration as our Provincial bird for a number of reasons:

about 95 per cent of all North America’s puffins breed in colonies around the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts;

the puffin nests and winters in waters adjacent to both the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts;

the bird is readily recognizable and well known, and will serve well to promote conservation as well as provide a unique image in tourist promotion;

as people with a strong marine heritage, it is appropriate for Newfoundlanders and Labradorians to have a marine bird as our symbol;

since puffin colonies are rare and sensitive to major environmental disruption, they well represent the vulnerability of wildlife and ecosystems.

I want to commend the Natural History Society for their work in advocating the adoption of a Provincial bird. Through their efforts the Atlantic puffin will join the black spruce, our Provincial tree; the pitcher plant, the Provincial flower; and labradorite, the Provincial Mineral, all suitable and appropriate symbols of our great Province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, to commemorate this historic occasion I will ask the Page to deliver to Yourself, Sir, and to all hon. Members, a puffin lapel pin to be worn with dignity and pride.”

Floral Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of the Queen’s Printer, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014b):

“RSNL1990 CHAPTER F-20

FLORAL EMBLEM ACT

Amended:

CHAPTER F-20

AN ACT RESPECTING THE FLORAL EMBLEM OF THE PROVINCE”

“Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Floral Emblem Act*.

RSN1970 c138 s1

Pitcher plant

2. The flower known botanically as *sarracenia purpurea Linnaeus* and popularly called the pitcher plant is the floral emblem of the province.

RSN1970 c138 s2”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014):

“What is Newfoundland and Labrador’s floral emblem?

Newfoundland and Labrador’s provincial floral emblem is the pitcher plant (*sarracenia purpurea*). This fascinating plant gets its nourishment from insects that get trapped and drown in a pool of water at the base of the tubular leaves. The flower is wine and green in colour and can be found on bogs and marshes in Newfoundland and Labrador.

More than a hundred years ago, Queen Victoria chose the Pitcher Plant to be engraved on a newly minted Newfoundland penny. In 1954, the Newfoundland Cabinet designated this unusual and interesting plant as the official flower of the province.”

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013c):

“Queen Victoria suggested using the pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*)—also known as the Indian dipper and the huntsman’s cup—on the colony’s coinage. Newfoundland and Labrador made it an official emblem in 1954.”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013d): “The insect-eating pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea* L.), adopted as Newfoundland and Labrador’s floral emblem in 1954, is the most unusual of Canada’s official flowers. It was first chosen as a symbol of Newfoundland by Queen Victoria, to be engraved on the newly-minted Newfoundland penny. It was used on the island’s coinage until 1938.”

From the official [website](#) of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland and Labrador (2014):

“The brand signature embodies the essence of Newfoundland and Labrador and its people by celebrating our creativity. The pitcher plant, the provincial flower, represents our resilience, tenacity and inventiveness as it has thrived against all odds in an environment that is challenging and sometimes even unforgiving. It is a fitting symbol to represent the province on the global stage.”

Provincial Tree. — From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013c):

“The black spruce (*Picea mariana*) was designated the provincial tree in November 1993. It is also known as the bog spruce. Although its foliage is bluish-green, it is called the “black” spruce to distinguish it from other types of spruce trees. The black spruce is the most abundant tree in Labrador and appears on the Labrador flag.”

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (NT)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Bird Emblem	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> (gyrfalcon)	1990	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> Linnaeus	Falconidae
	Fish Emblem	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i> (Arctic grayling)	9 Sep.1999	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i> (Pallas)	Salmonidae
Plant	Floral Emblem	<i>Dryas integrifolia</i> (mountain avens)	Jun.1957	<i>Dryas integrifolia</i> Vahl.	Rosaceae
	Tree Emblem	<i>Larix laricina</i> (tamarack)	9 Sep.1999	<i>Larix laricina</i> (Du Roi) K.Koch	Pinaceae



Gyrfalcon, the Provincial Bird of Northwest Territories. (Photograph by: [Ólafur Larsen](#)).



Arctic grayling, the Provincial Fish of Northwest Territories. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author AKSMITH](#)).



Flower of mountain avens, the Floral Emblem of Northwest Territories. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia User uleli](#)).



Tamarack, the Provincial Tree of Northwest Territories, in autumn colours. (Photograph by: [Cindy Kilpatrick](#)).



Seed cones of tamarack, the Provincial Tree of Northwest Territories. (Photograph by: [Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources](#)).

According to the Territorial Emblems and Honours Act which “provides for the adoption of official emblems of the Northwest Territories”, there are four biological emblems (Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories, 2009).

Bird Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of the Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories (2009):

“7. The bird known ornithologically as *Falco rusticolus* and called “gyrfalcon” is the bird emblem of the Northwest Territories.”

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, Government of the Northwest Territories (2013):

“**The territorial bird** is the gyrfalcon ([Falco rusticolus](#)). It became the official bird of the Northwest Territories in 1990. The gyrfalcon is the largest and most magnificent of the falcons and breeds throughout the tundra, including all the Arctic islands. Gyrfalcons usually winter in the North and during that season can be found anywhere in the Northwest Territories. They range in color from white through shades of grey and brown to almost black. Darker birds are more common in the NWT. Gyrfalcons eat mostly ptarmigan, but also ground squirrels, seabirds, waterfowl, and arctic hares. They are expert hunters, and extremely fast and powerful fliers.”

From the official [website](#) of Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013d):

“The gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*) is the largest of the falcons. It was adopted in 1990 as the territory’s official bird. It is sleek, fast and strong, and can be found almost anywhere in the territory. Although gyrfalcons can range in colour from white to grey, brown or black, the darker birds are more common in the tundra regions.”

Fish Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of the Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories (2009):

“8. The fish known scientifically as *Thymallus arcticus* and called “Arctic grayling” is the fish emblem of the Northwest Territories.”

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, Government of the Northwest Territories (2013):

“**The official fish** of the Northwest Territories is the Arctic grayling ([Thymallus arcticus](#)). The Arctic grayling, a fish that can be found in a broad range of habitats in the NWT and has the ability to live in the harshest environments, was named the official fish of the NWT on September 9, 1999.”

Floral Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of the Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories (2009):

“6. The flower known botanically as *Dryas integrifolia* and called “mountain avens” is the floral emblem of the Northwest Territories.”

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, Government of the Northwest Territories (2013):

“**The floral emblem** was adopted by the Council of the Northwest Territories when it enacted the Floral Emblem Ordinance in June 1957. The mountain avens ([Dryas octopetala](#)) has narrow basal leaves and supports a single white and yellow flower on a short stem. This member of the rose family grows abundantly in the eastern and central Arctic, as well as in parts of the Mackenzie region. It is found in open and well-drained areas, especially on high or rocky ground.”

From the official [website](#) of Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013d):

“Emblems of the territories were officially adopted in 1957. For the Northwest Territories, the floral emblem is the creamy-white mountain avens (*Dryas octopetala*), which blooms in profusion for a short time each spring.”

Tree Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of the Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories (2009):

“9. The tree known botanically as *Larix laricina* and called “tamarack” is the tree emblem of the Northwest Territories.”

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, Government of the Northwest Territories (2013):

“**The NWT territorial tree**, the tamarack ([Larix laricina](#)) is a small- to medium-sized tree that reaches heights from six to fifteen metres. The tamarack, found throughout the NWT, was named the official tree on September 9, 1999, replacing the jack pine. In the NWT the tamarack is used for posts, poles, and firewood.”

From the official [website](#) of Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013d):

“The tamarack larch (*Larix laricina*) replaced the jack pine as the territory’s tree symbol on September 9, 1999. The tree grows to 15 metres (49 feet) and it is a prime source of wood for poles and posts.”

NOVA SCOTIA (NS)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Provincial Bird	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (osprey)	1994	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus)	Accipitridae
	Provincial Dog	Nova Scotia duck tolling retriever	1995	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> Linnaeus	Canidae
	Provincial Fish	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (brook trout)	23 Nov.2006	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Mitchill)	Salmonidae
	Provincial Fossil	<i>Hylonomus lyelli</i>	2002	<i>Hylonomus lyelli</i> Dawson	Protorothyrididae
	Provincial Horse	Sable Island horse	25 Nov.2008	<i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus	Equidae
Plant	Floral Emblem	<i>Epigaea repens</i> Linn (mayflower, trailing arbutus)	1901	<i>Epigaea repens</i> L.	Ericaceae
	Official Tree, Arboreal Emblem	<i>Picea rubens</i> (red spruce)	1988	<i>Picea rubens</i> Sarg.	Pinaceae
	Provincial Berry	Nova Scotia wild blueberry	11 Jan.1996	Possibly <i>Vaccinium stenophyllum</i> Steud., syn. <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i> Benth.	Ericaceae



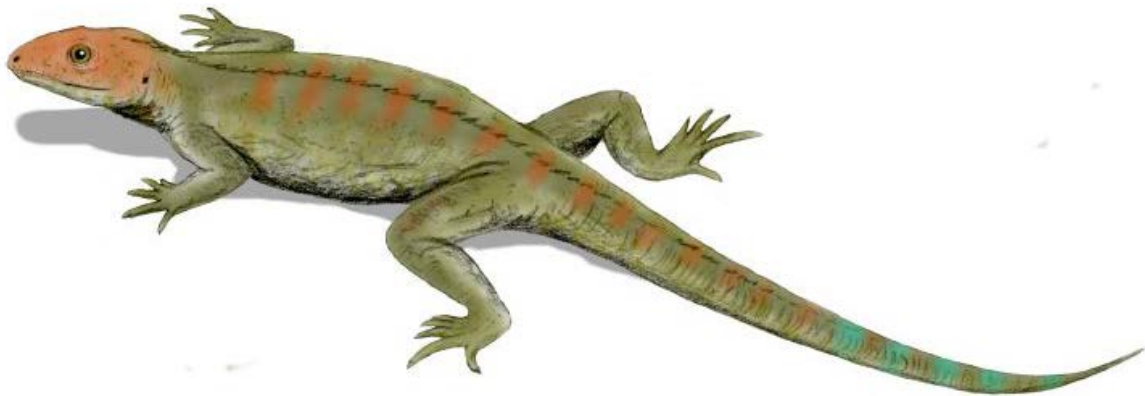
Osprey, the Provincial Bird of Nova Scotia. (Photograph by: [NASA](#)).



Nova Scotia duck tolling retriever, the Provincial Dog of Nova Scotia. (Photograph by: [Eddy Van Leuven](#)).



Brook trout, the Provincial Fish of Nova Scotia. (Photograph by: [Derek Ramsey](#)).



Hylonomus lyelli, the Provincial Fossil of Nova Scotia. (Illustration by: [Nobu Tamura](#)).



Sable Island horse, the Provincial Horse of Nova Scotia. (Photograph by: [Bernadette MacPherson Morris](#)).



Flower, flower buds, and leaves of mayflower or trailing arbutus, the Floral Emblem of Nova Scotia. (Photograph by: [Fritz Flohr Reynolds](#)).



Red spruce, the Provincial Tree of Nova Scotia. (Photograph by: [Forest Wander](#)).



Seed cones and needle-leaved branches of red spruce, the Provincial Tree of Nova Scotia. (Photograph by: [BlueRidgeKitties](#)).



Fruits on leafy shoots of Nova Scotia wild blueberry, the Provincial Berry of Nova Scotia. (Photograph by: [Malcolm Manners](#)).

According to the official [website](#) of the Nova Scotia Legislature (2014i), there are eight biological emblems, and each has their individual acts of law designating them as official symbols.

Provincial Bird. — From the official [website](#) of the Office of Legislative Counsel, Nova Scotia House of Assembly (2008d), the Provincial Bird Act, Chapter 10 of the Acts of 1994:

**“An Act to Declare the Osprey to be
the Bird Emblem of Nova Scotia**

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as the *Provincial Bird Act*. 1994, c. 10, s. 1.

Bird emblem of the Province

2 The osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) is declared to be the bird emblem of the Province. 1994, c. 10, s. 2.”

From the official [website](#) of the Nova Scotia Legislature (2014f):

“The osprey is a bird of prey that is smaller than an eagle, but larger than a hawk. They can be seen hovering in coastal areas, as they hunt for fish in bays, lakes and rivers. They make a spectacular feet-first dive for prey, and then, with their powerful wings, rise up from the water carrying the fish in their talons. They feed primarily on tomcod and flounder, or, in fresh water, they can be seen to catch suckers, perch and gaspereau.

Their nests, which are used from year to year, are massive bundles of sticks, often quite conspicuous in dead trees, power poles, and even cliff tops. Ospreys migrate south in the fall, to the southern United States and Central and South America. Second-year birds remain in the wintering grounds over summer while the adults return to breed. There are currently about 400 breeding pairs in the province.

The osprey was declared the Provincial Bird by an Act of the House of Assembly in 1994.”

Provincial Dog. — From the official [website](#) of the Office of Legislative Counsel, Nova Scotia House of Assembly (2008e), the Provincial Dog Act, Chapter 465 of the Revised Statues, 1989:

**“An Act to Declare
the Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever
to be the Provincial Dog of Nova Scotia**

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as the *Provincial Dog Act*. 1995, c. 5, s. 1.

Provincial Dog

2 The Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever is declared to be the Provincial Dog of the Province. 1995, c. 5, s. 2.”

From the official [website](#) of the Nova Scotia Legislature (2014e):

“The Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever, the smallest of all retrievers, is a purely Canadian breed. Known for its intelligence and endurance, as well as being an excellent pet, this medium size dog tolls, or lures, the game, rather than retrieving it. It entices waterfowl to get within range of the hunter in his blind.

The Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever has been bred in Nova Scotia for more than a hundred years and was given its Canadian Kennel Club designation as an official breed in 1945. For many years tollers were seldom seen outside the Maritimes, but this is no longer the case. For some, the breed came of age in 1980, when two Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers were awarded Best in Show at championship events that included many breeds.

The Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever was declared the Provincial Dog in 1995 by an Act of the House of Assembly.”

Provincial Fish. — From the official [website](#) of the Office of Legislative Counsel, Nova Scotia House of Assembly (2008f), the Provincial Fish Act, Chapter 20 of the Acts of 2006:

**“An Act to Declare
the Brook Trout to be the
Provincial Fish of Nova Scotia**

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as the Provincial Fish Act. 2006, c. 20, s. 1.

Provincial Fish

2 The brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) is declared to be the Provincial Fish of the Province. 2006, c. 20, s. 2.

Proclamation

3 This Act comes into force on such day as the Governor in Council orders and declares by proclamation. 2006, c. 20, s. 3.”

From the official [website](#) of the Nova Scotia Legislature (2014a):

“The most popular sportfish in the province, the brook or speckled trout goes by the scientific name *Salvelinus fontinalis*. Considered by many to be the most beautiful of our freshwater fishes, it is dark green to brown in colour with a distinctive sprinkling of red dots, surrounded by blue haloes, along the flanks. Although it is called a trout, it is really a member of the char family and is closely related to arctic char.

Found throughout the province from Yarmouth to Cape Breton, brook trout in Nova Scotia generally spawn in October and November in shallow riffle areas of streams. Young trout hatch early in the spring and emerge from the gravel to begin eating aquatic insects. Brook trout grow quickly, and after one year they can be from 5 to 10 cm long. Later growth is often dependent on habitat and life history. Brook trout that spend some of their lives in saltwater can reach 2 kg; while those that spend all their lives in freshwater lakes and streams rarely exceed 500 g. The largest brook trout recorded from Nova Scotia was a sea-run fish caught in Halifax County in 1871 that weighed 3.4 kg and was 60 cm long.

The brook trout was declared the Provincial Fish of Nova Scotia on November 23, 2006, by an act of the House of Assembly.”

Provincial Fossil. — From the official [website](#) of the Office of Legislative Counsel, Nova Scotia House of Assembly (2008g), the Provincial Fossil Act, Chapter 11 of the Acts of 2002:

**“An Act to Declare *Hylonomus lyelli*
the Provincial Fossil of Nova Scotia**

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as the *Provincial Fossil Act*. 2002, c. 11, s. 1.

***Hylonomus lyelli* is Provincial Fossil**

2 The reptile fossil *Hylonomus lyelli* is declared to be the Provincial Fossil of the Province. 2002, c. 11, s. 2. ”

From the official [website](#) of the Nova Scotia Legislature (2014c):

“Nova Scotia’s provincial fossil, [Hylonomus lyelli](#), is the oldest known reptile in the world. Dating back 315 million years, it is the ancestor of subsequent reptiles, including dinosaurs and, much later, mammals. The fossilized bones of [Hylonomus lyelli](#) have been found in the fossil remains of

Nova Scotia-born geologist Sir William Dawson first discovered [Hylonomus lyelli](#) in the mid-1800s. The name [Hylonomus](#) derives from a combination of the Greek word for ‘wood’ and the Latin word for ‘mouse’. Lyelli is in honour of Dawson’s mentor, Sir Charles Lyell, British author of the *Principles of Geology* and one of the most influential geologists of the 19th century.

[Hylonomus lyelli](#) looked very similar to modern lizards. It had a very slender body and reached 20 centimetres in length, including the tail. *Hylonomus lyelli* was an insectivore and used its small, sharp teeth to feed on millipedes and insects.

[Hylonomus lyelli](#) was declared the Provincial Fossil of Nova Scotia in 2002 by an Act of the House of Assembly.”

From the official [website](#) of Canada’s Historic Places, Canadian Register of Historic Places (2014): “...Sir William Dawson continued his work at Joggins and in 1852 he discovered the fossils of the world’s first reptile, [Hylonomus lyelli](#), which was also the first animal to break free of water and live on land. [Hylonomus lyelli](#) was the ancestor of all dinosaurs, birds and reptiles.”

Provincial Horse. — From the official [website](#) of the Office of Legislative Counsel, Nova Scotia House of Assembly (2009), the Provincial Horse Act, Chapter 43 of the Acts of 2008:

**“An Act to Declare
the Sable Island Horse to be
the Provincial Horse of Nova Scotia**

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as the Provincial Horse Act. 2008, c. 43, s. 1.

Provincial Horse

2 The Sable Island Horse is declared to be the Provincial Horse of the Province. 2008, c. 43, s. 2.”

From the official [website](#) of the Nova Scotia Legislature (2014h):

“The legendary wild horses of Sable Island symbolize the will to survive in a harsh environment. Some claim that their ancestors were survivors of shipwrecks. Others believe they were left by Norsemen, or John Cabot, or Portuguese explorers, or Acadians. But they were most likely left on the island by an opportunistic Boston merchant hired to transport Acadians during the Expulsion. Scientists who have studied the horses’ genetic origins say they may be distantly related to Icelandic horses. Whatever their origins, they are among the few wild horse populations left in this world.

In 1960, when the Canadian government announced that the horses would be removed from the island and auctioned off or slaughtered for dog food, a public outcry ensued. School children across Canada wrote Prime Minister John Diefenbaker pleading with him to stop the cull. The horses of Sable Island are a national treasure both because their legend is linked to the settlement of Nova Scotia and Canada and because their continued survival shows the world that children, standing up for what they believe is right, can make a difference.

The Sable Island Horse was declared the Provincial Horse in 2008.”

Floral Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of the Office of Legislative Counsel, Nova Scotia House of Assembly (2008a), the Floral Emblem Act, Chapter 176 of the Revised Statutes, 1989:

**“An Act Respecting the
Floral Emblem of Nova Scotia**

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as the *Floral Emblem Act*. R.S., c. 176, s. 1.

Floral emblem

2 The trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens* Linn), commonly known as the Mayflower, is declared to be, and from time immemorial to have been, the floral emblem of the Province. R.S., c. 176, s. 2.”

From the official [website](#) of the Nova Scotia Legislature (2014d):

“The delicate pink mayflower, blooming in the forest glades in early spring, signifies Nova Scotia’s coming of age. As far back as 1820 the mayflower emerged as a native patriotic symbol, suggesting high achievement in the face of adversity. The humble evergreen from the native countryside blossoms amid the last remaining snows of winter. From the 1830s through the end of the century, the emblematic mayflower was celebrated in songs, poetry, and political oratory. It graced the Lieutenant-Governor’s chain of state, the stamps and coins of the province, and the decorative brass of its militia. Citizens displayed it on lapels, and banners, and at least two newspapers were named for the mayflower. In 1901 by an Act of the Legislature, the Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*), commonly known as the mayflower, was declared to be the Provincial Flower of Nova Scotia, and to have been so from time immemorial.”

From the official [website](#) of the Nova Scotia Legislature (2014b), on the coat of arms:

“...Entwined with the thistle of Scotland at the base is the mayflower, floral emblem of Nova Scotia which was added in 1929.”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013e): “Nova Scotia’s floral emblem, the mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), was adopted in 1901.

The mayflower, also known as trailing arbutus, blooms in the forest glades of early spring, often amid the last remaining snows of winter. The pink flowers are delicately scented and grow on stems from 15 to 30 centimetres long. The mayflower derives its name from the Massachusetts pilgrims who saw it as the first flower of spring and named it after the ship that brought them to Plymouth Rock.”

Official Tree. — From the official [website](#) of the Office of Legislative Counsel, Nova Scotia House of Assembly (2008b), the Official Tree Act, Chapter 324 of the Revised Statutes, 1989:

**“An Act Respecting
an Official Tree of Nova Scotia**

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as the *Official Tree Act*. R.S., c. 324, s. 1.

Arboreal emblem

2 The red spruce (*Picea rubens*) is declared to be, and from time immemorial to have been, the arboreal emblem of the Province. R.S., c. 324, s. 2.”

From the official [website](#) of the Nova Scotia Legislature (2014g):

“The Red Spruce—like its native province—has many remarkable traits. It can thrive in a variety of places, from bogs to rocky shallow soils. In favourable sites it can exceed 30 metres (100 feet) in height, though its average is 25 metres (80 feet). Unlike most conifers, it can survive for decades in deep shade and rebound after the forest has been thinned to thrive for one or two more centuries. It does not cast seed or regenerate naturally for at least 75 to 100 years, though it can live as long as 400 years. It is the number one sawn lumber product of the province, and second in pulpwood.

The magnificent Red Spruce has always played an important part in Nova Scotia’s history. In the early days of shipbuilding when white pine was scarce, our craftsmen turned to the Red Spruce. When pioneers were fighting off scurvy, the new twigs of the Red Spruce steeped and fermented in water provided the cure. Today, it is a mainstay of our economy—and a proud symbol for all Nova

Scotians. The Red Spruce represents the strength and versatility of the people of Nova Scotia. It was declared the Provincial Tree in 1988 by an Act of the House of Assembly.”

Provincial Berry. — From the official [website](#) of the Office of Legislative Counsel, Nova Scotia House of Assembly (2008c), the Floral Emblem Act, Chapter 324 of the Revised Statutes, 1989:

**“An Act to Declare
the Nova Scotia Wild Blueberry to be
the Provincial Berry of Nova Scotia**

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as the *Provincial Berry Act*. 1995-96, c. 14, s. 1.

Provincial Berry of the Province

2 The Nova Scotia Wild Blueberry is declared to be the Provincial Berry of the Province. 1995-96, c. 14, s. 2.”

From the official [website](#) of the Nova Scotia Legislature (2014j):

“The wild blueberry is a significant part of our provincial heritage and natural vegetation, and has been the key to a remarkable story of economic growth and development in Nova Scotia.

Wild blueberries are native to Nova Scotia, and throughout the course of history have always been very popular. Originally found in the wild, and picked by hand, this fruit is now widely cultivated and many fields are harvested with machines. Over the past 50 years, with the development of new agricultural and management methods and improvements in processing, shipping, and marketing, a commercial wild blueberry industry has grown from a small local fresh market to become a significant frozen food export business. Nova Scotia’s wild blueberries are sold in over 20 countries around the world, and the industry makes a substantial contribution to the economy. The province is one of five regions in Canada where wild blueberries can be grown and is the largest producer of wild blueberries in the country.

On January 11, 1996, the wild blueberry was declared the Provincial Berry of Nova Scotia by an Act of the House of Assembly.”

NUNAVUT (NU)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Official Animal	<i>Canis familiaris borealis</i> (Canadian Inuit dog, qimmiq)	1 May 2000	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> Linnaeus	Canidae
	Official Bird	<i>Lagopus muta</i> (rock ptarmigan, aqiggiq)	1 May 2000	<i>Lagopus muta</i> Montin	Phasianidae
Plant	Official Flower	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (purple saxifrage, aupilaktunnguut)	1 May 2000	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> L.	Saxifragaceae



Canadian Inuit dog or qimmiq, the Official Animal of Nunavut. (Photograph by: [Ansgar Walk](#)).



Male and female rock ptarmigan or aqiggiq, the Official Bird of Nunavut. (Photograph by: [Jan Frode Haugseth](#)).



Flowering plants of purple saxifrage or aupilaktunnguut, the Official Flower of Nunavut. (Photograph by: [Kim Hansen](#)).

Only the official flower is legislated by law. The others did not appear in Nunavut legislation.

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut (2014a):

“On May 1, 2000, the Legislative Assembly designated the following to accompany Nunavut’s Flag, Coat of Arms and Mace as symbols of Canada’s newest territory.”

On the selection of these biological emblems, from a [news article](#) by Nunatsiaq News (2000):

“IQALUIT — Just as Canada has its beaver, Ontario the trillium, and the NWT the gyrfalcon, Nunavut now has an official animal, flower, and bird.

The territory’s legislators picked the Purple Saxifrage (*Saxifraga oppositifolia*) as the territory’s floral emblem, the Canadian Inuit Dog (*Canis familiaris borealis*) as Nunavut’s official animal, and the Ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*) as the territory’s official bird.

MLAs unanimously passed a motion to designate the three new official symbols of Nunavut to accompany the territory’s flag and Coat of Arms.

The Purple Saxifrage is already one of three wildflowers that appear on Nunavut’s coat of arms. The ptarmigan and the dog, known to Inuit as a qimmiq, join the caribou and narwhal featured in the territory’s coat of arms and the polar bear that appears on the Nunavut government’s logo in representing Nunavut to the world.

Governments throughout Canada occasionally designate official symbols and emblems for their jurisdictions. Last year, the Speaker of the legislature asked for suggestions from Nunavut residents for symbols. Nunavut’s MLAs considered 249 suggestions in total.

“All Nunavummiut can be proud of these new symbols,” said Speaker Kevin O’Brien. “We now join other Canadian jurisdictions in having our own symbols that reflect the natural beauty and diversity of our land.”

Over the summer the government will work on creating a display about the symbols in the Great Hall of the Legislative Assembly building, to be unveiled at the start of the legislature’s next session.

Official Animal. — From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut (2014b):

“Nunavut has selected the **Canadian Inuit Dog** (*Canis familiaris borealis*) to be the official animal of the new territory. Called Qimmiq in Inuktitut, this dog is one of the world’s oldest pure breeds and, from archaeological evidence, is known to have been resident in the Arctic for at least 4000 years. This dog has been essential to the survival of the Inuit for generation, being the only draft animal for long-range travel and a willing and capable hunting companion.

The Canadian Inuit Dog is perfectly suited, through long adaptation, to survive in the hostile Arctic environment. They are thick-coated, robust animals of medium size (30-38kg.), with curly tails, upright ears and an overall appearance of strength and stamina. The breed is non-colour specific with all known dog colours and shades being possible. The breed is free of genetic defects, thrives on a diet of protein and fat and is first and foremost a superb working animal.”

Official Bird. — From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut (2014c):

“While most other birds migrate south in the early fall, the **Rock Ptarmigan** (*Lagopus Mutus*) is truly an arctic bird, living in Nunavut throughout the year. Called Aqiggiq in Inuktitut, the rock

ptarmigan is found throughout the circumpolar world, earning a place in the art, folklore and diet of indigenous peoples.

Distinct from most other birds with its three variations of plumage instead of the usual two, the rock ptarmigan faces its biggest challenge to survival in the winter, when snow and wind conditions make good and shelter hard to find.

Camouflaged by its white winter plumage, the rock ptarmigan uses its long black claws to scratch through the snow to reach buried vegetation such as the low-lying purple saxifrage. Other characteristic features of the bird mirror human adaptations to the harsh Arctic surroundings. A black stripe from the corner of the bill and across the eyes has been compared to a pair of Inuit snow goggles, a unique invention to prevent snow blindness in the glare of the Arctic spring. A rock ptarmigan's feet are feathered right down to the toes, keeping it warm, and acting as a pair of feathery snowshoes to prevent the bird from sinking into the snow. And, in the deep of winter, the ptarmigan will use snow as a shelter, burrowing deep to escape the bitter wind and indigenous predators such as the fox and marten. Adaptations such as these have earned the rock ptarmigan its place as an Arctic symbol-and as the official bird of Nunavut."

Official Flower. — From the official [website](#) of the Department of Justice, Government of Nunavut (2013), Consolidation of the Floral Emblem Act, Chapter 10 of the Statutes of Nunavut, in force from 10 Oct. 2000:

"FLORAL EMBLEM ACT

Floral emblem

1. The flower known botanically in Latin as the *saxifraga oppositifolia* and popularly known as the purple saxifrage is adopted as the floral emblem of Nunavut."

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut (2014d):

"A welcome sight to northerners, the **Purple Saxifrage** (*Saxifraga oppositifolia*) is one of the first plants to flower in the Arctic spring. This plant most often grows in very rocky ground where no other plants seem able to grow. Small, with trailing leafy stems, the branches end in single flowers, which are often so crowded together that there appear to be many more than one on a stem. Called Aupilaktunnguat ("something like bold spots") in Inuktitut, the petals of the purple saxifrage are usually a vibrant purple colour, although a single white flower can occasionally be seen. Where many of the plants grow together across the tundra, they provide a vivid purple contrast to the snow that is often still present when they flower.

The purple saxifrage plays a number of roles in Northern culture. The full blooming of the flowers indicated the time of year when young caribou are being born out on the land. The flowers of the purple saxifrage have a sweet taste and are eaten especially in communities where berries are not abundant. When eaten, the flowers can help relieve gastric problems, but, as with all herbal remedies, if eaten in excess can cause complications. The stems and leaves can be used to make tea. According to many Nunavummut, the tea is best later in the season after the flowers have died. In times when tobacco was a valued commodity, the stems and leaves were often added to store-bought tobacco. As one of Nunavut's hardiest and most reliable plants, it is fitting that the purple saxifrage has been chosen as its Floral Emblem."

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013f): "Nunavut's floral emblem, the purple saxifrage (*Saxifraga oppositifolia*), was unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut on May 1, 2000. This wildflower is one of the three flowers depicted on the coat of arms of Nunavut. It is one of the first plants to flower in the Arctic spring, and it is not uncommon for plants growing together across the tundra to provide a vivid purple contrast to the snow that is often present when they flower."

ONTARIO (ON)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Avian Emblem	<i>Gavia immer</i> (common loon)	23 Jun.1994	<i>Gavia immer</i> Brunnich	Gaviidae
Plant	Arboreal Emblem	<i>Pinus strobus</i> L. (Eastern white pine)	1 May 1984	<i>Pinus strobus</i> L.	Pinaceae
	Floral Emblem	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> (white trillium)	1937	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> (Michx.) Salisb.	Melanthiaceae



Common loon, the Avian Emblem of Ontario. (Photograph by: [John Picken](#)).



Eastern white pine, the Arboreal Emblem of Ontario. (Photograph by: [Ryan Claussen](#)).



Male cones of the eastern white pine, the Arboreal Emblem of Ontario. (Photograph by: [Steven J. Baskauf](#)).



Female cone of the eastern white pine, the Arboreal Emblem of Ontario. (Photograph by: [Keith Kanoti](#)).



Flower and leaves of white trillium, the Floral Emblem of Ontario. (Photograph by: [Derek Ramsey](#))

There were three biological emblems legislated in acts in the Ontario Current Consolidated Law (e-Laws, Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2010d).

Avian Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of e-Laws, Queen's Printer for Ontario (2010b):
“**Avian Emblem Act, 1994**

S.O. 1994, CHAPTER 15

Consolidation Period: From June 23, 1994 to the e-Laws currency date.

No amendments.

Avian emblem of Ontario

1. The bird known as the common loon (*Gavia immer*) is the avian emblem of the Province of Ontario. 1994, c. 15, s. 1.
2. Omitted (provides for coming into force of provisions of this Act). 1994, c. 15, s. 2.
3. Omitted (enacts short title of this Act). 1994, c. 15, s. 3.”

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, on the introduction of a private member's bill, the Avian Emblem Act (Ballinger, 1989a):
“AVIAN EMBLEM

Mr Ballinger: Later this afternoon I will be introducing a private member's bill, the Avian Emblem Act, a bill to adopt the common loon, [Gavia immer](#), as Ontario's official bird. In a contest sponsored by the Ministry of Natural Resources, more than 5,000 children aged nine to 11 wrote about the birds they thought would best represent this great province of ours. By an overwhelming margin, their choice was the common loon.

The winning entry was by Matthew Conroy of Walden, Ontario. Matthew is a student at George Vanier School in the nearby town of Lively, just west of Sudbury, in the riding of Nickel Belt. His eloquent explanation of the loon's unique attributes won him top honours in the contest for best entry. In his winning submission he said: “I looked up some interesting things about loons that would make it perfect for Ontario's official bird. It is the most ancient of Canadian birds. The loon is deliberately designed as a fish-catching machine and Ontario has lots of lakes and fish.”

Matthew concluded his submission by adding the loon “could be killed by acid rain, since the pollution kills the fish that they eat. Maybe if we use the loon as our bird, it will help fight the pollution.”

I think Matthew's entry aptly describes the reasons for singling out this species in the rationale behind the motion put forward in the bill. Once the loon is adopted as Ontario's avian emblem, all provinces in Canada will have official birds.”

Additional speeches when the bill entered the second reading in [1989](#) and [1994](#) (Ballinger, 1989b; Murdock, 1994).

Arboreal Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of e-Laws, Queen's Printer for Ontario (2010a):
“**Arboreal Emblem Act**

R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER A.25

Consolidation Period: From December 31, 1990 to the e-Laws currency date.

No amendments.

Arboreal emblem of Ontario

1. The tree known botanically as *Pinus strobus* Linnaeus and popularly known as the Eastern White Pine is the arboreal emblem of the Province of Ontario. R.S.O. 1990, c. A.25, s. 1.”

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, on the introduction of a private member’s bill on Arboreal Emblem Legislation (Pope, 1983):

“**Hon. Mr. Pope:** Its real name is the eastern white pine. The members can have their scandalmongers take that.

I believe the white pine will make a significant, tangible and lasting contribution to Ontario’s bicentennial celebrations in 1984.

The white pine was the unanimous choice of the Ontario Tree Council, representing 30 tree and forestry organizations. In accepting their recommendation, Ontario becomes the first Canadian province to adopt an official tree. Let me emphasize here that the white pine will not replace the trillium as a means of identifying Ontario; rather, it will serve as a complementary symbol of great beauty and utility.

The species has played a role in our province’s economic, social and cultural development, a role unequalled by any other native tree. It was treasured by our native people. Its wood was used in early shipbuilding and helped lay the cornerstone of development for Ontario. Settlers from France, Britain, the United States and other countries used white pine extensively for shelter, furniture, tools and even toys.

Something else that justifies the choice of the white pine as Ontario’s official tree is its wide range. Most of us are familiar with its outstanding and characteristic beauty since it grows where most of Ontario’s population lives.

I foresee the development of a significant cottage industry producing white pine carvings and mementoes. This will boost the tourism industry as well as provide meaningful employment for many throughout the province.

Therefore, I take pleasure in recommending that the white pine be proclaimed Ontario’s official tree during our bicentennial celebrations in 1984.”

From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, on the first reading of Bill 14, the Arboreal Emblem Act (Pope, 1984):

“Hon. Mr. Pope moved, seconded by Hon. Mrs. Birch, first reading of Bill 14, the Arboreal Emblem Act.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Pope: Mr. Speaker, Ontario will be the first province to have an official tree. The initial move to find one began in 1980 with the proposal by the late James Auld to the Ontario Forestry Association when he was the Minister for Natural Resources. A tree council established for that purpose considered 30 different species before choosing the white pine as the most suitable.”

Floral Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of e-Laws, Queen’s Printer for Ontario (2010c):

“**Floral Emblem Act**

R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER F.21

Consolidation Period: From December 31, 1990 to the e-Laws currency date.

No amendments.

Floral emblem of Ontario

1. The flower known botanically as the *trillium grandiflorum* and popularly known as the white trillium is the floral emblem of the Province of Ontario. R.S.O. 1990, c. F.21, s. 1.”

From the official [website](#) of Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013h):
“Ontario’s floral emblem, the white trillium ([Trillium grandiflorum](#)), was adopted in 1937. It blooms in late April and May. The blooms are very sensitive to light, and the white flowers usually bend toward the sun as it moves across the sky. The white trillium is found in the deciduous forests and woodlands of Ontario.

The adoption of an official flower for Ontario grew out of a movement during the First World War to choose a national floral emblem appropriate for planting on the graves of Canadian servicemen overseas. The trillium was proposed by the Ottawa Horticultural Society. Although it was well received, no national flower was ever chosen.”

There is a [bill](#) which has currently passed the first reading which amends the Floral Emblem Act, Bill 184, Ontario Trillium Protection Act (Leal, 2009):

“An Act to amend the Floral Emblem Act

Note: This Act amends the Floral Emblem Act, which has not previously been amended.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The Floral Emblem Act is amended by adding the following section:

Prohibition

2. (1) No person shall pick, cut down, dig, pull up, injure or destroy, in whole or in part, whether in blossom or not, the plant that produces the trillium grandiflorum or white trillium.

Non-application of subs. (1)

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to any person engaged in,
- (a) the lawful carrying out of any public work or of the person’s occupation; or
 - (b) the carrying out of necessary work on property owned or lawfully occupied by the person.

Offence and penalty

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not less than \$500.

Commencement

2. This Act comes into force on the day it receives Royal Assent.

Short title

3. The short title of this Act is the Ontario Trillium Protection Act, 2009.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Bill amends the Floral Emblem Act to prohibit, with limited exceptions, injuring or destroying in any way the plant that produces the trillium grandiflorum, Ontario’s floral emblem, popularly known as the white trillium. It creates an offence for doing so punishable by a fine of not less than \$500.”

From the official [website](#) of Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration (2009), on the Franco-Ontarian Flag:

“...The lily evokes the French-speaking community worldwide, whereas the trillium is the floral emblem of Ontario.”

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (PE)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Avian Emblem	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> L. (blue jay)	1977	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> (Linnaeus)	Corvidae
Plant	Floral Emblem	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i> (lady's slipper)	25 Apr. 1947	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i> Aiton.	Orchidaceae
	Silvan Emblem	<i>Quercus rubra</i> (red oak)	1997	<i>Quercus rubra</i> L.	Fagaceae



Blue jay, the Avian Emblem of Prince Edward Island. (Photograph by: [Dick Daniels](#)).



Flower of lady's slipper, the Floral Emblem of Prince Edward Island. (Photograph by: [D. Gordon E. Robertson](#)).



Red oak, the Silvan Emblem of Prince Edward Island. (Photograph by: [Matthieu Sontag](#)).



Catkins of red oak, the Silvan Emblem of Prince Edward Island. (Photograph by: [Steven J. Baskauf](#)).



Acorn of red oak, the Silvan Emblem of Prince Edward Island. (Photograph by: [Dan Mullen](#)).

There are three biological provincial symbols listed on the official [website](#) of the Government of Prince Edward Island (2014d), and Chapter P-26.1 Provincial Emblems and Honours Act (Legislative Counsel Office, Government of Prince Edward Island, 2014).

Avian Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Counsel Office, Government of Prince Edward Island (2014):

“2. The bird known scientifically as *Cyanocitta cristata* (L.) and popularly known as the blue jay is adopted as and shall be the avian emblem of the province. 1997,c.36,s.2.”

From the official [website](#) of the Government of Prince Edward Island (2014b):

“The Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) was officially named the provincial bird during the 1977 session of the PEI Legislative Assembly. It was chosen after a province-wide public vote held during environment week in 1976.

It is easily identified by its prominent sky-blue hood, wings and tail feathers. Its throat and breast are white, and horizontal black arcs accent the wing tips and long tail.

Common to the Island all year long, during the spring and summer, the Blue Jay secludes itself in woodland areas where it nestles, feeds and raises its young. In the autumn, it prepares for winter by gathering food - grains, seeds and suet. Winter is the ideal time for sighting the Blue Jay, its shrill cries cutting the silence of the crisp winter air.”

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013e):

“The blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) is found throughout P.E.I. The blue-hooded, black-winged bird was officially adopted as the provincial bird in 1977 following a province-wide vote. Found in P.E.I. year round, the blue jay prepares for winter by gathering and storing grains, seeds and suet.”

From the official [website](#) of the Government of Prince Edward Island (2014a), on the armorial bearings:

“**Crest:** A Blue Jay, the official avian emblem of Prince Edward Island, stands proudly on a grassy mound holding in its beak a leaf from the province’s official silvan emblem, the red oak. The jay wears a replica of the Royal Crown of St. Edward, used since 1661 at the coronations of most British monarchs.”

Floral Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Counsel Office, Government of Prince Edward Island (2014):

“1. The flower known botanically as *Cypripedium acaule* and popularly known as the lady’s slipper is adopted as and shall be the floral emblem of the province. 1997,c.36,s.1.”

From the official [website](#) of the Government of Prince Edward Island (2014c):

“The Lady’s Slipper was adopted as the provincial flower on April 25, 1947. The orchid gets its name from the shape of its petals which form a pouch somewhat like a slipper. The Lady’s Slipper blooms in late May and June and grows in shady and moist woodlands. These delicate flowers should not be picked, nor transplanted, as they will rarely survive a change of habitat.

The Floral Emblem Act, Chapter 15, Laws of Prince Edward Island, 1947, and An Act to Amend the Floral Emblem Act, Chapter 9, Laws of Prince Edward Island, assented to 26th March 1965.”

From the official [website](#) of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada (2013i):

“Prince Edward Island’s floral emblem, the lady’s slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*), which was adopted in 1947, is a species of orchid. It takes its name from the shape of its petals, which form a pouch somewhat like a slipper. Bees tumble into the pouch and, in their efforts to scramble out,

brush against the male and female flower parts, thus pollinating the flowers. The lady's slipper grows in shady and moist woodlands and blooms in late May and June."

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013e):

"Prince Edward Island designated the lady's slipper as the province's floral emblem in 1947. A more precise botanical name, *Cypripedium acaule*, was included in an amendment to the *Floral Emblems Act* in 1965."

From the official [website](#) of the Government of Prince Edward Island (2014), on the armorial bearings:

"Compartment: ... Framing the base of the shield are two Lady Slippers, the floral emblem of Prince Edward Island."

Silvan Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of the Legislative Counsel Office, Government of Prince Edward Island (2014):

"3. The tree known botanically as *Quercus rubra* L. and popularly known as the red oak is adopted as and shall be the silvan emblem of the province. 1997,c.36,s.3."

From the official [website](#) of the Government of Prince Edward Island (2014e):

"When Jacques Cartier arrived in 1534, the Red Oak *Quercus rubra* was reasonably common in the Island forest, especially in the area east of what is now called Tracadie Bay. Subsequent explorers and settlers valued its strong, heavy, fine-grained wood for furniture, cabinets, veneer, and barrel making. Its bark is high in tannic acid and was probably used in leather making.

Land-clearing and harvest of Red Oak have greatly reduced its distribution in the province. Today it is restricted to relatively small scattered patches such as the Royalty Oaks Natural Area in Charlottetown. Although many consider the Red Oak to be the tree on the Provincial Coat-of-Arms (adopted in 1905), this has never been formally recognized. The acorns visible on the largest tree appear to be those of white, rather than red oak."

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013e):

"The red oak (*Quercus rubra*) was found throughout Prince Edward Island during the early years of European settlement. However, its fine-grained wood was highly sought after by furniture makers and they milled the tree to practical extinction on the Island. The province adopted the red oak as its official tree in 1905 and has since created the Royalty Oaks Natural Area in Charlottetown as a reserve for these majestic trees."

From the official [website](#) of the Government of Prince Edward Island (2014a), on the armorial bearings:

"Crest: A Blue Jay, the official avian emblem of Prince Edward Island, stands proudly on a grassy mound holding in its beak a leaf from the province's official silvan emblem, the red oak."

QUÉBEC (QC)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Emblematic Bird	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> L. (snowy owl)	1987	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i> (Linnaeus)	Strigidae
Plant	Emblematic Flower	<i>Iris versicolor</i> L. (blue flag)	5 Nov.1999	<i>Iris versicolor</i> L..	Iridaceae
	Emblematic Tree	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Britton (yellow birch)	5 Nov.1999	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Britton	Betulaceae



Male snowy owl, the Emblematic Bird of Québec. (Photograph by: [Bill Bouton](#)).



Female snowy owl, the Emblematic Bird of Québec. (Photograph by: [Peter Schmidt](#)).



Flower of blue flag, the Emblematic Flower of Québec. (Photograph by: [Danielle Langlois](#)).



Yellow birch, the Emblematic Tree of Québec, in autumn colours. (Photograph by: [Susan McDougal](#)).



Female catkins of yellow birch, the Emblematic Tree of Québec. (Photograph by: [Flickr User BlueRidgeKitties](#)).

There are three biological emblems listed on the official [website](#) of the Government of Québec (2014), and An Act Respecting the Flag and Emblems of Québec, Chapter D-12.1 of the Compilation of Québec Laws and Regulations (Les Publications du Québec, Government of Québec, 2012).

Emblematic Bird. — From the official [website](#) of the Les Publications du Québec, Government of Québec (2012):

“...The emblematic bird of Québec is the snowy owl, known scientifically as *Nyctea scandiaca* (L.).”

From the official [website](#) of the Québec Ministry of Justice (2002a) (original in French, Google Translate to English):

“Le plus imposant hibou du nord n’est pas le plus familier des oiseaux du Québec, mais il est sans contredit l’un des plus beaux d’Amérique.

En 1987, l’Assemblée nationale lui conférait le titre d’emblème aviaire du Québec. Le harfang symbolise la blancheur des hivers québécois, l’enracinement dans un climat semi-nordique et l’extension sur un très vaste territoire.

The largest owl north is not the most familiar bird of Quebec, but it is unquestionably one of the finest in America.

In 1987, the National Assembly gave him the title of avian emblem of Quebec. The snowy whiteness symbolizes Québec winters, rooting in a northern climate and semi-extension over a vast territory.”

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013g):

“The National Assembly adopted the snowy owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*) as Quebec’s official bird in 1987. Unlike other owls, the snowy owl isn’t exclusively nocturnal. It hunts both day and night, surviving mainly on lemmings. Quebec decided to select the snowy owl as a symbol of the province’s support for wildlife protection.”

Emblematic Flower. — From the official [website](#) of the Les Publications du Québec, Government of Québec (2012):

“...The emblematic flower of Québec is the blue flag, known scientifically as *Iris versicolor* L.”

From the official [website](#) of the Québec Ministry of Justice (2002b) (original in French, Google Translate to English):

“Adoptée à l’automne 1999, la Loi sur le drapeau et les emblèmes du Québec consacre l’iris versicolore (*Iris versicolor* Linné) comme nouvel emblème floral québécois.

Par la variété et l’harmonie des couleurs de sa fleur, l’iris versicolore illustre parfaitement la diversité culturelle du Québec. Il souligne par ailleurs l’importance de l’eau et des milieux humides pour l’équilibre de la nature.

Adopted in autumn 1999, the Act respecting the flag and emblems of Québec spends the blue flag (*Iris versicolor* Linné) as new Quebec floral emblem.

The variety and harmony of the colors of its flower, blue iris perfectly illustrates the cultural diversity of Quebec. He also stressed the importance of water and wetlands for the balance of nature.”

From the official [website](#) of the National Assembly of Québec (2014):

“One of the special perennials found on the parliament grounds is the blue flag iris. This plant, which derives its name from Greek mythology and is symbolic of a rainbow, became the floral emblem of Québec in 1999. It blooms in early June and its flowers last for about three weeks. The blue flag iris is found mainly in marshes because it does well in wet land areas.

The blue flag iris is not to be confused with the white lily, which is the fleur-de-lis symbol on the Québec flag. The white lily is not the provincial flower of Québec because it is not native to the province.”

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013g):

“The blue flag (*iris versicolor*) is the floral emblem of Quebec, as per the *Flag and Emblems of Quebec Act* assented to on November 5, 1999.”

Emblematic Tree. — From the official [website](#) of the Les Publications du Québec, Government of Québec (2014):

“...5. The emblematic tree of Québec is the yellow birch, known scientifically as *Betula alleghaniensis Britton*.”

From the official [website](#) of the Québec Ministry of Justice (2002c) (original in French, Google Translate to English):

“Pour souligner l'importance que les Québécois et les Québécoises vouent à leur forêt, le gouvernement du Québec a choisi le bouleau jaune (*Betula alleghaniensis Britton*) comme arbre emblématique.

Familièrement appelé « merisier », le bouleau jaune, en plus d'être l'un des bois nobles les plus connus au Québec, se distingue par la variété de ses usages et par sa valeur commerciale.

Des premiers temps de la Nouvelle-France jusqu'à nos jours, le bouleau jaune a toujours été présent dans le quotidien des Québécois. Ceux-ci ont appris à le travailler pour en tirer des meubles et, l'automne venu, tous admirent les couleurs de son feuillage.

To emphasize the importance Quebecers have for their forest, the Quebec government has chosen yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis Britton*) as emblematic tree.

Colloquially called "cherry", yellow birch, besides being one of the most noble wood known in Quebec, is distinguished by the variety of its uses and commercial value.

The early days of New France to the present day, yellow birch has always been present in the lives of Quebecers. They have learned to work to draw furniture and fall much admired the colors of its foliage.”

From the official [website](#) of the National Assembly of Québec (2014):

“Québec's forests are very important to Quebecers. In 1993, the Government of Québec chose the yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis Britton*) as the provincial tree.

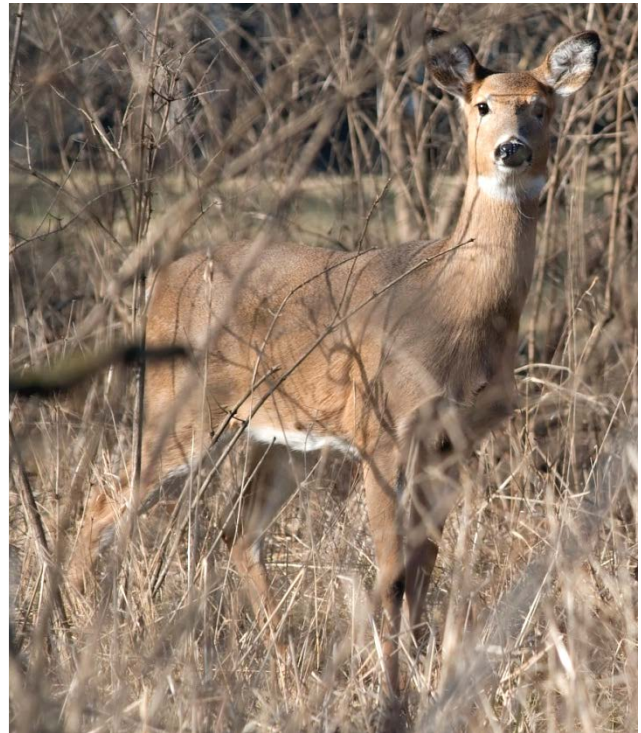
In addition to being one of Québec's finest hardwoods, the yellow birch (commonly called "merisier" in Québec) is noteworthy for its variety of uses and its commercial value. Right from the time the first settlers arrived to share this land with the Amerindians, the yellow birch has been important to Quebecers, as they learned to use it to make furniture and other useful everyday objects... and also to admire its beautiful foliage every fall.”

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013g):

“The yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*) has played a vital role in the furniture industry of Quebec since the early days of colonization. It is found in abundance throughout the southern regions of the province and is admired for its beauty and functionality.”

SASKATCHEWAN (SK)

Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Animal	Animal Emblem	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	2001	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann)	Cervidae
	Bird Emblem	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i> (sharp-tailed grouse)	1945	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i> (Linnaeus)	Phasianidae
	Fish Emblem	<i>Sander vitreus</i> (walleye)	2005	<i>Sander vitreus</i> (Mitchill)	Percidae
Plant	Floral Emblem	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> L. var. <i>andinum</i> (Nutt.) Ker (Western red lily)	1941	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> L.	Liliaceae
	Fruit Emblem	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (Saskatoon berry)	2005	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (Nutt.) Nutt. ex M.Roem.	Rosaceae
	Grass Emblem	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i> (needle-and-thread)	2001	<i>Stipa comata</i> Trin. & Rupr.	Poaceae
	Tree Emblem	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> (white birch)	1988	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Marshall	Betulaceae



Male white-tailed deer, the Animal Emblem of Saskatchewan. (Photograph by: [Scott Bauer, US Department of Agriculture](#)). Female white-tailed deer, the Animal Emblem of Saskatchewan. (Photograph by: [Dori](#)).



Sharp-tailed grouse, the Bird Emblem of Saskatchewan. (Photograph by: [Gerry Paille](#)).



Walleye, the Fish Emblem of Saskatchewan. (Photograph by: [Eric Engbretson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#)).



Flower of the western red lily, the Floral Emblem of Saskatchewan. (Photograph by: [Mason Brock](#)).



Fruits on a leafy twig of Saskatoon berry, the Fruit Emblem of Saskatchewan. (Photograph by: [Walter Siegmund](#)).



Needle-and-thread, the Grass Emblem of Saskatchewan. Photograph by: [Matt Lavin](#)).



White birch, the Tree Emblem of Saskatchewan. (Photograph by: [Joshua Mayer](#)).



Catkins of white birch, the Tree Emblem of Saskatchewan. (Photograph by: [Eli Sagor](#)).

There are seven biological provincial emblems listed on the official [website](#) of Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014a), and The Provincial Emblems and Honours Act, Chapter P-30.2 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan (Saskatchewan's Queen's Printer, 2014).

From the official [website](#) of the Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014b): "Provincial emblems are important symbols for our province and people. From the provincial coat of arms to the provincial bird, emblems reflect our values, as well as the beauty and tradition we see in our lives, community and the natural world around us.

When new emblems are proposed, Protocol and Honours evaluates the proposals, ensuring there is widespread approval of proposed new emblems and assisting in the process of seeking official recognition. *The Provincial Emblems and Honours Act* defines all Saskatchewan emblems. The Act protects the coat of arms, shield of arms, flag and wheat sheaf logo from unauthorized use, and also protects Saskatchewan's floral emblem, the western red lily, from indiscriminate picking.

Responsibility for provincial emblems

Protocol and Honours and Executive Council share responsibility for the official provincial emblems of Saskatchewan. **The Protocol Office** is responsible for policy development and authorization of provincial emblems and for the interpretation and enforcement of *The Provincial Emblems and Honours Act*. Specific duties include:

- developing policy on provincial emblems (selection, description, heraldry, uses);
- authorizing governmental use of the coat of arms and shield of arms;
- authorizing non-governmental use of the coat of arms and shield of arms, flag, and wheat sheaf symbol;
- protecting the western red lily as an endangered species; and
- enforcing legislation that prohibits unauthorized use of provincial emblems.

The nature emblems and tartans do not require permission for use.

Executive Council is responsible for the provincial government's Visual Identity Program, providing technical advice and assistance to both governmental and non-governmental users of emblems."

Animal Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan's Queen's Printer (2014):

"Animal emblem

7.1 The animal known zoologically as *Odocoileus virginianus* and called the "white-tailed deer" is the animal emblem of Saskatchewan.

2001, c.4, s.5."

From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan's Queen's Printer (2014), on the armorial bearings:

"SUPPORTERS: On the dexter side a Lion Or gorged with a Collar of Prairie Indian beadwork proper and dependent therefrom a six-pointed Mullet faceted Argent fimbriated and garnished Or charged with a Maple Leaf Gules and on the sinister side a White tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) proper gorged with a like Collar and dependent therefrom a like Mullet charged with a Western Red Lily slipped and leaved proper."

From the official [website](#) of the Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014a): "The white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) is one of Saskatchewan's most popular game animals, found throughout much of the province. The deer, commonly called the whitetail, is recognizable by the characteristic white underside to its tail.

The white-tailed deer first appeared in Saskatchewan emblems as an element of the armorial bearings proclaimed in 1986. It was adopted as the official animal emblem in 2001.”

From the official [website](#) of the Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014c), on the coat of arms:

“Supporters

To the left of the shield of arms is a royal lion, a traditional heraldic symbol; and to the right a white-tailed deer, indigenous to Saskatchewan and one of the province’s official emblems.

Both supporters wear collars of Prairie Indian beadwork, from which are suspended badges (mullets) in the form of the six-pointed star (or stylized lily) of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, instituted as the province’s highest honour in 1985. The badge worn by the lion displays the maple leaf, Canada’s emblem, while the one worn by the deer displays Saskatchewan’s official flower, the western red lily.”

Bird Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan’s Queen’s Printer (2014):

“Bird emblem

7 The bird known ornithologically as *Tympanachus phasianellus* and called the “sharp-tailed grouse” is the bird emblem of Saskatchewan.

1995, c.29, s.4.”

From the official [website](#) of the Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014a):

“The sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) was selected as the province’s bird emblem in 1945. It is one of Saskatchewan’s most popular game birds.”

Fish Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan’s Queen’s Printer (2014):

“Fish emblem

7.2 The fish known scientifically as *Sander vitreus* and called the “walleye” is the fish emblem of Saskatchewan.

2005, c.39, s.4.”

From the official [website](#) of the Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014a):

“Saskatchewan’s fish emblem is the walleye (*Sander vitreus*). Saskatchewan is known for its world class fresh water fishing and during the province’s centennial in 2005, Saskatchewan Environment held a Provincial Fish Emblem Contest. Ten thousand people voted and the walleye was the overwhelming choice. On January 4, 2005, a walleye measuring 36.5" in length, 22.5" in girth and 18.3 pounds was caught in the frozen waters of Tobin Lake.”

Floral Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan’s Queen’s Printer (2014):

“Floral emblem

6 The flower known botanically as *Lilium philadelphicum* L. var. *andinum* (Nutt.) Ker and called the “western red lily” is the floral emblem of Saskatchewan.

1988-89, c.P-30.2, s.6.”

From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan’s Queen’s Printer (2014), on offence and penalty:

“Offence and penalty re floral emblem

13(1) No person shall pick, cut down, dig, pull up, injure or destroy, in whole or in part, whether in blossom or not, the plant that produces the flower that is the floral emblem of Saskatchewan.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to any person engaged in:

(a) the lawful carrying out of any public work or of his occupation; or

(b) the carrying out of necessary work on property owned or lawfully occupied by him.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$500.

1988-89, c.P-30.2, s.13.”

From the official [website](#) of the Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014a):
“The provincial floral emblem, selected in 1941, is the western red lily, known botanically as *Lilium philadelphicum* L. var. *andinum*. It grows in moist meadows and semi-wooded areas and stands out brilliantly with its flaming red blossoms against a natural green background. The western red lily is a protected species.”

From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan’s Queen’s Printer (2014), on the armorial bearings:
“CREST: Upon a Helm with a Wreath Argent and Gules a Beaver upholding with its back our Royal Crown and holding in the dexter fore-claws a Western Red Lily (*Lilium philadelphicum andinum*) slipped all proper Mantled Gules doubled Argent.

SUPPORTERS: On the dexter side a Lion Or gorged with a Collar of Prairie Indian beadwork proper and dependent there from a six-pointed Mullet faceted Argent fimbriated and garnished Or charged with a Maple Leaf Gules and on the sinister side a White tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) proper gorged with a like Collar and dependent therefrom a like Mullet charged with a Western Red Lily slipped and leaved proper.

MOTTO: Beneath the Shield a Scroll entwined with Western Red Lilies slipped and leaved proper inscribed with the Motto MULTIS EGENTIBUS VIRES.

1988-89, c.P-30.2, s.3.”

From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan’s Queen’s Printer (2014), on the flag:

“Flag

5 The flag of Saskatchewan is described as follows:

A flag in the rectangular shape consisting of two horizontal bars, the upper green, the lower yellow (gold), with the shield of arms of Saskatchewan occupying the upper quarter nearest the staff and the floral emblem, the western red lily, occupying the half farthest from the staff.

1988-89, c.P-30.2, s.5.”

From the official [website](#) of Government of Saskatchewan (2014), on the flag:

“The flag of Saskatchewan was adopted in 1969.

The flag’s upper half is green, representing the northern forested areas of the province; the lower half is gold, representing the southern grain growing areas.

The shield of arms of Saskatchewan is in the upper quarter nearest the staff, and the provincial floral emblem, the western red lily, is in the fly half of the flag.”

From the official [website](#) of the Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014c), on the coat of arms:

“Crest

... The beaver holds a western red lily, Saskatchewan’s floral emblem.”

“Supporters

... The badge worn by the lion displays the maple leaf, Canada’s emblem, while the one worn by the deer displays Saskatchewan’s official flower, the western red lily.”

“Motto

... Below the shield is a compartment of western red lilies, supporting a scroll with the provincial motto *Multis e gentibus vires* (From Many Peoples Strength).”

“Colours

The colours in the coat of arms derive from nature and represent aspects typical of the province: ochre or gold for wheat; green for forests and grass; red for the western red lily or prairie fires; and brown for the soil.”

Fruit Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan’s Queen’s Printer (2014):

“Fruit emblem

8.1 The fruit known botanically as *Amelanchier alnifolia* and called the “Saskatoon Berry” is the fruit emblem of Saskatchewan.

2005, c.39, s.5”

From the official [website](#) of the Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014a):

“Saskatchewan’s fruit emblem, the Saskatoon berry or Juneberry, is botanically known as *Amelanchier alnifolia*. This small, edible fruit is sweet in taste and has long been eaten by Canada’s native peoples. The name derives from the Cree noun *misâskwatômina*. The city of Saskatoon is named after this plant. In 2005, it was recommended that the Saskatoon berry be named as one of the provincial emblems.”

Grass Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan’s Queen’s Printer (2014):

“Grass emblem

6.1 The grass known botanically as *Hesperostipa comata* and called the “needle-and-thread grass” is the grass emblem of Saskatchewan.

2001, c.4, s.4.”

From the official [website](#) of the Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014a):

“The provincial grass emblem was selected by a coalition of environmental, wildlife and agricultural organizations through the Prairie Conservation Action Plan, seeking to sustain the native prairie ecosystem in a healthy state. Needle-and-thread grass (*Hesperostipa comata*) was chosen because it is the dominant grass of Saskatchewan’s mixed grassland eco-region and is also common in the moist mixed grassland and aspen parkland eco-regions.

Needle-and-thread is a protein-rich grass producing high energy seeds favoured by small mammals and provides important forage for cattle. Its deep and fibrous root system contributes to drought resistance and an ability to hold soil.

Needle-and-thread grass was officially adopted as the provincial grass emblem in 2001.”

Tree Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Saskatchewan’s Queen’s Printer (2014):

“Tree emblem

8 The tree known botanically as *Betula papyrifera* and called the “white birch” is the tree emblem of Saskatchewan.

1988-89, c.P-30.2, s.8.”

From the official [website](#) of the Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Saskatchewan (2014a):

“The white birch (*Betula papyrifera*) was adopted as the official tree of the province in 1988. A fast-growing deciduous hardwood tree, the white birch is a frequently planted ornamental species, easily recognized by its chalk-white papery bark.”

YUKON (YT)

State or Province	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Yukon	Animal	Official Bird	<i>Corvus corax principalis</i> (northern raven)	1985	<i>Corvus corax principalis</i> Ridgway	Corvidae
	Plant	Floral Emblem	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> (fireweed)	1957	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> L.	Onagraceae
		Official Tree	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> (sub-alpine fir)	2001	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> (Hook.) Nutt.	Pinaceae



Northern raven, the Official Bird of Yukon. (Photograph by: [Christian O. Peterson](#)).



Flowers of fireweed, the Floral Emblem of Yukon. (Photograph by: [Karel Jakubec](#)).



Sub-alpine fir, the Official Tree of Yukon. (Photograph by: [Walter Siegmund](#)).



Pollen cones of sub-alpine fir, the Official Tree of Yukon. (Photograph by: [Steven J. Baskauf](#)).



Seed cones of sub-alpine fir, the Official Tree of Yukon. (Photograph by: [Erin and Lance Willett](#)).

According to the official [website](#) of the Government of Yukon (2014), there are three biological emblems, and each has their individual acts of law designating them as official symbols.

Official Bird. — From the official [website](#) of Queen’s Printer for the Yukon, Government of Yukon (2014d):

“RAVEN ACT

Official bird

1 The bird popularly known as the northern raven and known biologically as the common raven (*Corvus corax*, sub-species *principalis*) is adopted as the official bird of the Yukon. *R.S., c.144, s.1.* ”

From the official [website](#) of the Government of Yukon (2014):

“The raven was adopted as Yukon’s official bird in 1985.

The raven is seen everywhere in Yukon. It is a very intelligent bird and an opportunistic feeder, feasting on everything from carrion to groceries left in the back of pick-up trucks.

The raven is the largest member of the crow family and has a body length of up to 70 centimetres.

The raven is called “Crow” by Yukon First Nations people and is the subject of many stories passed from generation to generation.”

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013h):

“Yukon adopted the common raven (*Corvus corax*) as its official bird in October 1986. The raven, sometimes referred to as the crow, is found throughout Yukon. It is a very intelligent bird, and it has been known to open boxes, use tools and communicate with other animals.”

Floral Emblem. — From the official [website](#) of Queen’s Printer for the Yukon, Government of Yukon (2014b):

“FLORAL EMBLEM ACT

Adoption of floral emblem

1 The flower known botanically as *Epilobium angustifolium* and popularly known as “fireweed” is adopted and shall be deemed to be the floral emblem of the Yukon. *R.S., c.69, s.1.* ”

From the official [website](#) of Queen’s Printer for the Yukon, Government of Yukon (2014a), on the flag for the Yukon:

“SCHEDULE

The flag consists of three vertical panels, the centre panel being one and one-half times the width of each of the other two panels. The panel adjacent to the mast is coloured green (503-115), the centre panel is coloured white and has the Yukon Crest disposed above a symbolic representation of the floral emblem of the Yukon, *epilobium angustifolium*, and the panel on the fly is coloured blue (502-204). The stem and leaves of the floral emblem are coloured green (503-115), and the flowers thereof are coloured red (509-103)...”

From the official [website](#) of the Government of Yukon (2014):

“Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) was chosen as Yukon’s floral emblem in 1957.

It is a hardy plant and grows along Yukon roadsides, river bars and clearings from mid-July to September.

Its blooms are a bright magenta, making it one of the most attractive plants in the North. It’s also one of the first plants to appear after a forest fire.”

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013h):

“The floral emblem of Yukon is the magenta-purple fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), which by late July covers the hills and roadsides.”

Official Tree. — From the official [website](#) of Queen’s Printer for the Yukon, Government of Yukon (2014c):

“OFFICIAL TREE ACT

Official Yukon tree

1 The tree popularly known as “sub-alpine fir” and known botanically as *Abies lasiocarpa* is adopted as the official tree of the Yukon. S.Y. 2002, c.11, s.1.
”

From the official [website](#) of the Government of Yukon (2014):

“The sub-alpine fir ([Abies lasiocarpa](#)) was selected as Yukon’s official tree in 2001.

The sub-alpine fir can range from 6 to 20 metres tall and is found in the regions south of Dawson City and east of Haines Junction.

It usually grows at higher elevations. Its short, stiff branches slope downward, which allow it to withstand heavy loads of snow and ice in the high country.

The needles of sub-alpine fir produce a lemony-tasting tea, which is a traditional First Nations cold remedy rich in vitamin C. Sap drawn from the blisters on its bark has been used by First Nation people as a traditional medicine for lung ailments.”

From the official [website](#) of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada Office, Government of Canada (2013h):

“The sub-alpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) is found in most areas of Yukon. The territory adopted the bird as its symbol in 2001, in part because of its fame among the territory’s Aboriginal people for its healing powers. They would boil the needles to make a cold-fighting tea rich in vitamin C and use the sap to treat lung ailments.”

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