Le sentier des fleurs printanières et du marais
Spring Flower & Marsh Walk

**Le Marais**
- The marais is a rich habitat for a variety of plant and animal species, making it a perfect place for nature lovers. The wetlands are home to a diverse range of flora and fauna, including various species of birds and insects.

**Les fleurs printanières**
- The spring flowers are a feast for the eyes and offer a unique opportunity to appreciate the beauty of nature. The flowers bloom in a variety of colors and shapes, adding a splash of beauty to the landscape.

**Spring Flowers**
- Spring flowers are a symbol of new life and growth. They are often associated with the arrival of warmer weather and the rejuvenation of the natural world. The spring flowers are a reminder of the cyclical nature of life, as they bloom, grow, and then fade away, only to return the following spring.

**Notes**
- Please do not touch the flowers or plants.
- Keep a safe distance from the wildlife.
- Do not disturb the natural habitat.

**Spring Flowers**
- Spring flowers provide a feast for the eyes and offer a unique opportunity to appreciate the beauty of nature. The flowers bloom in a variety of colors and shapes, adding a splash of beauty to the landscape.

**Types of Flowers**
- Various types of flowers can be found along the trail, including tulips, daffodils, and crocuses.

**Safety Tips**
- Keep a safe distance from the wildlife.
- Do not disturb the natural habitat.
- Enjoy the beauty of nature without disturbing it.

**Information Booth**
- For more information, please visit the information booth located at the entrance of the trail.

**Guided Tours**
- Guided tours are available upon request. Please check the board for the schedule and details.

**Contact Information**
- Ecomuseum of the Baie d’Urfé
- 514-489-7500
- ecomuseum@byurfe.com

**Volunteering Opportunities**
- Opportunities are available for those interested in helping to maintain the trail and its surroundings.

**Acknowledgments**
- The team at Ecomuseum of the Baie d’Urfé would like to thank all the volunteers and staff who contributed to the creation and maintenance of this beautiful trail.

**Visit Us Again**
- We hope you enjoyed your visit to the Spring Flower & Marsh Walk. Please visit us again to experience the beauty of nature in all its glory.

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*Photography: Jean-René Duval*
Porc-épic d’Amérique

At times I can make a lot of a mess. What can I say— I'm a grubber. I graze the bark off trees and I'm particularly fond of White Pine. With reheated ashes that never stop growing I must always have something to chew on. I also have a weakness for the salt and glue (used in plywood). I am also the one who grows on anions that have fallen on the ground—it's how I get my calcium.

American Porcupine

I need a solitary life except in winter when I'm likely to share my den and food with other porcupines. I do not hibernate, I am active during the winter. When I move along the ground I leave a trail on which I rack me to knock me. I am a very good climber and I often spend the night in a tree.

Did you know?
I am often asked questions like: 'Is it true that I'm always a thorny animal?' My quills are always present at birth, but they're not all there right away. It's only after about one year that I have all my quills. I have 30 quills at birth. My quills are not long, but they're sharp and handy to have. I don’t fall over from the quill of the tail, but if I want to go to bed, I fold my tail over me. I can do this all day long. I am not a thorny animal, but I'm often thorny. I can use my quills to stop my enemies. I never take a bath.
BUT WHERE ARE THE DACCOLBES?
LOOK UP IN THE TREES TINY! YOU WILL SEE WHAT GOOD CLIMBERS THEY ARE!
North American Opossum

I always seem to be the first animal presented in all the North American mammal identification field guides. I am part of the last primitive mammal order: Marsupials. The Aborigines called me "possum" when I began the origins of the name you give me: opossum.

Just like the Kangaroo and the Koala, I have a pouch in which my tiny embryos will develop for 3 to 4 months. At birth, a litter of 14 individuals can sit in a single kangaroo pouch. Before I send my young off on their own, I transport them on my back for 10 to 15 days.

I am active all winter long... or almost... During extreme cold weather spells I enter into a state of torpor, usually in an abandoned tree. With me fur on my ears or my tail, I often suffer from frostbite... I hate winter!

In the coming years I will be more and more present in Quebec due to climate changes. In fact, I may already be found today in the Montérégie area. I’ve been spotted on occasion in the heart of Montreal!
Tortue serpentine

C'est une des tortues les plus méfiantes et les plus agressives du monde.

Elle ne sort jamais dans l'air libre, est habituellement trop de la mer.

Elle ne se rencontre que très rarement hors du Maine.

Elle est très agressive, elle n'hésite pas à mordre pour se défendre.

A very aggressive turtle, it will easily snap to defend itself.

Le sait-vous?

Did you know?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30 kg</th>
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Snapping Turtle

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**Water Snake**

**Le serpents-aquatic*?**

- Can measure up to 130 cm.
- Feeds on a wide variety of animals in the water, mainly fish and frogs.
- Elongated and slender, with small scales and a long tail.
- Capable of swimming rapidly and releasing mucus from its mouth for escape.

**Did you know?**

- Elongated and slender, with small scales and a long tail.
- Capable of swimming rapidly and releasing mucus from its mouth for escape.
- Sensitive to touch and temperature changes.
- Can be kept in a tank with suitable temperature and humidity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle de Vie des Salamandres</th>
<th>Salamander Life Cycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tritons</strong></td>
<td><strong>Accouplement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L’œuf rouge se développe en triton en immersion totale dans l’eau et est alors prêt à se reproduire.</td>
<td>Les mâles ont des premiers à retourner à leur étang natal, ils dégagent des pheromones pour séduire les femelles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Newts</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mating</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The red egg develops into a newt while</td>
<td>Males congregate first to return to the pond where they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>returned into the water to live, and is then ready to breed.</td>
<td>breed. They release pheromones to attract the females.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eide rouge</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spermatophores</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage embryonnaire qui durant environ deux à trois ans.</td>
<td>Les mâles ont un spermatophore qui est déposé près de la femelle qui l’incorporera avec son ovule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red Eggs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spermatophore</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development takes from two to five years.</td>
<td>Développement d’une matrice avec la femelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Larve plus développée</strong></td>
<td><strong>Oeufs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Les premiers œufs émergent en eau douce pour former des larves qui se nourrissent de plancton.</td>
<td>Les œufs sont recouverts d’une substance grasse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>More advanced larva</strong></td>
<td><strong>Eggs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Développement des œufs est plus rapide.</td>
<td>Les œufs sont recouverts d’une substance grasse pour la protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Larvaux</strong></td>
<td><strong>Larvae</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Petit polatouche
écureuil volant

On m'appelle aussi écureuil volant, mais c'est à tort en réalité. En fait, je ne volais pas, je planais! C'est grâce à une nomenclature de nos pour qu'on appelle le polatouche. Cette nomenclature s'applique à mes parents, mais aussi à mes lois, tout comme chez les autres écureuils. J'utilise mon queue pour me diriger et atterrir en douceur. Je peux même effectuer des virages à 90 ou 180 degrés en plein vol. Pratique pour passer d'un arbre à l'autre! Je suis le plus petit de la famille des écureuils, mais contrairement à mes cousins, je passe m'activer la nuit. Mes trois grands yeux nous permettent une bonne vision nocturne.

Je n'étais pas, mais je partage mon nid avec mes congénères durant l'hiver pour me protéger du froid. Bien de ces nids sont de simples nids de chauve-souris. Je fais partie des insectes aux mangeoires d'oiseaux durant l'hiver. En hiver, je peux faire un repas facile. C'est d'ailleurs habitationné à ce moment que voitures tapis, car je suis assez bien discret.

Southern Flying Squirrel

The Southern Flying Squirrel, but that's not exactly correct. In fact, I don't fly but glide! And it's not a tree squirrel, but a mammal of the squirrel family. This can be seen from the strips of fur that hang from my body, which is held in an arch. I cover my tail to turn and to land softly. I can make turns of 90 or 180 degrees in flight, which is quite useful for gliding from one tree to another. I also use my large feet to be active at night, as my big black eyes provide great night vision.

I don't hibernate, but I share my nest with others of my species to protect myself from the cold. I'm often found near bodies of water to get my energy. That's why you're likely to see me because I am otherwise quite shy.