




8

If the needles are:

- five to a bundle, go to  below
- three to a bundle, go to  page 12
- in pairs, go to  page 16
- mostly four to a bundle, it is

PARRY PINYON
Pinus quadrifolia



If the needles are over
1-1/2 inches long, go to

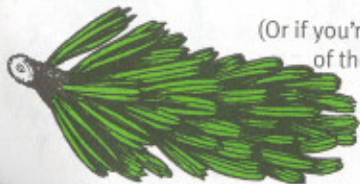


next page

If they're shorter, it is

FOXTAIL PINE
Pinus balfouriana

(Or if you're in mountains east
of the Sierra Nevada, it is
**WESTERN BRISTLE-
CONE PINE,**
Pinus longaeva.)




If the needles are over seven inches long, it is

TORREY PINE

Pinus torreyana



If they're shorter, go to  below

If the tree has dropped cones to the ground, go to  next page

If the only cones not yet destroyed by squirrels are roundish, purplish ones still on the tree, it is




WHITEBARK PINE

Pinus albicaulis




8

If the needles are:

- five to a bundle, go to  below
- three to a bundle, go to  page 12
- in pairs, go to  page 16
- mostly four to a bundle, it is

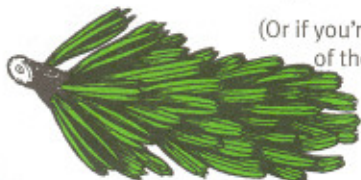
PARRY PINYON
Pinus quadrifolia

If the needles are over
1-1/2 inches long, go to  next page

If they're shorter, it is
FOXTAIL PINE
Pinus balfouriana

(Or if you're in mountains east
of the Sierra Nevada, it is

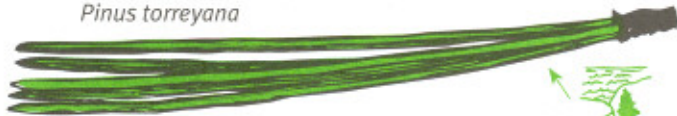
**WESTERN BRISTLE-
CONE PINE,**
Pinus longaeva.)




If the needles are over seven inches long, it is

TORREY PINE

Pinus torreyana



If they're shorter, go to  below

If the tree has dropped cones to the ground, go to  next page

If the only cones not yet destroyed by squirrels are roundish, purplish ones still on the tree, it is

WHITEBARK PINE

Pinus albicaulis



10

If there are cones over one foot long, it is

SUGAR PINE

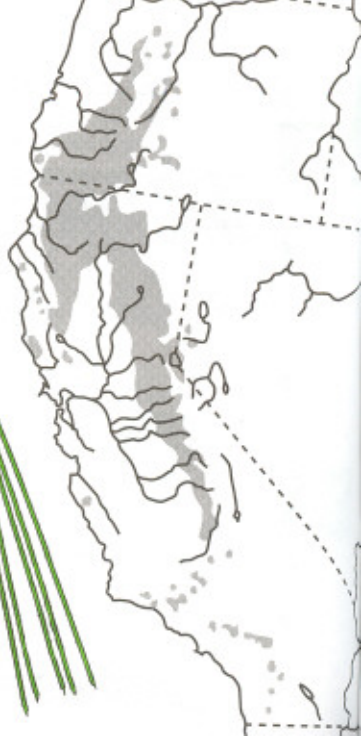
Pinus lambertiana



If the cones are shorter, go to



next page



If the cones have thin scales, it is

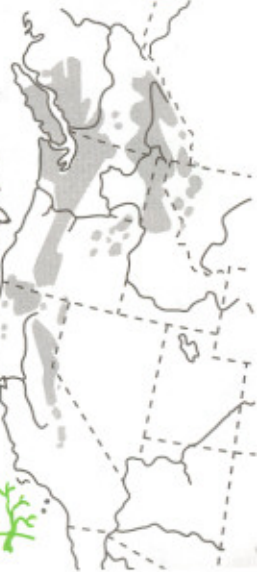
If the cone scales are thick at their tips, it is

LIMBER PINE

Pinus flexilis

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Pinus monticola



12

If the outermost twigs are thicker than an ordinary wooden pencil ($\frac{1}{16}$ in.), go to



below



If they're thinner go to



page 14

If there are long, upward-curved lower branches with blackish bark, or foot-long needles, or dangerous-looking 9 to 14 inch cones, it is

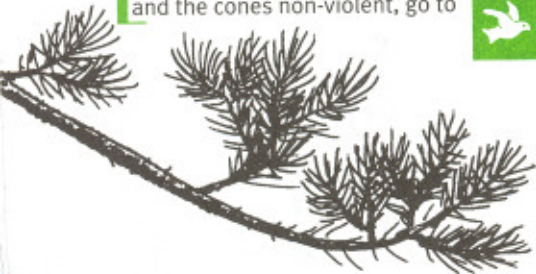
COULTER PINE
BIGCONE PINE

Pinus coulteri

If the bark is lighter, the needles shorter, and the cones non-violent, go to



next page



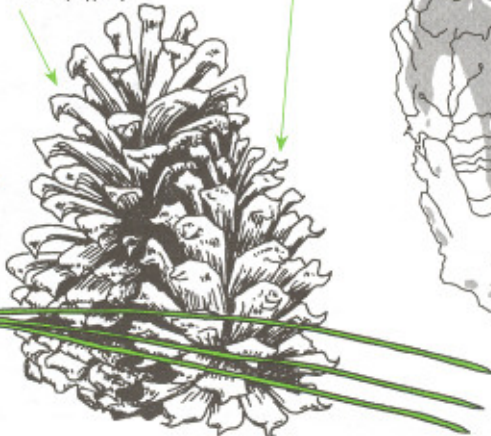
If the cones feel prickly, and if bark flakes broken off the trunk are yellow on the inside, it is **PONDEROSA PINE**

Pinus ponderosa



If the cones are not prickly, and if the bark flakes are gray inside, and if the tree trunk smells like pineapple, it is **JEFFREY PINE**

Pinus jeffreyi



14

If the needles are 7 to 13 inches long, it is

GRAY PINE
Pinus sabiniana

If they're shorter, go to



next page



If the foliage is sparse, light green, and the needles are twisted, it is

KNOBcone PINE
Pinus attenuata

If there is dense, dark green foliage and blackish bark, it is

MONTEREY PINE
Pinus radiata



16

If the needles are three to six inches long, it is

BISHOP PINE

Pinus muricata

If they're shorter, and twisted,
go to



next page



If the tree is small or shrubby, and it grows near sea level, it is

SHORE PINE

BEACH PINE

Pinus contorta ssp. *contorta*

If the tree is larger, or if it grows inland above 3,000 ft. elevation, it is

LOGEPOLE PINE

TAMRAC PINE

Pinus contorta ssp. *murrayana*

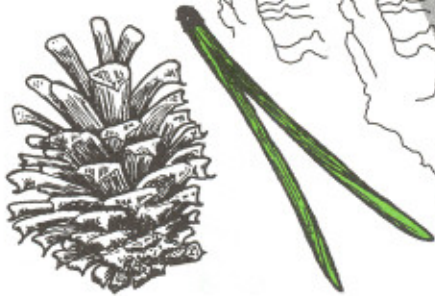


Cones and needles of these two pines look alike.




In the Cascades north of the Columbia River, you'll find **TALL LOGEPOLE PINE** (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*).

In the acid, hardpan soils near Mendocino, California, you'll find a pygmy variety called **BOLANDER PINE** (*Pinus contorta* ssp. *bolanderi*).



18

If there are smooth, round scars where old needles have fallen off the twig, it's a **FIR**. Go to  below



Firs also have resin-filled bark blisters and cones that fall apart on the tree instead of dropping to the ground.

If it's not a fir, go to  page 22

If the needles narrow to a stalk where they join the twig, go to  below



If they're wide at the base, go to  page 21


If the needle tips are sharp spines, it is



If not, go to  next page

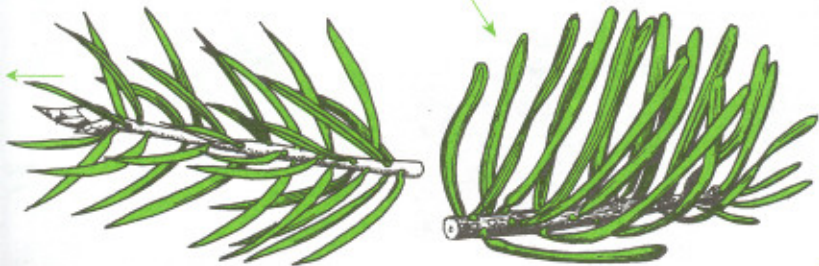
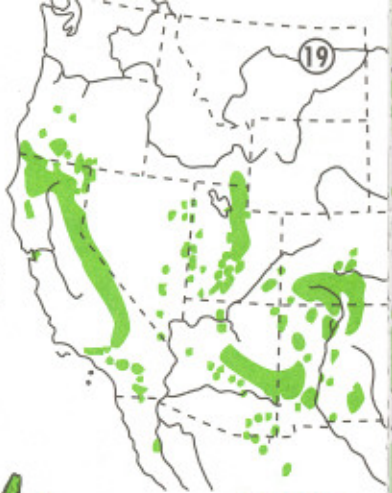
SANTA LUCIA FIR
BRISTLECONE FIR
Abies bracteata



If the needles are dark green and shiny on their topsides, go to  next page

If, instead of being shiny, there is a whitish band running along the needle top, it is

WHITE FIR
Abies concolor



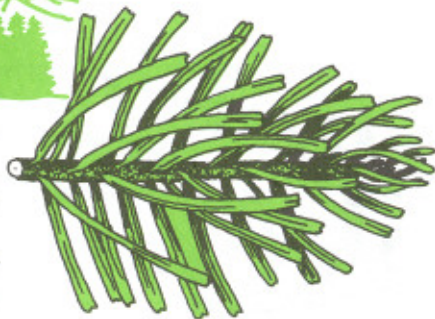
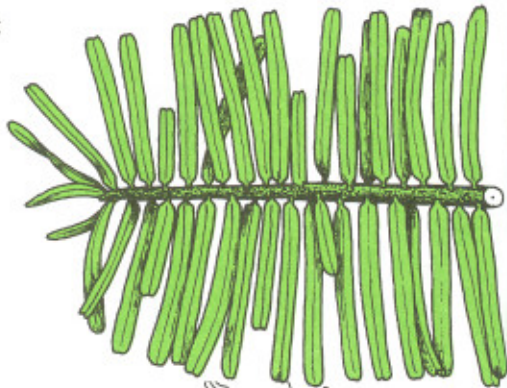
20

If the top needles on lower branches point out to the side, it is

GRAND FIR
Abies grandis

If they point upward or toward the end of the twig, and the foliage is silvery underneath, it is

PACIFIC SILVER FIR
Abies amabilis



If needles from the lower branches have convex or rounded topsides, and you can twirl them easily between your fingers, it is

CALIFORNIA RED FIR

Abies magnifica

If they're flat and hard to twirl, go to



below

If the ends of the branchlets have rusty-red bark, or if there are cones over four inches long, it is

If the twig bark is gray, and the cones are shorter, it is

SUBALPINE FIR

Abies lasiocarpa var. *lasiocarpa*

NOBLE FIR

Abies procera




22


If the older twigs from which needles have fallen have stubby pegs on them like this:



Go to  next page

If the twigs are smoother, go to  below

If you can easily twirl a needle between thumb and finger, go to  below

If the needles are too flat to twirl, go to  page 24

If the needles are longer than one inch, it is **SINGLELEAF PINYON**
Pinus monophylla

If they're shorter, it is **MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK**
Tsuga mertensiana



If there are many vertically hanging branchlets (up to four feet long) it is

BREWER SPRUCE
WEEPING SPRUCE

Picea breweriana



If the branches don't hang vertically, go to



below

If the needles are four-sided, not flattened, and the same color on all sides, it is

ENGELMANN SPRUCE

Picea engelmannii



If the needles are somewhat flattened, and lighter on their topsides, it is **SITKA SPRUCE**

Picea sitchensis



24

If the needle tips are pointed, go to



below

If they're rounded or blunt, go to



next page

If the needle points are sharp, hard spines, it is



If they're not spiny, go to



below

If the tops of the needles are grooved, it is



If they're ridged on top, it is

PACIFIC YEW

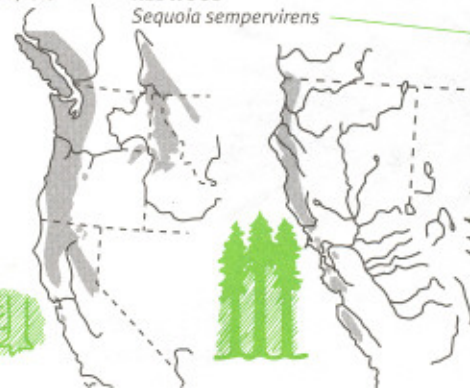
Taxus brevifolia

REDWOOD


Sequoia sempervirens



CALIFORNIA-NUTMEG
Torreya californica

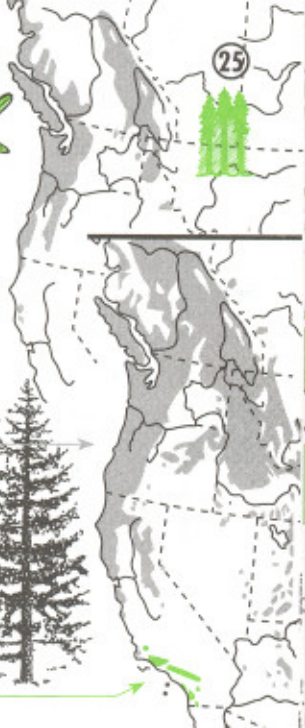


If the needles are about half an inch long, it is
WESTERN HEMLOCK
Tsuga heterophylla

If they're longer, go to  below

If there are cones over four inches long, it is
BIGCONE DOUGLAS-FIR
Pseudotsuga macrocarpa

If the cones are shorter, it is
DOUGLAS-FIR
Pseudotsuga menziesii



26

If the ends of the branches look as if they had been ironed flat, it's a **CEDAR**. Go to



below

If they don't look flattened, go to



page 28

If the twig ends look jointed, it is → **INCENSE CEDAR**

Calocedrus decurrens

If they don't look jointed, go to



below

If the foliage feels prickly, or if the tree looks wilted, it is



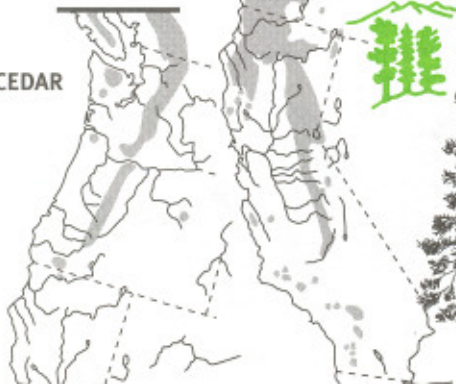
YELLOW CYPRUS, ALASKA-CEDAR

Cupressus nootkatensis

If it's not prickly or wilted-looking, go to



next page





If the foliage is glossy and very fragrant, or if there are leathery, oblong cones, it is

WESTERN RED-CEDAR

Thuja plicata

If you can rub a whitish bloom off the foliage, and there are round cones, it is

PORT-ORFORD-CEDAR

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana



28

If there are awl-shaped leaves arranged spirally on the twig, it is

GIANT SEQUOIA

Sequoiadendron giganteum



If the leaves are in opposite pairs instead of a spiral, go to



below

If there are roundish, woody, cone-like fruits $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more in diameter, it's a **CYPRESS**. Go to



next page

If there are smaller, juicy or pulpy, berry-like fruits, it's a **JUNIPER**. Go to



page 30

If you can't find fruit, you may have a male tree. Find a female.





It takes a thicker book than this to identify cypress species.
Here's where they grow:

MENDOCINO CYPRESS
C. goveniana

MONTEREY CYPRESS
C. macrocarpa



SARGENT CYPRESS
C. sargentii

BAKER CYPRESS
Cupressus bakeri

MACNAB CYPRESS
C. macnabiana

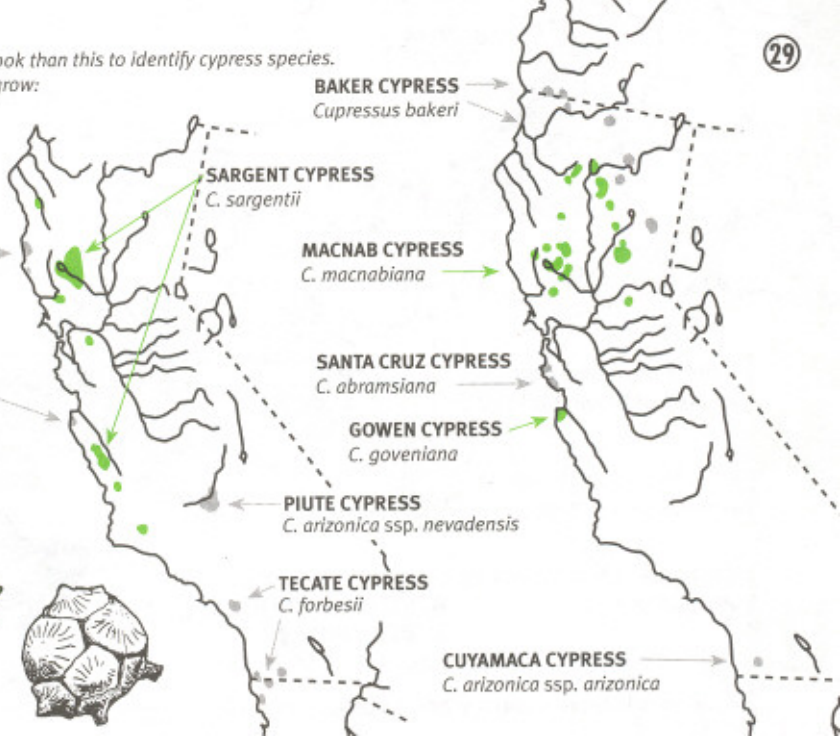
SANTA CRUZ CYPRESS
C. abramsiana

GOWEN CYPRESS
C. goveniana


PIUTE CYPRESS
C. arizonica ssp. nevadensis


TECATE CYPRESS
C. forbesii

CUYAMACA CYPRESS
C. arizonica ssp. arizonica





If there are bluish berries and red or brown bark, go to  below

If the berries are brownish and the bark is gray, go to  next page

If the bark is bright rusty-red, and the berries are almost black, it is

WESTERN JUNIPER
SIERRA JUNIPER
Juniperus occidentalis

If the bark is brown, and the berries bright blue, it is  **ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER**
Juniperus scopulorum



If you're west of the Sierra Nevada, or if the leaves are conspicuously dented, it is

CALIFORNIA JUNIPER
Juniperus californica



If you're east of the Sierra, or if the leaves are not conspicuously dented, it is

UTAH JUNIPER
Juniperus osteosperma

