

## CONIFERS:

### Coast Redwood - *Sequoia sempervirens*

A large tree, 180-370' tall and 8-23' in diameter with dark reddish-brown fibrous bark. Found in Pacific Coast fog belt from extreme SW Oregon through Monterey County in central CA. Range varies in width from 10-40 miles and is broken in several places; seems dependent on high humidity. Best stands develop on alluvial bottoms and benches where soil are moist but well-drained. Range. Elevation: 0-3000'.



### Douglas Fir - *Pseudotsuga menziesii v. menziesii*

A large tree 100' to 250' or more tall, and 3' to 6' in diameter; with a broad, pointed, pyramidal crown of dense foliage. Will grow on a wide variety of soils, but in the Douglas-fir Region of western Oregon and Washington does best on deep, moist, sandy loams; poorest on gravelly soils. Ranges from central British Columbia and southwestern Alberta southward into the mountains of northern and central Mexico, and from the Pacific Coast to the Rocky Mountains. Douglas-fir is intermediate in tolerance, slightly tolerant in its youth, but becoming less tolerant with age.

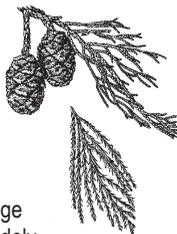


### Engelmann Spruce - *Picea engelmannii*

An inhabitant of the mountains, 80' to 120' tall, and 1-1/2' to 3' in diameter, with a dense crown of blue-green foliage. Does best on moist, well-drained soils, but can grow on thin soil on mountain slopes or the wet margins of swamps, streams and lakes. Ranges from central British Columbia and southwestern Alberta, southward through the Cascades of Washington and Oregon into extreme California eastward into the Rocky Mountains from central Montana to southern New Mexico. Elevation range in the Cascades is 3,500 to 10,000 feet.

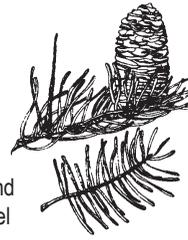
### Giant Sequoia - *Sequoiadendron giganteum*

Mammoth trees; 200-300' tall and 10-20' in diameter. Young trees have conical crowns often to the ground; older trees have irregular, broken crowns. Base of tree is often buttressed and fire scarred. Occur naturally only in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of central California (Placer to Tulare counties); middle to high elevations: deep, moist, well-drained sandy and gravelly soils. Range spotty. Elevation: 5000' - 8500'. Common and widely planted ornamental.



### Grand Fir - *Abies grandis*

Large evergreen conifer, 125' - 250' tall and 2-6" in diameter; long narrow open crown that is rounded or flat-topped. Usually found on moist situations on mountain slopes and in the valleys and bottomlands. Ranges from southern British Columbia southward on the west side of the Cascade Mountains into northwestern California, eastward through northern Idaho and western Montana. Elevational range: sea level to 6,000 feet.



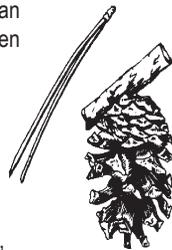
### Incense Cedar - *Calocedrus decurrens*

Evergreen trees 70' to 110' tall, and 3' to 5' in diameter, with a conical crown of frond-like branches. Does best on moist porous soils, but is able to adapt itself to various soil types. Although available moisture determines its local in the southern part of its range, it apparently is less moisture demanding than the other "cedars". Found on both slopes of the Cascades in Oregon, the northern Coast Range and the length of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California; also Lower California. Elevational range: 1,000 to 6,600 feet in Oregon.



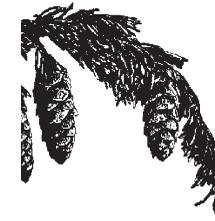
### Lodgepole Pine - *Pinus contorta v. latifolia*

A tree 30' to 100' tall and 1' to 2' in diameter. Near the Pacific Ocean this species is often malformed, twisted, and contorted by the winds, and at times is no more than a large, bushy shrub. In the mountains it is often found in pure stands and has a straight, clear, cylindrical bole free of branches for much of its length. Found on moist sandy and gravelly soils, in the dunes near the coast, coastal swamps, and northern bogs, and in the mountains at middle and higher elevations. Ranges from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, and from the Yukon and southeastern Alaska southward into northern Baja California; also in the Black Hills. Elevational range: sea level to 11,500 feet.



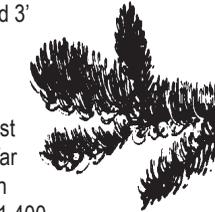
### Mountain Hemlock - *Tsuga mertensiana*

Coniferous tree 60' to 100' tall, and 2' to 3' in diameter; with a pyramidal crown of drooping branches and dense foliage. Usually a tree of high elevations or the cooler exposures of the middle slopes. It does best on moist, coarse, well-drained soil. Ranges from southern Alaska southward to central California, and east to northeastern Oregon, northern Idaho and western Montana. Elevational range: 4,000 to 9,500 feet in the Cascade Mountains.



### Noble Fir - *Abies procera*

A tall, rather intolerant, straight tree with the trunk often clear of limbs for half to two-thirds its length. The crown is conical on open grown trees, but more rounded when crowded in mature stands. Grows 140' to 200' tall, and 3' to 5' in diameter. Mountain slopes, benches and low ridges: moisture demanding, but not demanding in other soil requirements. Found in Washington and Oregon in the Coast Range and the Cascade Mountains, and as far south as the Siskiyou and Scott Mountains in northwestern California. Elevational range: 1,400



### Port Orford Cedar - *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*

Trees 125' to 200' tall, and 3' to 6' in diameter; with a pyramidal crown of pendulous, frond-like branches. Tolerant. Most commonly found on moist, well-drained soils in the coastal fog belt region of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. It occurs chiefly in Coos and Curry Counties in Oregon, and in Del Norte and Humboldt counties in California. It is found in the coast ranges and Siskiyou mountains; it occurs in small areas in western Lane and Douglas Counties, Oregon and in the Trinity Mountains and on Mt. Shasta in California. The range forms a narrow strip 10 to 40 miles wide. Elevational range: sea level to 5,000 feet.

### Ponderosa Pine - *Pinus ponderosa*

Very important large timber tree 125' to 180' tall and 3' to 6' in diameter. Open crown of green to yellow-green foliage clustered out near the branch in scaly plates. State tree of Montana. Grows on a wide variety of soils, and under varying moisture conditions, but most commonly found on dry, sandy, or gravelly soils. Ponderosa pine occurs in every state from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, also in the Black Hills of South Dakota, and from southern British Columbia to northern Mexico. Elevational range: as low as 200 feet on the floor of the Willamette Valley, and up to 9,000 feet in the San Jacinto Mountains in California. Intolerant.



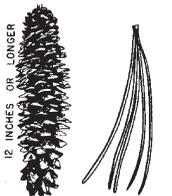
### Pacific Silver Fir - *Abies amabilis*

Coniferous tree with a long conical crown of dense foliage; thin, mottled ashy-gray to chalky-white bark. Size 100' to 180' tall and 2' to 4' in diameter. Occurs on moist well-drained sandy or gravelly soils from southeast Alaska throughout western British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. Locally in northern California. Elevational range: 1000' - 6500' in Washington and Oregon.



### Sugar Pine - *Pinus lambertiana*

Largest of the pines. 150' to 200' tall, and 2' to 7' in diameter. Distinguishing characters include red, ridged bark; cylindrical bole free of branches for much of its length, and topped by an open crown composed of a few long, nearly horizontal, branches with long cones, mostly solitary, hanging from the ends of these branches. Occurs on a wide variety of soils in the mountains, usually a mixture with ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, omcense-cedar, and other conifers, never in pure stands. Ranges from Santiam Pass in the north-central Cascade Mountains in Oregon, southward through the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California and western Nevada, and into northern Baja California. Elevational range: 2,000 to 9,000 feet.



Shasta Red Fir - *Abies magnifica v. shastensis*

A tree to 150' tall and 2 1/2' to 5' in diameter. The "silver tipp" Christmas tree. Needles grow vertically on stately, open branches.



Intermediate tolerance. Grows best on moist, well-drained soils in subalpine situations.

Sitka Spruce - *Picea sitchensis*

Largest of the spruces. 125' to 180' tall, and 3' to 5' in diameter, with an open crown of somewhat pendulous branchlets; bases of very large trees frequently buttressed. Moist, well-drained sites along the coast, seldom more than 50 miles from the Pacific Ocean and usually much less. Ranges from southern southeastern Alaska southward along the coast to northern California. Elevational range: sea level to 4,000 feet in the north, seldom above 1,800 feet in the Pacific Northwest.



Western Hemlock - *Tsuga heterophylla*

Large trees 125' to 200' tall, and 2' to 4' in diameter; with a pyramidal crown of somewhat pendulous branches and fine foliage. Does best on deep, moist, well-drained soils. Ranges from southern Alaska southward through western and southeastern British Columbia through western Washington to northwestern California, eastward through northern Idaho and western Montana. Elevational range: sea level to 2,700 feet in Alaska; sea level to 5,000 feet in British Columbia; sea level to 6,000 feet in Oregon and Washington.



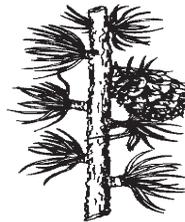
Western Redcedar -

Large trees 150' to 200' high, and 3' to 10' in diameter; with an open pyramidal crown of pendulous, frond-like lateral branchlets; on large trees the base is fluted and swell-butted. Found on moist sites along river bottoms, flats and benches, and mountain slopes. Ranges from southeastern Alaska southward to northwestern California, also north-eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and western Montana. Elevational range: sea level to 4,000 feet in the Pacific Northwest; 1,500 to 7,000 feet in the Inland Empire.



Western Larch - *Larix occidentalis*

A large tree 100' - 180' tall, and 3' - 4' in diameter; with soft, feathery foliage borne in clusters on spur shoots. Found on moist mountain slopes, flats and near streams. Ranges from southeastern British Columbia southward through eastern Washington to northern and northeastern Oregon, eastward to western Montana.



Western White Pine - *Pinus monticola*

Tree 120' to 180' tall and 2' to 4' in diameter, with a long cylindrical bole that is commonly free of branches for 1/3 to 1/2 its length. The state tree of Idaho. Found in the mountains on a variety of soils; but does best where soil is moist and well-drained. Ranges from southern British Columbia south to central California and western Nevada, also northeastern Oregon and the Inland Empire. Elevational range is 2,000 to 10,000 feet.



Big Leaf Maple - *Acer Macrophyllum*

A tree 40' to 100' tall and 2' to 4' in diameter; when growing in the open usually branches within the first 15 feet into several large branches, forming dense, round, spreading crown; but in a dense stand, may be a tall, straight tree. Moist well-drained soil; from western British Columbia south through western Washington and Oregon to southern California. Elevational range: sea level to 5,500 feet.



Western Red Alder - *Alnus rubra*

A tree 30' to 120' tall and 1' to 3' in diameter; with a fairly straight bole and moderately open, broadly pyramidal or dome-shaped crown. Occurs along streams and in moist bottoms, and on moist mountain slopes. Ranges from southeastern Alaska southward through western British Columbia, and on the west side of Cascade Mountains as far south as southern California. Elevational range: sea level to 3,500 feet in the Pacific Coast states.

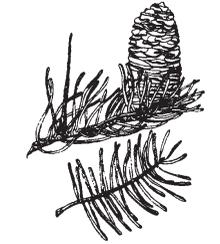


Oregon Ash - *Fraxinus latifolia*

Tree 40' to 80' tall and 1' to 2-1/2' in diameter with a narrow or broad crown. Found on moist, sandy, rocky or gravelly soils, usually near streams, on bottomlands or around the margins of swampy areas; on the west side of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains from southwestern British Columbia southward to central California. Elevational range; sea level to 2,500 feet.



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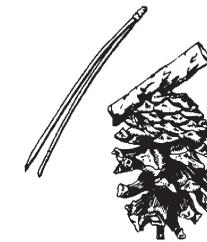
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