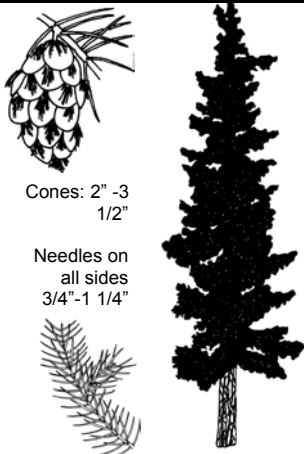


Trees of Plumas

Plumas National Forest



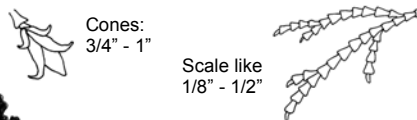
Douglas-fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii* 80'-160' Deer and grouse feed on the dark yellow-green or blue-green needles while birds prefer the seeds. Often found with White Fir and Ponderosa Pines in elevations up to 6000'. Named for David Douglas, a Scottish botanist.



Cones: 2" -3 1/2"

Needles on all sides 3/4"-1 1/4"

Incense-cedar *Calocedrus decurrens* 60'-150' The thick, reddish bark of older trees protects it from some fires. Because the wood is soft but not splintery, it is the leading wood for manufacture of pencils. Found with Sugar and Ponderosa Pine and White Fir.



Cones: 3/4" - 1"

Scale like 1/8" - 1/2"

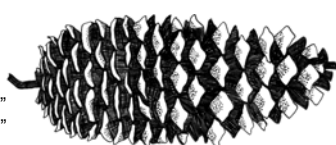


Sugar Pine *Pinus lambertiana* 100'-250' The giant cones are noticeable from a distance hanging on the branches of this pine. Growing at elevations from 2000' to 7800', it can be found with Ponderosa and Jeffrey Pines, firs, Incense-cedar and Douglas-fir. Its sweetish resin was eaten by Native Americans almost like gum.



5 needles in a bundle, 2 3/4" - 4"

Cones: 11" - 18" Max of 21"



Lodgepole Pine *Pinus contorta* 20'-80' Distributed from Alaska to Mexico, in the Sierras it is found with Jeffrey Pines and Red Firs. The Sierra variety tends to be a tall, narrow tree with thin, scaly bark and lightweight cones that open at maturity.

2 needles in a bundle, 1 1/4" - 2 1/4"



Cones: 3/4" - 2"



Canyon Live Oak *Quercus chrysolepis* 20'-100' Found in the river canyons, the shiny green leaves stay on the tree year-round. Leaves on mature trees can be smooth and without teeth.

Leaves: 1"-3" Acorn: 1"-2"



Leaves: 3" - 6"

Black Cottonwood *Populus trichocarpa* 60'-120' This tree has dark green, oval leaves and a smooth, gray bark that furrows with age. It prefers wetter soils of stream banks and can be found with willows.



Cones: 2" - 6"

Ponderosa Pine *Pinus ponderosa* 50'-200' Often grows with and is mistaken for Jeffrey Pine. One difference between the two is that the Ponderosa pinecone is smaller and prickly when touched. "Prickly Ponderosa, gentle Jeffrey." Also called "Western Yellow Pine". Ponderosa has 3 needles in a bundle, about 4 to 8 inches in length. Grows at elevations up to 7,000 feet.



Jeffrey Pine *Pinus jeffreyi* 80'-130' Though very similar to the ponderosa, the Jeffrey differs in the appearance of its pinecone, and its needles, which are normally 5 to 10 inches long and 3 to a bundle. Its bark also smells good, like vanilla or pineapples. Jeffrey seeds are commonly cached by ground squirrels and chipmunks, who unknowingly plant the next generations.



Cones: 5" - 10"



United States Department of Agriculture

Plumas National Forest
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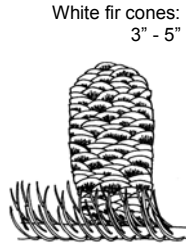
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California Red Fir *Abies magnifica* 100'-150'
With short blue-green needles on well spaced, fan-shaped branches, this is a popular Christmas tree. Young trees have a white bark. It's commonly called "Silvertip". Red Fir cones are similar to White Fir, except that Red Fir are bigger; 6 to 8 inches in length.



Needles curved up, crowded in 2 rows



White fir cones: 3" - 5"
White fir needles in two rows, 1 1/2" - 2 1/2"

White Fir *Abies concolor* 70'-160' Also called California White Fir, in contrast to the Rocky Mountain White Fir. Fire suppression during the last century allowed the thin barked younger trees to mature. Its shade tolerant nature meant it could grow under older pines, making it too dark for young pines to grow.



Leaves: 1 1/4" - 3"

Quaking Aspen *Populus tremuloides* 40'-70' The green, nearly round leaves of this tree "quake" in a breeze because of their flattened stalks. The white, smooth bark makes it easy to spot year-round, while the gold leaves add autumn color to the forest.

Gray Pine *Pinus sabiniana* 40'-70' Slender with forked trunk and branches, the Gray Pine's name come from its gray-green needles. Found at lower elevations and foothills, 1,000' to 3,000'.



3 in a bundle, 8"-12"

Scale like needles in 3's, 1/16"



Western Juniper *Juniperus occidentalis* 15'-60' Noticeably different from pines with its berrylike, fleshy, bluish seed cones. Western Junipers can grow in drier, rockier soil than most pines and firs. The bark is sequoia-like with its reddish-brown, furrowed and shredded appearance.

Mountain Alder *Alnus tenuifolia* 30' Can be either a shrub with spreading branches or a small tree with several trunks. Found on the banks of streams or in canyons in moist soils.



Leaves: 1 1/2" - 4"
Cones: 3/8" - 5/8"

Shrubs:



Leaves: 1"-2"

Greenleaf Manzanita *Arctostaphylos patula* Up to 6' One of the most widespread manzanitas, it prefers rocky slopes. A hard coat on the seeds sometimes needs fire in order for it to sprout.

Willow *Salix sp.*

3'-10' A thicket-forming shrub with yellow-brown or red twigs. Leaves are skinny and green, turning yellow or orange in the fall.



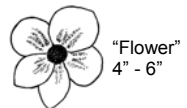
Leaves: 1 1/2" - 4"



Leaves: 6" - 10"

Bigleaf Maple *Acer macrophyllum* 30'-60' The largest leaves of all maples. They are dark green until turning orange or yellow in autumn.

Pacific Dogwood *Cornus nuttallii* Up to 50' in height. A small tree with beautiful white flowers in late spring and often again in late summer. Bitter red or orange berries mature in autumn.



"Flower" 4" - 6"



Leaves: 2 1/2" - 4 1/2"

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