

Dichotomous Key to Common Trees of the Pacific Northwest <<http://oregonstate.edu/trees/>>

Gymnosperms (Conifers and Yew)

- 1a. Tree a conifer (conifers have needlelike or scale-like leaves and usually bear seeds inside woody cones).....2
- 2a. Leaves needle-like.....3
- 3a. Needles clustered4
- 4a. Clusters of 2-5 needlespine (*Pinus*)
 • Two needles per bundlelodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)
 • Three needles per bundleponderosa (*P. ponderosa*), Jeffrey (*P. jeffreyi*) and knobcone pine (*P. attenuata*)
 • Five needles per bundlewestern white (*P. monticola*), sugar (*P. lambertiana*), limber (*P. flexilis*) and whitebark pine (*P. albicaulis*)
- 4b. Clusters greater than 105
- 5a. Needles soft (deciduous)larch (*Larix*)
 • Our only larchwestern larch (*Larix occidentalis*)
- 5a. Needles stiff (evergreen)true cedar (*Cedrus*)
 • *deodar cedar (*C. deodara*)
 • *atlas cedar (*C. atlantica*)
 • *cedar of Lebanon (*C. libani*)
- 3b. Needles not clustered6
- 6a. Needles short and sharpgiant (redwood) sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)
- 6b. Needles longer than $\frac{1}{2}$ "7
- 7a. Tiny pegs on twigs8
- 8a. Pegs square, needles sharpspruce (*Picea*)
 • *Sitka spruce (*P. sitchensis*)
 • *Engelmann spruce (*P. engelmannii*)
 • *Brewer spruce (*P. breweriana*)
- 8b. Pegs rounded, needles blunthemlock (*Tsuga*)
 • *mountain hemlock (*T. mertensiana*)
 • *western hemlock (*T. heterophylla*)
- 7b. No pegs on twigs.....9
- 9a. Buds large and pointedDouglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
- 9b. Buds not large and pointed10
- 10a. Terminal buds round and clusteredtrue fir (*Abies*)
 • *grand fir (*A. grandis*)
 • *Pacific silver fir (*A. amabilis*)
 • *noble fir (*A. procera*)
 • *California red fir (*A. magnifica*)
 • *subalpine fir (*A. lasiocarpa*)
 • *white fir (*A. concolor*)
- 10b. Terminal buds not clustered.....11
- 11a. Needles green underneathPacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*)
- 11b. Needles white underneath12
- 12a. Needles pointed(coastal) redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)
- 12a. Needles blunthemlock (see 8b)
- 2b. Leaves flattened and scale-like13
- 13a. All leaves short and sharpgiant (redwood) sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)
- 13b. Some leaves not sharp.....14
- 14a. Cones round15
- 15a. Cones soft and leatheryjuniper (*Juniperus*)
 • *western juniper (*J. occidentalis*)
 • *common juniper (*J. communis*)

• *	Rocky Mountain juniper (<i>J. scopularum</i>)
15b. Cones woody.....	16
16a. Cones under $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter.....	white-cedar, etc. (false cedars)
• *	incense-cedar (<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>)
• *	arborvitae; western redcedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)
• *	white-cedar or false cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis</i>)
• *	Port Orford-cedar (<i>C. lawsoniana</i>)
• *	Alaska-cedar (<i>C. nootkatensis</i>)
16b. Cones over $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter.....	Baker cypress (<i>Cupressus bakerii</i>)
14a. Cones not round	17
17a. Cones resemble rose buds	redcedar/arborvitae (see 16a)
17b. Cones resemble duck's bill.....	incense-cedar (see 16a)
1b. Tree a broadleaf (usually with wide, flat leaves and bear their seeds inside of soft fruits).....	18