

sugar pine

Pinaceae
Pinus lambertiana

► sugar pine (front) and ponderosa pine (behind) have similar bark; here in the Salmon Mountains

▼ branches and cones often dangle from precipitous ridgelines



Bark: reddish-brown and narrowly furrowed, flaking in small rounds that collect at the base, becoming lighter with elevation and exposure **Needles:** 3"-4", grow in clusters of 5, blue-green with stomatal bloom on all sides; underside with two lines of bloom **Cones:** thicker scales than the western white pine and about 6 inches longer, between 10"-20", yellow-green maturing to yellow-brown; quite sappy; present on tree year round **Habitat:** ridge tops and steep hillsides, generally drier habitat at mid to higher elevation

western white pine

Pinaceae
Pinus monticola

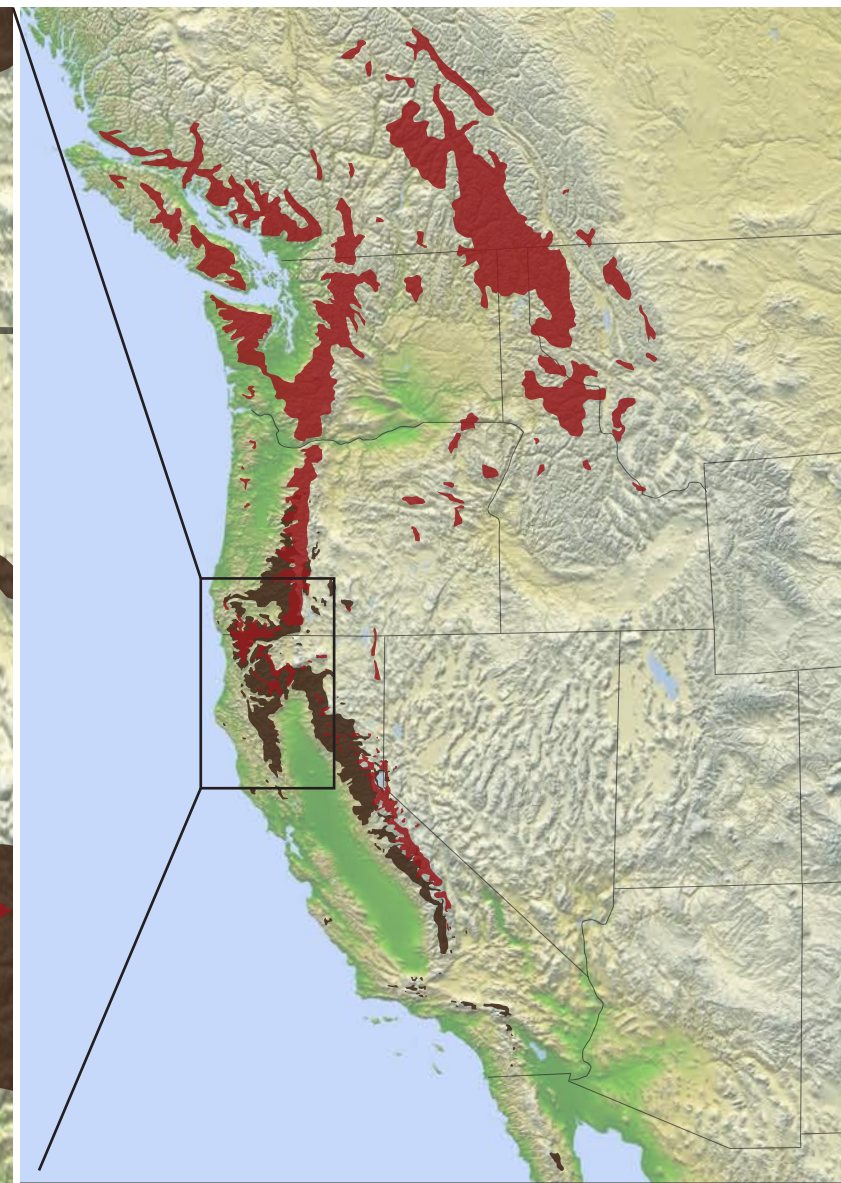
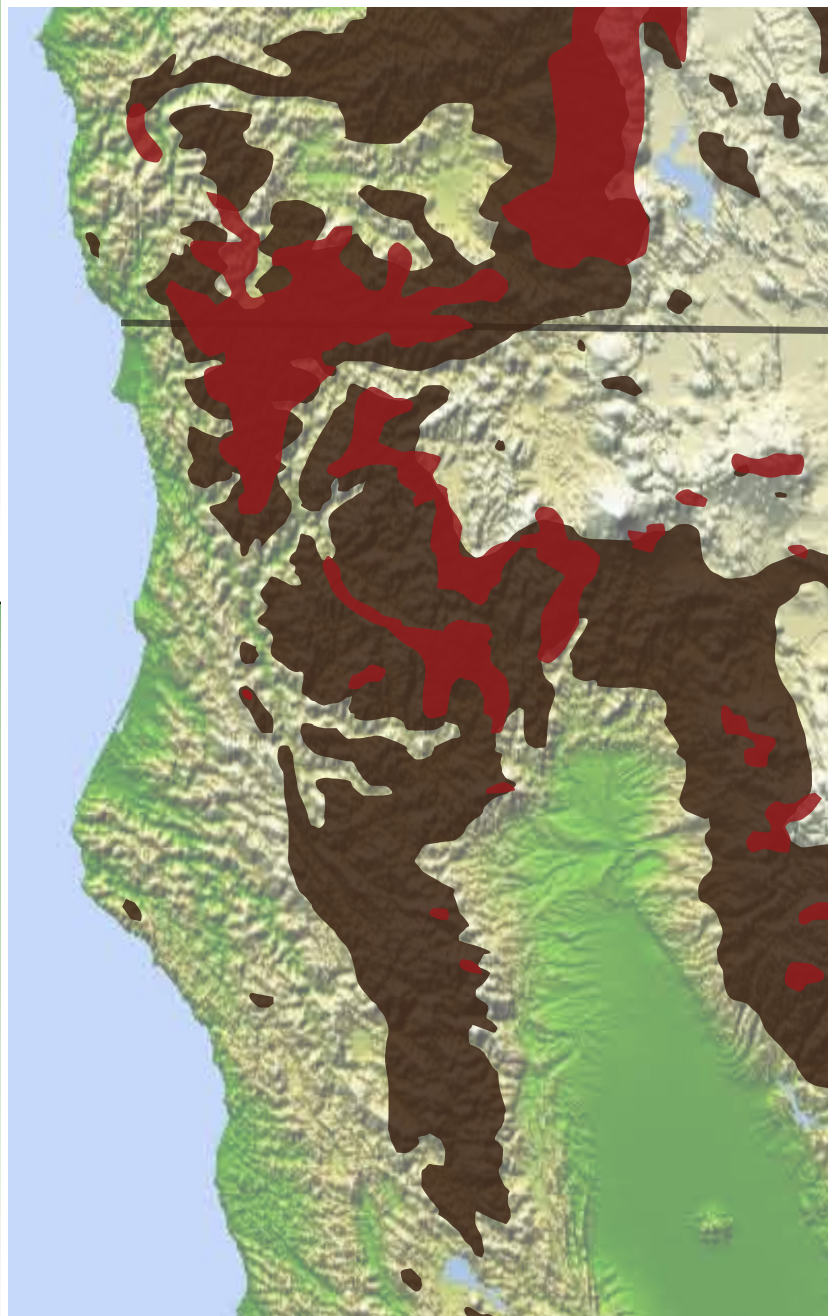
◄ cones paired with bark will distinguish this species

▼ bark color morphs from reddish (here in eastern Klamath) to gray in the western region



Bark: thin and smooth in younger trees, becoming dark gray and broken into circular plates in western Klamath; reddish in east, with rectangular blocking patterns **Needles:** 5 per fascicle, 2"-4", underside with faint line down midrib; lacks stomatal bloom **Cones:** 5"-8", cylindrical, curved, and darker on inner surface of scale, light brown near tip, on tree year round **Habitat:** 1500'-8000', growing in low river valleys (western Klamath) to high serpentine ridges, associating with many species; eastern Klamath generally above 6000' with more uniform stands.

western white pine and sugar pine in northwest California



Range* map for: ■ western white pine (*Pinus monticola*)
■ sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*)

* based on Little (1971), Griffin and Critchfield (1976), and Van Pelt (2001)
Michael Kauffmann | www.conifercountry.com

www.conifercountry.com