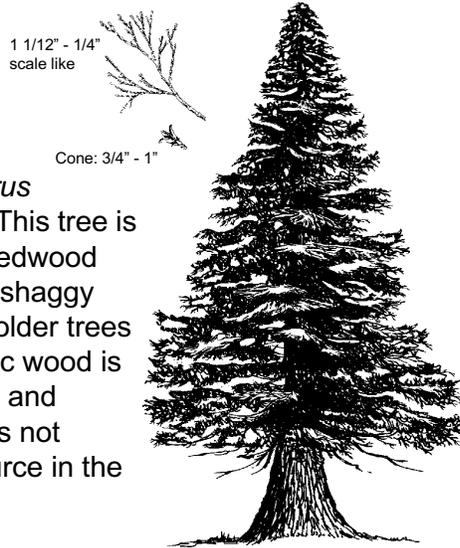


Trees of Lassen

"This species gives forth the finest music to the wind. After listening to it in all kinds of winds, night and day, season after season, I think I could approximate my position on the mountains by this pine - music alone..." (John Muir)

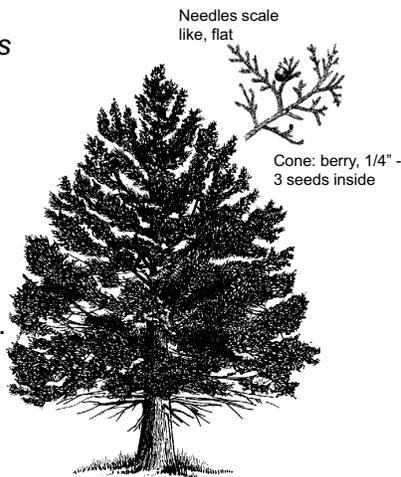
The following is ten of the more common trees found on Lassen National Forest.

Incense cedar *Libocedrus decurrens* 75' -150' tall. This tree is often confused with the redwood because of its thick, red, shaggy bark, which protects the older trees from fire. Its soft, aromatic wood is commonly used in trunks and closets, and, because it is not splintery, is a leading source in the manufacturing of pencils.

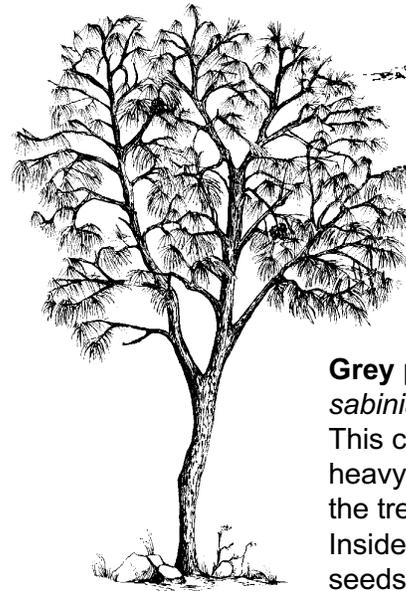
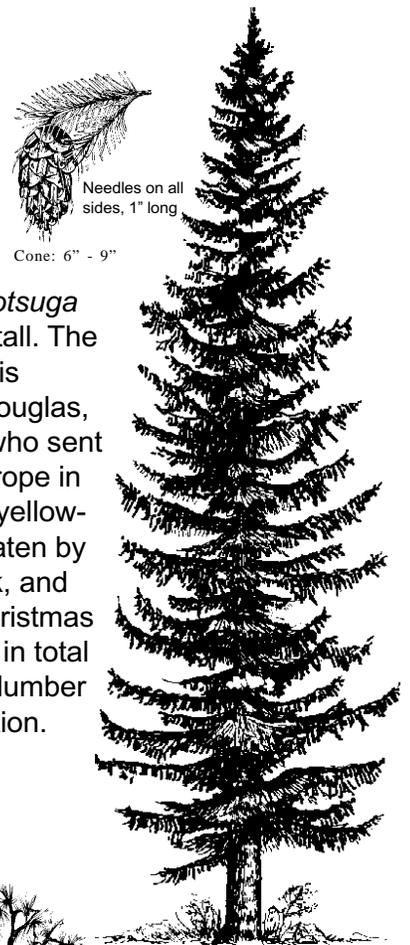


Lodgepole pine *Pinus contorta* 20' - 80' tall. This tree is the only conifer native to both Mexico and Alaska. Adapted to fire, its cones open and seeds fall in extreme heat so it is responsible for its own rebirth. Its long, straight trunk made it valuable to Native Americans and early settlers for "lodge" poles and railroad ties. Today, it is used for telephone poles.

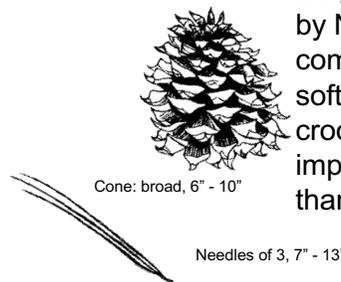
Western juniper *Juniperus occidentalis* 15' - 60' tall. This species has been known to live for an estimated 2,000 years. It has long, thick roots which mimic the shape of its branches and a bluish berrylike cone that is fleshy. Its irregular forms and weathered wood patterns make it an attraction to photographers.

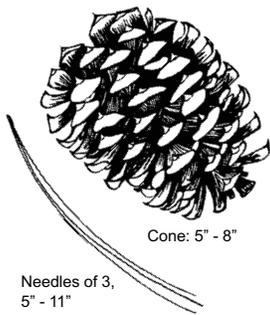


Douglas Fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii* 80' - 200' tall. The common name for this comes from David Douglas, a Scottish botanist, who sent its seeds back to Europe in 1827. Its long, dark, yellow-green needles are eaten by grouse, deer, and elk, and make it a popular Christmas tree. It is ranked first in total volume of timber for lumber and plywood production.



Grey pine *Pinus sabiniana* 40' - 70' tall. This conifer has very large, heavy cones that stay on the tree for many years. Inside, are large edible seeds with a detachable wing that were harvested by Native Americans as a common food source. Its soft, lightweight wood and crooked trunk make it impractical for use other than firewood.





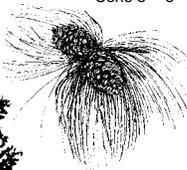
Cone: 5" - 8"

Needles of 3,
5" - 11"

Jeffrey pine *Pinus jeffreyi* 60' - 180' tall. Nicknamed the bull pine, this tree was named for a 19th century botanical explorer, John Jeffrey. Its crushed bark or twigs smell like vanilla or lemon, and its cones have a turned in prickles which make them easy to hold. "Gentle jeffrey" is a good way to remember the name of this tree.



Cone 3" - 5"



Needles of 3,
5" - 10"

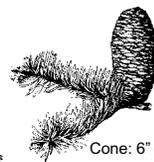
Ponderosa pine *Pinus ponderosa* 50' - 200' tall. One of the most common species in North America, this tree was named for heavy "ponderous" wood. Its cones have upturned prickles, and must be handled with care, giving it the nickname "prickly ponderosa". A variety of wildlife eat the seeds which have a strong resinous flavor.



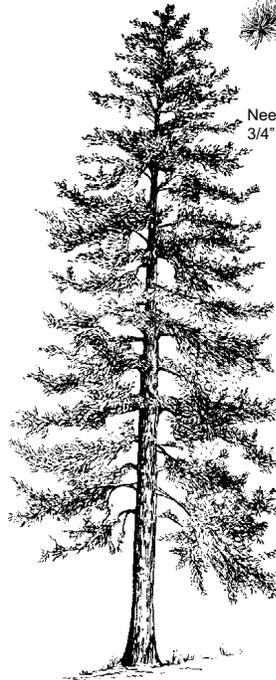
Needles of 5,
2" - 3 1/2"

Cone:
11" - 20"

Sugar Pine *Pinus lambertiana* 100' - 160' tall. This "king of pines" has the largest cone of the conifers. Although very light-weight, they can reach a length of up to 22 inches. Native Americans ate the seeds, and used the sweet sap for medicinal purposes. The wood provided early settlers shakes, shingles, and fence rails.

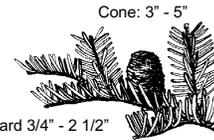


Cone: 6" - 9"



Needles upward
3/4" - 1 1/4"

California Red Fir *Abies magnifica* 100' - 150' tall. The fan shaped branches and short blue green upturned needles make this tree very popular at Christmas time. Its bark is whitish silver when young, giving it the nickname "silver tip". Growing in high altitudes, early mountaineers used the plush, aromatic boughs of this tree to prepare their beds.



Cone: 3" - 5"

Needles upward 3/4" - 2 1/2"

White Fir *Abies concolor* 70' - 160' tall. This species is grown for ornament, shade, and Christmas trees. Its scientific name "abies concolor" refers to the "uniform color" of its blue-green needles which grow in two nearly perpendicular rows. Birds and mammals feed on the winged seeds as well as the foliage.



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