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**<http://www.arborday.org>**

**McCall Parks and Recreation**

216 East Park Street  
Parks Department: 208 634-3006  
City Arborist: 208-634-8967  
Fax: 208 634-3068

The City of McCall Tree Committee is composed of five volunteers who have knowledge and experience in tree care. The committee meets the first Thursday of each month. The public is always invited to attend.

The citizen committee established and designated as the "McCall Tree Committee", sanctioned by the McCall City Council to be the advisory body which may assist the city in its efforts to carry out a tree management program and may recommend regulations and standards for the planting, care, and maintenance of the public trees within the city.

If you have a specific question concerning trees please contact the McCall Parks and Recreation Department.



**THE CITY OF MCCALL  
TREE COMMITTEE**



**TREE  
IDENTIFICATION  
BROCHURE FOR  
COMMON  
CONIFERS IN  
MCCALL**



**McCall Parks and Recreation**



## PINE

### LODGEPOLE PINE



Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)- needles are two per bundle, 1-3" in length, and twisted in appearance. Cones are 1-2' long, same prickly feel, and stay attached to branches for many years. Bark is black to reddish-brown, thin and scaly.



### PONDEROSA PINE



Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)- needles are three to a bundle, ranging from 3-10" in length. Cones are 3-5" long and outward pointed prickles. Bark is black when young then when mature it becomes a yellow color with large scaly plates. Ponderosa's prefer hot dry growing sites with lots of open area.



## SUBALPINE FIR



Subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) - needles are flat, 1-1 3/4" long, spread almost at right "brushed up" angles. Blue-green in color. Cones point upright, 2 1/4-4" long and appear purple. Bark is grey, smooth, with resin blisters, and becomes cracked with age. Lower branches weighted to the ground with snow will take root and create a new shoot.

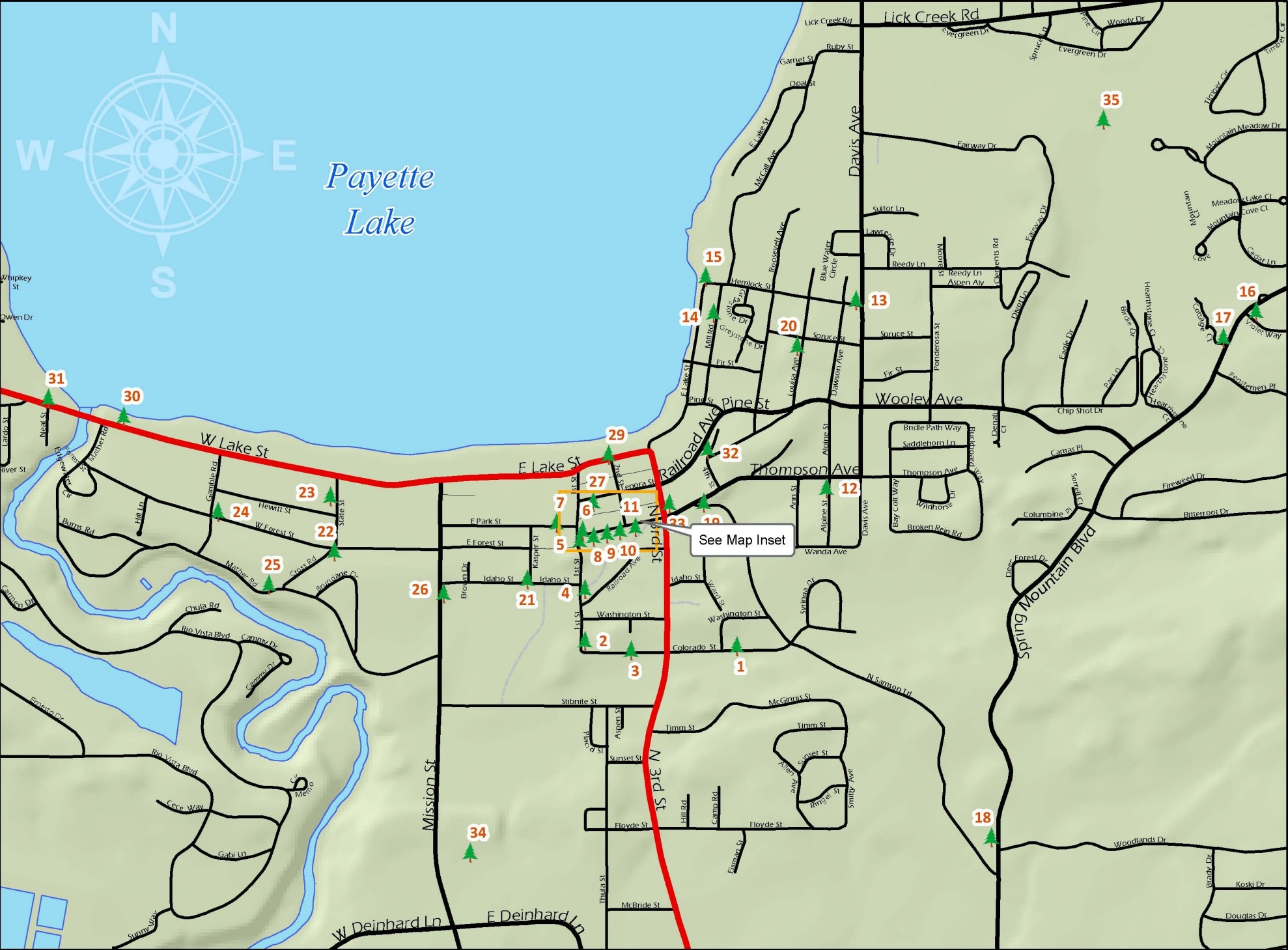


## CONIFERS

Are attractive additions to any garden landscape because of their year-round greenery. They're also attractive to gardeners and landscapers who need low-maintenance trees. Conifers require little care after initial planting. A simple understanding of a few rules will make an excellent grower of anyone.

- Know when to plant conifers. The best time to plant conifers is in the spring or early fall. Conifers do best when planted during periods of cooler temperatures and higher rainfall.
- Be sure of proper spacing when planting conifers. Keep in mind the trees full height and width as it relates to other trees, buildings, and overheads.
- Dig a hole twice as wide as the root ball, but more shallow, allowing the root ball to stick up slightly from the ground. Be sure to loosen roots and expose the trunk flare. Remove burlap and any twine or wire around trunk and top of root ball. Back fill with native soil and deep soak.
- Water regularly at first and then as needed once established. Avoid overwatering.
- Mulch around the conifer's base with 2 or 3 inches of mulch. Do not allow mulch or soil to fill around the tree's trunk.
- Fertilize annually. For best results, fertilize in early spring or late fall with slow release fertilizer. Contact your local nurseryman, certified arborist, or supplier for a recommended product.
- Remove dead limbs and co-dominant stems immediately. Routinely prune dead branches of the conifer as soon as possible to prevent possible spread of disease or infestation. Follow proper pruning technique or contact your local arborist or nurseryman for advice.

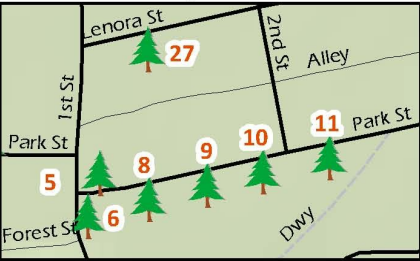




# City of McCall Landmark Trees

Tree	Species
1	Alpine Fir
2	Ponderosa Pine
3	Ponderosa Pine Group
4	Englemann Spruce
5	Ponderosa Pine, Western Larch, Douglas Fir
6	Englemann Spruce
7	Englemann Spruce
8	Ponderosa Pine
9	Englemann Spruce
10	Ponderosa Pine
11	Englemann Spruce
12	Poplar Grove
13	Alpine Fir
14	Western Larch, Englemann Spruce
15	Poplar Strip
16	Douglas Fir
17	Ponderosa Pine
18	Ponderosa Pine
19	Douglas Fir
20	Ponderosa Pine
21	Crabapple Tree
22	Western Larch
23	Englemann Spruce, Western Larch, Ponderosa Pine
24	Western Larch
25	Western Larch Group
26	Ponderosa Pine
27	Englemann Spruce
29	Englemann Spruce
30	Yellow Pine Group, Poplar
31	Yellow Pine Group, Douglas Fir, Englemann Spruce
32	Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, Englemann Spruce
33	Silver Maple
34	Yellow Pine Group
35	ALL

## Map Inset



0 1,200 2,400 Feet  
This map is to be used only for reference purposes;  
City of McCall is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



## ENGLEMANN SPRUCE



Englemann Spruce (*Picea engelmanni*)- needles are 1" in length, pointed and sharp at the end, disagreeable odor when crushed. Cones are 2' long that hang down with thin papery scales. Bark is reddish-brown very thin and scaly. Spruce typically prefers lots of water.



## WESTERN LARCH



Western Larch (*Larix occidentalis*)- often referred to as Tamarack. Needles are 1" in length that grow in cluster of 14-30 and soft to the touch. Cones are 1-2" long hang down and has a bract protruding from each scale. Bark is reddish-brown with flat plated on mature trees. This is the only conifer that the needles turn yellow and drop each fall.



## FIR

### DOUGLAS FIR



Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)- often referred to as 'red fir'. Needles 1" in length, borne all around the twig, rounded tip, soft to touch. Cones are 2-3" long that hang down, cylindrical in shape, and have a 3 pointed bract protruding from the scales. Bark is dark gray brown, corky looking, deeply furrowed in mature trees.



### GRAND FIR



Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*)- often referred to as 'white fir'. Needles 1-2" in length, flat in two rows on the twig, and silver colored on the down side. Cones are 2-4" long, grow upright in the top of a tree, green to brown in color and the scales fall apart rather than the cone dropping off like most conifers. This tree is a true fir that prefers lots of shade and a fair amount of water.

