

Conifer card – Michigan pine (& cedar) tree identification by their needles:

Single needled trees: hemlock, spruce (white, black) & fir (each are native to Michigan)

E. hemlock: ¾" flat needles that won't roll between 2 fingers; trees often up to 100' tall

Spruce: 7/8" round needles that *will* roll btw 2 fingers, round pattern; trees 100-200' tall

Balsam fir: 1" flat needles, flat pattern, no nubs at needle base; trees 50-60' tall

Grouped needled trees: pines – common Michigan pines included here:

Eastern white pine: 2-4" soft needles, groups of 5; trees 100-150' tall (native)

Red pine: 5-7" needles, groups of 2; flaky, reddish bark, trees 70-110' tall (native)

Scotch (or Scots) pine: 2-4" needles, groups of 2; trees 30-70' tall (non-native - Eurasian)

Jack (or scrub) pine: 1" needles, groups of 2; trees 30-70' tall (native - not seen near here)

Black Pine: like red pine with darker bark & larger tree (non-native - not seen near here)

Tamarack: 1" needles in bundles off of a nub, turn golden and drop in fall; trees 30-60' (native)

Cedar: northern white-cedar, also called arborvitae, is in the cypress family & to grow 40-60'

w/flat, scaly fern-like needles that produce a strong aroma. (native) *Hal & Al's Nature Notes*