

conifers in the whole collection in which there are fortunately several individuals. The only objection to this tree is that it often loses its leader by the attacks of the borer which so often destroys that of the native White Pine. In southeastern Europe, where the Servian Spruce is widely distributed and forms great forests, it is an important timber tree, growing up to a height of one hundred and thirty feet, with a girth of trunk of not more than four feet.

Picea Glehnii is a native of northern Japan and Saghalin where it was discovered by a Russian botanist in 1861. Seeds of this tree are said to have reached Europe in 1871; those of the Japanese tree were planted in the Arboretum in 1892. It is of course too soon to speak with much authority about the value of this tree in eastern America. The Arboretum trees have grown rapidly, are perfectly hardy, and are certainly the most satisfactory here of the Japanese Spruces. Judging by the latitude of its native home, this Spruce should prove hardy far north in eastern America.

Abies concolor, the Rocky Mountain form of the White Fir of western America, was first raised in the Arboretum in 1874 from seeds collected by Dr. Engelmann on the Spanish Peaks of southern Colorado. It is said that a few seeds of this tree reached Europe from New Mexico two years earlier, but the statement needs confirmation. There are good specimens in the Arboretum raised from Dr. Engelmann's seeds nearly sixty feet high and with trunks still clothed with branches to the ground, and this Colorado tree must with our present knowledge be considered the best Fir-tree which can be grown in the northeastern states. Its only rival here is the Japanese *Abies homolepis* which was introduced into the United States in the early sixties through the Parsons Nursery, but has only recently been appreciated and is still rare in American collections. *Abies concolor* is now one of the most generally planted conifers in the eastern states.

Thuja plicata, the Red Cedar of the northwest, is one of the great trees of the world, often growing in western Oregon and Washington to a height of two hundred feet with a trunk fifteen feet in diameter. Plants raised from seeds gathered in the coast region have never proved hardy in the eastern states, but fortunately this tree — of less gigantic size — ranges eastward to the eastern slope of the continental divide in Montana, and in 1880 seeds collected near Fort Coeur d'Alene in Idaho by Dr. Sereno Watson were planted at the Arboretum. The plants raised from these seeds have grown rapidly and have proved perfectly hardy, and are now the handsomest trees of their class in the collection. Like other Arbor Vitae this tree is easily propagated by cuttings and a few American nurserymen are beginning to appreciate its beauty and value. One of the valuable timber trees of North America, this tree now promises to play its part in the decoration of eastern parks and gardens.

Juniperus chinensis var. *Sargentii* is generally considered the handsomest of the numerous Junipers with prostrate stems which are now known in gardens. It was first raised at the Arboretum in 1893 from



1922. "Abies concolor." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(17), 67–67. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321291>.

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