tant than a plant for a city garden or a small suburban yard this
tree has proved a failure. It is not surprising for *Picea pungens*,
growing in small groves near streams in the valleys of the Rocky
Mountains of Colorado, long before it attains its full size is a thin,
scrawny, miserable looking tree with a few short branches only
near the top of the stem. This tree was discovered in 1862; seed was
planted the following year in the Harvard Botanic Garden, and one of
the plants raised at that time is still alive in the Arboretum on the
southern slope of Bussey Hill where it is kept as a warning for plant-
ers who are deceived by the beauty of young plants of the Blue Spruce.

**Picea Engelmannii.** This tree as it grows nearly up to the timber
line of the central Rocky Mountains, where it once formed great for-
est, is one of the handsomest of the Spruces with its narrow spire-
like crown, soft gray-green foliage and tall trunk covered with bright
red scaly bark. It was also discovered in 1862 and what are probably
the largest specimens in cultivation are in the Arboretum Pinetum.
Until two or three years ago these were narrow, perfect pyramids
with the lower branches resting on the ground; then the lower
branches began to die gradually without apparent cause. This has
continued; and the stems of some of the trees are now bare of
branches for six or eight feet from the ground, and their beauty as
specimen trees is ruined.

**Picea canadensis.** This, the White Spruce of British North Amer-
ica, is a very hardy, fast-growing tree here, and is one of the hand-
somest of the Spruces which can be grown in this region; but the cli-
mate of eastern Massachusetts is evidently too warm for it and after
it is thirty or forty years old it becomes thin and unsightly.

**Picea rubra.** This is the Appalachian timber Spruce and retains here
its beauty longer than the White Spruce, for it is a native of Massa-
chusetts and ranges southward along the mountains to the high Caro-
lina peaks. It is a handsome tree with dark green leaves, but it
probably grows more slowly than any other large coniferous tree, and
it is not easy to establish. For these reasons it will probably never
be a favorite tree with nurserymen.

**Picea omorika** and **P. orientalis.** These are handsome and hardy
trees, the former a native of the Balkan peninsula, and the latter of
the Caucasus. No weakness has yet been found here in these trees
except that they too often lose their leaders from the attacks of the
borer which so often destroys the leaders of the White Pine.

**Picea Glehnii.** What the future may have in store for this tree here,
which is a native of northern Japan and Saghalien, no one can predict
as it has been in cultivation in the Arboretum for only twenty-two
years. The trees now grow rapidly, are perfectly hardy and show no
signs of failure of any sort. The best specimens here are now about
eighteen feet high.

**Picea jezoensis.** This is the most widely distributed of the species
of eastern Asia; ranging as it does from the Amoor region to Man-
churia, Korea, and to northern and central Japan. This is the only
Spruce in all that region with flat leaves like those of **P. omorika** and

View This Item Online: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216951
DOI: https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320619
Permalink: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/320619

Holding Institution
Harvard University Botany Libraries

Sponsored by
BHL-SIL-FEDLINK

Copyright & Reuse
Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the Biodiversity Heritage Library, the world’s largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.