



Abies grandis



Height	20 - 30 (60) m, fast growing
Width	10-12 m
Crown	narrow pyramidal, later column-shaped, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	brownish grey smooth trunk, later peeling off in small plates
Leaf	needles, 3 - 5 cm, glossy dark green, underside with 2 greyish-white stripes, evergreen
Flowers	unremarkable, fragrant flowers
Fruits	upright, greenish brown to yellowish brown cones, 10 - 12 cm, autumn
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	all besides black clay
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Shape	specimen conifer
Origin	western part of the USA

A quickly growing species that can grow to great heights, especially in its natural habitat. In some cases up to 60 m or higher. When young, the trees have a narrow, pyramidal crown: later they become more column-shaped. Branches appear on the brownish grey, smooth trunk, and grow out horizontally. At one year, twigs are olive green: later they turn dark reddish brown. The buds have profuse sap. The shiny, dark green needles are remarkably flat in arrangement and have two white stripes underneath. The upright cones are 10 - 12 cm long and about 4 cm wide. When trees are still young, they are green, while older specimens bear yellowish brown cones. *Abies grandis* tolerates shade well and is a major source of timber. The tree was introduced to England by David Douglas in 1830. Woodpigeons gladly nest in this tree because of its pleasant aroma.