Flora of the Pacific Northwest Checklist

A checklist of the Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest
Hosted by the University of Washington Herbarium

Family: Pinaceae

32 terminal taxa (species, subspecies, and varieties).

The Flora of the Pacific Northwest Checklist aims to be a complete list of the native and naturalized vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest, with current classifications, nomenclature and synonymy.

Taxa included in the checklist:

- Native taxa whether extant, extirpated, or extinct.
- Exotic taxa that are naturalized, escaped from cultivation, or persisting wild.
- Waifs (e.g., ballast plants, escaped crop plants) and other scarcely collected exotics.
- Interspecific hybrids that are frequent or self-maintaining.
- Some unnamed taxa in the process of being described.

Family classifications follow APG IV for angiosperms, PPG I (J. Syst. Evol. 54:563-603. 2016.) for pteridophytes, and Christenhusz et al. (Phytotaxa 19:55-70. 2011.) for gymnosperms, with a few exceptions. Nomenclature and synonymy at the rank of genus and below follows the 2nd Edition of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest except where superceded by new information.

Accepted names are indicated with blue type, synonyms with gray type.
Native species and infraspecies are marked with **bold-face type**.
*Non-native and introduced taxa are preceded by an asterisk.

Please note: This is a working checklist, continuously updated. Use it at your discretion.

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Gymnosperms:

Pinaceae [FNA2, HC, HC2] Pine Family

Abies [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Gard. Dict. Abr., ed. 4. vol. 1. 1754.
fir

Abies amabilis Douglas ex J. Forbes [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Pinet. Woburn. 125, plate 44. 1839.
Pacific silver fir

Abies concolor (Gordon & Glend.) Lindl. ex Hildebr. × ***Abies grandis*** (Douglas ex D. Don) Lindl. [HC2]
hybrid white fir

Abies grandis (Douglas ex D. Don) Lindl. [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Penny Cycl. 1: 30. 1833.
grand fir

Pinus grandis Douglas ex D. Don

FNA2: "Abies grandis is rather uniform morphologically and chemically. At its southern limit in southern Oregon and northern California, it introgresses with A . concolor (J.L. Hamrick and W.J. Libby 1972; E.Zavarin et al. 1975; D.B. Zobel 1973). In the area of introgression, specimens in lower, wetter habitats are best assigned to A . grandis ; those in higher, drier habitats, to A . concolor . Others are best considered to be A . concolor × grandis."

Abies lasiocarpa (Hook.) Nutt. [FNA2, HC, HC2]
N. Amer. Sylv. 3: 138. 1849.
alpine fir, subalpine fir

Abies balsamea (L.) Mill. ssp. *lasiocarpa* (Hook.) B. Boivin
Abies balsamea (L.) Mill. var. *fallax* (Engelm.) B. Boivin
Pinus lasiocarpa Hook.

FNA2: "The only unique populations in this species come from coastal Alaska (A. S. Harris 1965; C. J. Heusser 1954). They are found at lower elevations (0?900 m) and appear to be isolated with no reported introgression between them and the coastal mountain populations. The population on the Prince of Wales Island has distinct terpene patterns and needs morphological and developmental studies to see if these patterns contrast with neighboring populations. Through central British Columbia and northern Washington, Abies lasiocarpa introgresses with A. bifolia. These trees may have morphologic features resembling either species and may have intermediate terpene patterns; they are best classified as interior subalpine fir (A. bifolia × lasiocarpa). At the southern end of its range, A. lasiocarpa possibly hybridizes with A. procera (R.S. Hunt and E.von Rudloff 1979). Abies lasiocarpa shares with A. procera a red periderm, crystals in the ray parenchyma (R.W. Kennedy et al. 1968), and reflexed tips of the bracts, features not shared with A. bifolia. Abies lasiocarpa usually exists in small stands at high elevations and is not often observed. Its differences in comparison to A. bifolia have prompted studies (W.H. Parker et al. 1979) to see if it is A. bifolia introgressed with the sympatric A. amabilis. Abies lasiocarpa and A. amabilis, however, are separated by many morphologic features, and no hybrids have been found (W.H. Parker et al. 1979)."

ssp. *bifolia* (A. Murray bis) Silba [HC2]
J. Int. Conifer Preserv. Soc. 15(2): 42. 2008.
Rocky Mountain subalpine fir

Abies bifolia A. Murray bis [FNA2]

ssp. *lasiocarpa* [HC2]
subalpine fir

Abies procera Rehder [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Rhodora. 42: 522. 1940.

noble fir

Abies nobilis (Douglas ex D. Don) Lindl.

Abies ×shastensis (Lemmon) Lemmon [HC2]

Larix [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Gard. Dict. Abr., ed. 4. vol. 2. 1754.
larch

Larix lyallii Parl. [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Conif. Nov. 3. 1863.
subalpine larch

FNA2: "Larix lyallii and L . occidentalis (Larix sect. Multiseriales) are similar morphologically and have similar geographic ranges. Just how closely the two species are related has not been determined, but they probably originated from a common ancestor resembling L . potaninii Batalin. Although the geographic ranges of the two species overlap considerably, elevational differences of 150 to 300m usually separate them. Some morphologically intermediate specimens have been collected from Washington and Montana. Because of its restricted distribution and growth at timberline, alpine larch has no commercial importance; it is often dwarfed and misshapen."

Larix lyallii Parl. × ***Larix occidentalis*** Nutt. [HC2]
hybrid larch

FnA2: " Larix lyallii and L . occidentalis (Larix sect. Multiseriales) are similar morphologically and have similar geographic ranges. Just how closely the two species are related has not been determined, but they probably originated from a common ancestor resembling L . potaninii Batalin. Although the geographic ranges of the two species overlap considerably, elevational differences of 150 to 300m usually separate them. Some morphologically intermediate specimens have been collected from Washington and Montana."

Larix occidentalis Nutt. [FNA2, HC, HC2]
N. Amer. Sylv. 3: 143, plate 120. 1849.
western larch

FNA2: "Western larch, when forest grown, is usually branch-free over most of its height. This is one of the most valuable timber-producing species in western North America. Its wood is made into framing, railway ties, pilings, exterior and interior finishing work, and pulp. In some localities it is the preferred firewood."

Picea [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Fl. Berlin. 2: 794. 1824.
spruce

Picea ×albertiana S. Br. [HC2]
interior spruce

Picea glauca (Moench) Voss, misapplied

Picea engelmannii Engelm. [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis. 2: 212. 1863.
Engelmann's spruce

var. *engelmannii* [FNA2, HC2]
Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis. 2: 212. 1863.
Engelmann spruce

Picea engelmannii Engelm. var. *glabra* Goodman [HC]

Picea glauca (Moench) Voss [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. 16: 93. 1907.
Black Hills spruce, Porsild spruce, western white spruce
(see also *Picea albertiana*)

Abies canadensis Mill.
Picea alba (Aiton) Link
Pinus alba Aiton

Recently collected on 2012 Foray in Pend Oreille County, WA. FNA2: "In areas of sympatry Picea glauca and P . engelmannii regularly hybridize and intergrade completely (R.Daubenmire 1974; E.H. Garman 1957; K.W. Horton 1959; L.Roche 1969; T.M.C. Taylor 1959). This has greatly complicated the taxonomy of P . glauca , a dominant tree of interior forests of Canada and Alaska. Three varieties have been recognized. Picea glauca var. albertiana was described as having unusually prominent leaf bases, cones nearly as broad as long, cone scales acute and broader than long, and an unusually narrow crown. These are common characteristics of hybrids (e.g., R.Daubenmire 1974). Picea glauca var. porsildii was described as differing from the type variety by having smooth bark with resin blisters, short angular cone scales, an unusually broad crown, and pubescent twigs. These characteristics, also largely intermediate between those of P . glauca var. glauca and P . engelmannii , may reflect hybridization where the species overlap. Although the two varieties noted above are reported from well beyond the range of sympatry, the diagnostic characteristics are not well correlated and occur rather sporadically. Also the most distinctive feature of the varieties, the crown shape, is in part responsive to competitive pressures. Because of the problems of hybridization and sporadic occurrence of key characters, P . glauca is treated here in the broad sense."

Picea sitchensis (Bong.) Carrière [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Traité Gén. Conif. 260. 1855.
Sitka spruce

Abies falcata Raf.
Abies menziesii (Douglas ex D. Don) Lindl.
Picea falcata (Raf.) Suringar
Picea menziesii (Douglas ex D. Don) Carrière
Pinus menziesii Douglas ex D. Don

Pinus [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 1000. ; Gen Pl. ed. 5. 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 434, 1754.
pine

Pinus albicaulis Engelm. [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis. 2: 209. 1863.
white-bark pine

Apinus albicaulis (Engelm.) Rydb.

Pinus attenuata Lemmon [FNA2, HC2]
Mining Sci. Press. 64: 45. 1892.
knobcone pine

**Pinus* ×*attenuradiata* Stockw. & Righter [HC2]

Pinus contorta Douglas ex Loudon [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Arbor. Frutic. Brit. 4: 2292, figs. 2210, 2211. 1838.
lodgepole pine

var. *contorta* [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Arbor. Frutic. Brit. 4: 2292, figs. 2210, 2211. 1838.
shore pine

var. *latifolia* Engelm. [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Botany (Fortieth Parallel). 331. 1871.
lodgepole pine

Pinus contorta Douglas ex Loudon ssp. *latifolia* (Engelm.) Critchfield
Pinus divaricata (Aiton) Sudw. var. *hendersonii* (Lemmon) B. Boivin
Pinus divaricata (Aiton) Sudw. var. *latifolia* (Engelm. ex S. Watson) B. Boivin

FNA2: "Pinus contorta var. latifolia is fire successional. It is the most wide-ranging and commercially utilized variety. Its poor self-pruning character makes it less desirable for lumber but adequate for mine timbers, fences, and pulpwood."

var. *murrayana* (Grev. & Balf.) Engelm. [FNA2, HC2]
Bot. California. 2: 126. 1880.
Sierra lodgepole pine

Pinus contorta Douglas ex Loudon ssp. *murrayana* (Grev. & Balf.) Critchfield
Pinus murrayana Grev. & Balf.

Pinus flexilis E. James [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Account Exped. Pittsburgh. 2: 27, 35. 1823.
limberpine

Pinus lambertiana Douglas [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 15: 500. 1827.
sugar pine

Pinus monticola Douglas ex D. Don [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Descr. Pinus [ed. 3]. 2: unnumbered page between 144 and 145. 1832.
western white pine

Pinus strobus L. var. *monticola* (Douglas ex D. Don) Nutt.
Strobus monticola (Douglas ex D. Don) Rydb.

**Pinus pinaster* Aiton [HC2]

This species is known in Washington only from cultivated settings. It is not considered naturalized in the flora.

Pinus ponderosa Douglas ex P. Lawson & C. Lawson [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Agric. Man. 354. 1836.
ponderosa pine, western yellow pine

var. *ponderosa* [FNA2, HC2]
Agric. Man. 354. 1836.
ponderosa pine, western yellow pine

Pinus beardsleyi A. Murray
Pinus benthamiana Hartw.
Pinus washoensis H. Mason & Stockw. [FNA2]

var. *scopulorum* Engelm. [FNA2, HC2]
Bot. California. 2: 126. 1880.
Rocky Mountain ponderosa pine

Pinus scopulorum (Engelm.) Lemmon

**Pinus sylvestris* L. [FNA2, HC2]
Sp. Pl. 2: 1000. 1753.

Pseudotsuga [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Traité Gén. Conif., ed. 2. 256. 1867.
Douglas fir, Oregon pine

Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Bol. Soc. Brot. ser. 2, 24: 74. 1950.
Douglas-fir

Abies menziesii Mirb.
Abies mucronata Raf.
Abies taxifolia Poir.
Pinus taxifolia Lamb.
Pseudotsuga douglasii (Lindl.) Carrière
Pseudotsuga mucronata (Raf.) Sudw.
Pseudotsuga taxifolia (Lamb.) Britton

var. *glauca* (Mayr) Franco [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Bol. Soc. Brot. ser. 2, 24: 77. 1950.
pino real Colorado, Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir

Pseudotsuga douglasii (Lindl.) Carrière var. *glauca* Mayr
Pseudotsuga flahaultii Flous
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco var. *flahaultii* (Flous) Silba

Pseudotsuga taxifolia (Lamb.) Britton var. *glauca* (Beissn.) Sudw.

var. *menziesii* [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Bol. Soc. Brot. ser. 2, 24: 74. 1950.
coast Douglas-fir

Tsuga [FNA2, HC, HC2]
hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla (Raf.) Sarg. [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Silva. 12: 73, plate 605. 1898.
western hemlock

Abies heterophylla Raf.

FNA2: "Tsuga × jeffreyi (Henry) Henry was described from southwestern British Columbia and western Washington as a hybrid between T . heterophylla and T . mertensiana . Hybridization is rare, if it occurs at all, and it is therefore of little consequence (R.J. Taylor 1972). At the upper elevational limits of its distribution and under stressful conditions, T . heterophylla tends to resemble T . mertensiana , e.g., leaves are less strictly 2-ranked and stomatal bands on the abaxial leaf surfaces are less conspicuous than at lower elevations."

Tsuga ×jeffreyi (Henry) Henry [FNA2, HC2]
Proc. Roy. Irish Acad. 34: 55. 1919.

FNA2: "Tsuga × jeffreyi (Henry) Henry was described from southwestern British Columbia and western Washington as a hybrid between T . heterophylla and T . mertensiana . Hybridization is rare, if it occurs at all, and it is therefore of little consequence (R.J. Taylor 1972). At the upper elevational limits of its distribution and under stressful conditions, T . heterophylla tends to resemble T . mertensiana , e.g., leaves are less strictly 2-ranked and stomatal bands on the abaxial leaf surfaces are less conspicuous than at lower elevations."

Tsuga mertensiana (Bong.) Carrière [FNA2, HC, HC2]
Traité Gén. Conif., ed. 2. 250. 1867.
mountain hemlock

Abies hookeriana A. Murray bis
Abies mertensiana Bong.
Hesperopeuce mertensiana (Bong.) Rydb.
Picea hookeriana (A. Murray bis) Bertrand
Tsuga crassifolia Flous

FNA2: "M.Van Campo-Duplan and H.Gaussen (1948) postulated that this taxon originated by hybridization between Picea and Tsuga . Although this is unlikely, some characteristics such as leaf arrangement and shape, phenolic chemistry, and pollen grain structure lend some support for this hypothesis."