

Picea (Pinaceae)

Studiedag BDB

7 September 2014

Plantentuin Meise

©Jan De Langhe

Picea (Pinaceae)

vegetative key
to species
in cultivation

Morphologically rather similar species. With 34 species in this key:

P. abies

P. alcoquiana

P. asperata

P. brachytyla

P. breweriana

P. chihuahuana

P. crassifolia

P. engelmannii

P. farreri

P. glauca

P. glehnii

P. jezoensis

P. koraiensis

P. koyamae

P. likiangensis

P. linzhiensis

P. mariana

P. martinezii

P. maximowiczii

P. meyeri

P. morrisonicola

P. obovata

P. omorika

P. orientalis

P. pungens

P. purpurea

P. retroflexa

P. rubens

P. schrenkiana

P. sitchensis

P. smithiana

P. spinulosa

P. torano

P. wilsonii

To improve accuracy:

1

Use a 10× LENS.

Look at the entire plant.

Beware of hybridisation.

Picea likiangensis var. rubescens





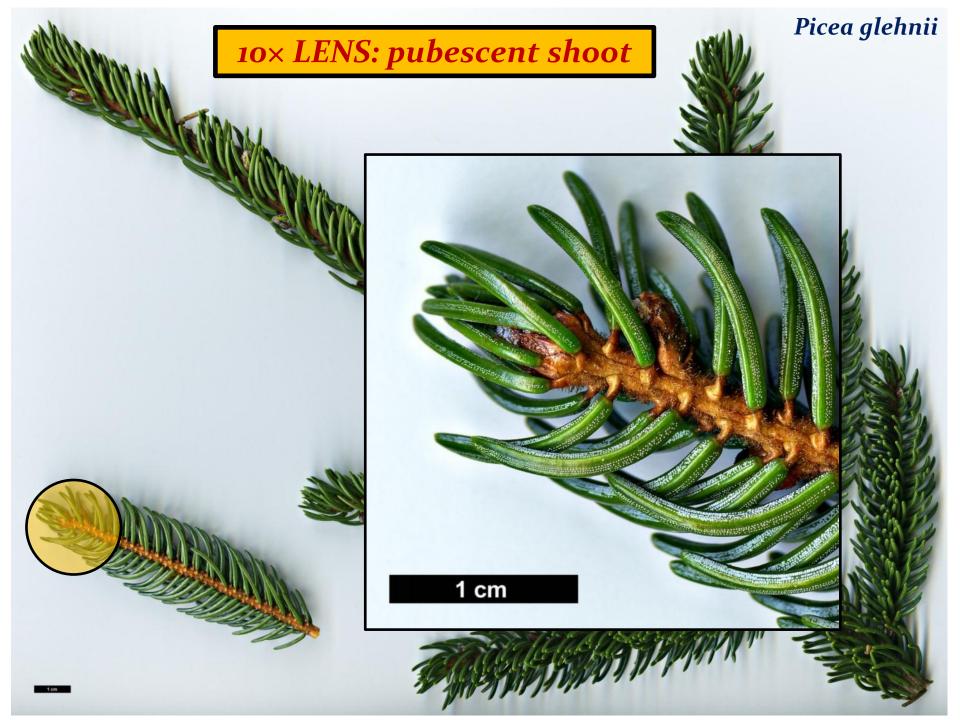












Picea asperata











1 cm





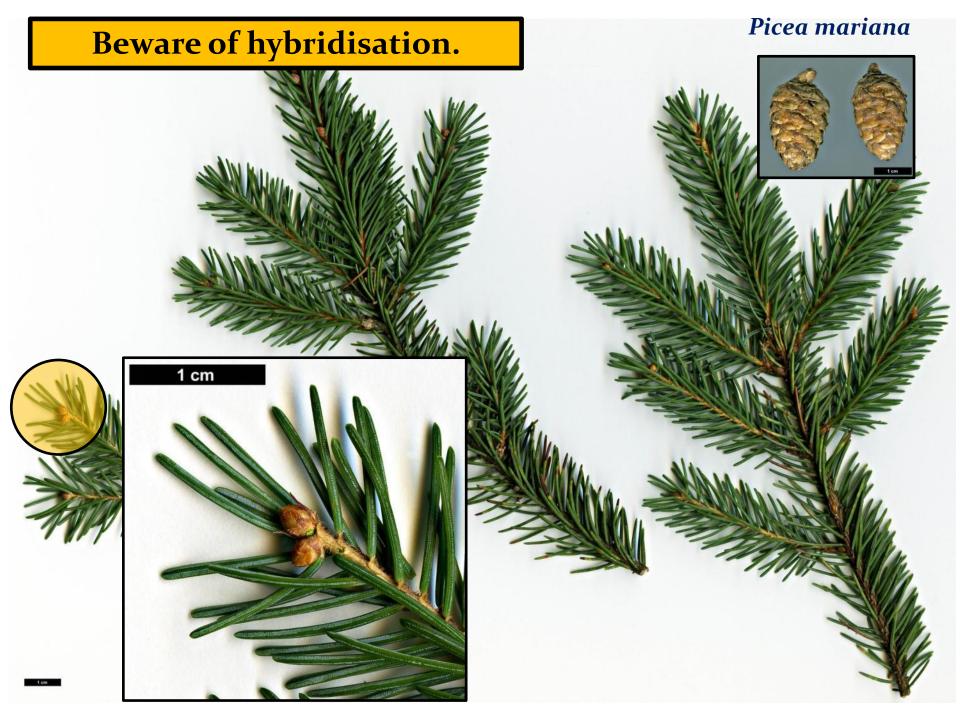
10× LENS: bud without resin













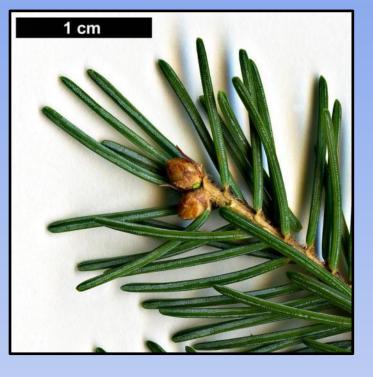


Picea ×mariorika

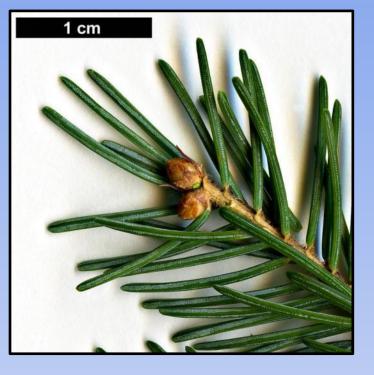


Picea ×mariorika





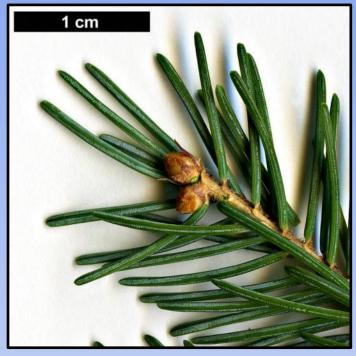
Picea mariana



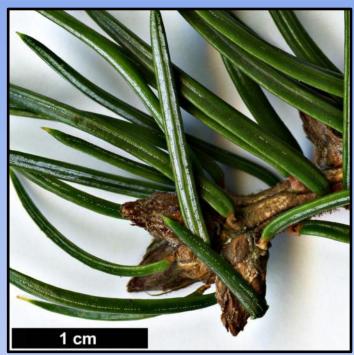




Picea mariana Picea omorika







Picea mariana



Picea omorika

Picea ×mariorika



Picea mariana





Picea mariana



Picea omorika





Picea mariana





Picea omorika



Picea ×mariorika

VEGETATIVE KEY

(simplified)

GROUP A: NEEDLE DISCOLOUROUS, outer surface without stomata lines (LENS).							
GROOF A. NEEDLE DISCOLOGIOUS, duter surface without stolliata lilles (LLNS).							
ightharpoonup ALL lateral shoots pendulous. Needles often 25-35 mm. $ ightharpoonup$ P. spinulosa							
► Lateral shoots spreading to pendulous in part, <u>OR</u> needles predominantly ≤25 mm.							
► Leafy lateral shoot predominantly long and slender: L/W ≥4/1. → P. brachytyla → P. farreri							
► Leafy lateral shoot predominantly short and wide: L/W ≤4/1.							
► Shoot pubescent.		► Shoot glabrous.					
Needles 7-14 mm, +/- imbricate. Needles → P. purpurea	es 10-22 mm, +/- raised. → P. omorika	Needle Ø flattened, apex obtuse/acute. → P. jezoensis		Needle Ø rhombic-quadrangular, apex acute/acuminate: pungent. → P. sitchensis			
GROUP A: NEEDLE DISCOLOUROUS, outer surface with 1-4 stomata lines (LENS).							
► Needle long, predominantly (15-)20-35 mm.							
► Shoot pendulous. Needles all pointing forward. → P. spinulosa							
► Shoot spreading/pendulous. Needles forward + sideward.							
► Shoot glabrous, needle pungent. → P. sitchensis	► Shoot pubescent, needle not pungent. ↓ ↓						
	Needle Ø flattened, few stomata. → P. omorika		Needle Ø rhombic/quadrangular, many stomata. → P. likiangensis				
▶ Needle short, predominantly 8-15 mm.							
► Needles above shoot imbricate. → P. purpurea							
► Needles above shoot raised.							
► End bud not resinous, basal scales acicular. ↓ ↓		► End bud resinou	► End bud resinous (basal scales triangular). ↓ ↓				
Needle slender, Ø ≤0,8 mm. → P. mariana Needle thicker	, Ø 1-1,5 mm. <i>→ P. glehnii</i>	Pulvini small: 0,5 mr	n. → P. alcoquiana	Pulvini larger: 1-1,5 mm. → <i>P. likiangensis</i>			

GROUP B: NEEDLE CONCOLOUROUS, SHORT: predominantly ≤15(-17) mm.						
► Needle short, length rather constant. → P. orientalis						
▶ Needle length more variable.						
► Current year shoot GLABROUS.						
► Needles above shoot +/- appressed to slightly steeply directed forward. → P. morrisonicola						
► Needles above shoot <u>at least in part</u> +/- strongly raised and directed forward to (strongly) assurgent on strong shoots. ↓						
Needles above shoot <u>at least in part</u> +/- strongly r Bud not resinous. → <i>P. mariana</i>	raised.	Needles above shoot at least in part (strongly) assurgent. Bud resinous. → P. koyamae				
► Current year shoot PUBESCENT.						
► Bud resinous, <u>OR</u> bud scales triangular. → <i>P. ma.</i>	ximowiczii	► Bud not resinous, basal scales acicular. → <i>P. rubens</i>				
GROUP B: NEEDLE CONCOLOUROUS, LONG: predominantly 15-25(-more) mm.						
► Shoot +/- pendulous. All needles directed forward AND 25-50 × 1 mm. → P. smithiana						
► Shoot spreading, <u>OR</u> needles partly directed sideward, <u>OR</u> needle ≤35 × 1-1,5(-2) mm.						
► Current year and second year shoot CONSPICUOUSLY PALE, sometimes almost ivory.						
► Shoot slender, Ø +/- 2 mm. Needles below shoot not pungent. → P. wilsonii	directed sideward to forward,	► Shoot stout Ø 2-4 mm. Needles below shoot directed rather forward, often pungent. → P. schrenkiana				
► Shoot YELLOW TO BROWN or at least so the second year.						
► Needles not pungent. → P. abies → P. engelmannii						
► Needles pungent.						
► Needle Ø +/- flattened <u>AND</u> extremely sharp painfully pungent. → P. chihuahuana → P. martinezii						
► Needle Ø rhombic to quadrangular (roll between fingers). ↓ ↓ ↓						
Bud apex obtuse. Needles very painfully pungent. → P. torano	Bud apex acute. Bud resinous. → P. asperata		Bud apex acute. Bud not resinous. → P. pungens			

key to groups

2 groups

each with following

diagnostic characters

GROUP A: NEEDLE DISCOLOUROUS

(surfaces clearly different in colour to the naked eye)

Picea brachytyla





GROUP B: NEEDLE CONCOLOUROUS (surfaces clearly similar in colour to the naked eye)

Picea wilsonii





GROUP A: NEEDLE DISCOLOUROUS

(surfaces clearly different in colour to the naked eye)

Picea brachytyla





GROUP A: NEEDLE DISCOLOUROUS

(surfaces clearly different in colour to the naked eye)

Picea brachytyla

Needle outer surface without stomata lines (LENS).



ALL lateral shoots pendulous. Needles often 25-35 mm.



ALL lateral shoots pendulous. Needles often 25-35 mm.



Lateral shoots spreading to pendulous in part,

OR

needles predominantly ≤25 mm.



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ALL lateral shoots pendulous. Needles often 25-35 mm.

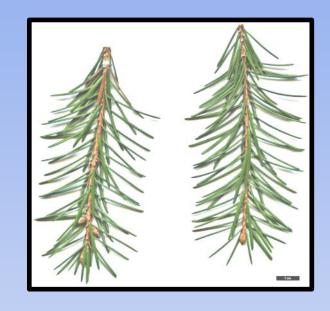


ALL lateral shoots pendulous. Needles often 25-35 mm.





ALL lateral shoots pendulous. Needles often 25-35 mm.



Lateral shoots spreading to pendulous in part,

OR

needles predominantly ≤25 mm.



LAT shoots spreading/pendulous in part, <u>OR</u> needles ≤25 mm.

Leafy lateral shoot predominantly long and slender: L/W ≥4/1.



LAT shoots spreading/pendulous in part, <u>OR</u> needles ≤25 mm.

Leafy lateral shoot predominantly long and slender: L/W ≥4/1.



Leafy lateral shoot predominantly short and wide: L/W ≤4/1.



LAT shoots spreading/pendulous in part, <u>OR</u> needles ≤25 mm.

Leafy lateral shoot predominantly long and slender: L/W ≥4/1.



Leafy lateral shoot predominantly short and wide: L/W ≤4/1.







LAT shoots spreading/pendulous in part, <u>OR</u> needles ≤25 mm.

Leafy lateral shoot predominantly long and slender: L/W ≥4/1.

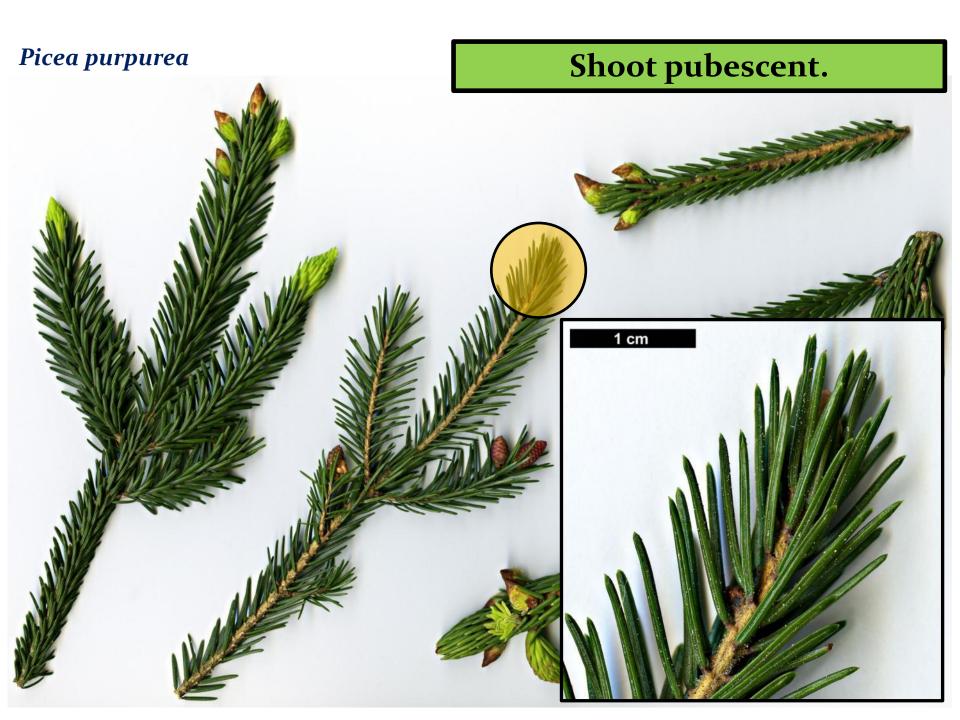


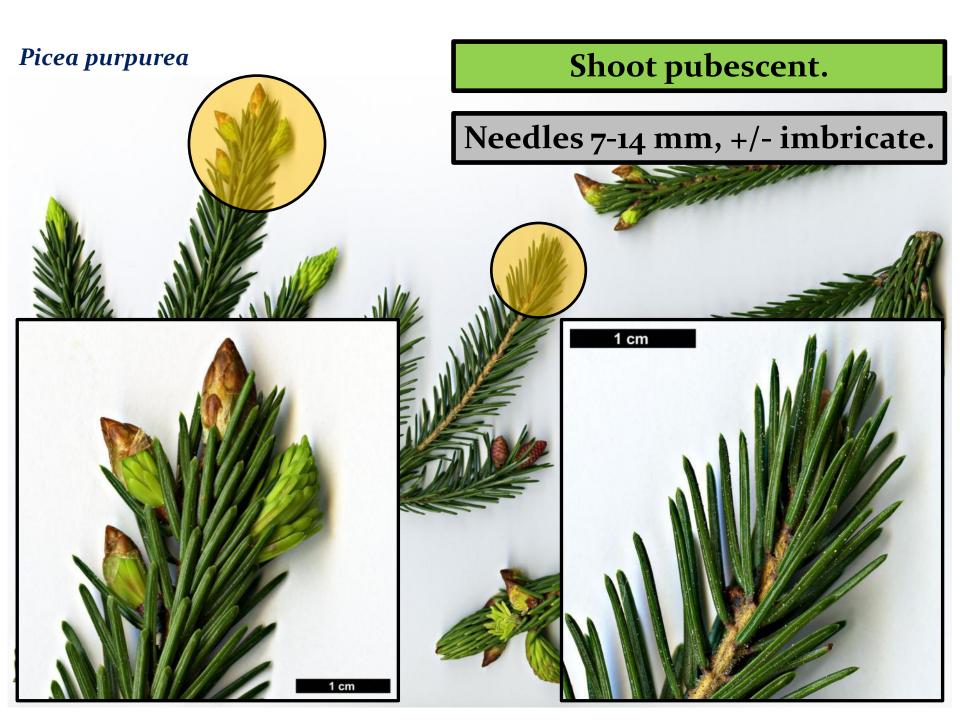
Leafy lateral shoot predominantly short and wide: L/W ≤4/1.



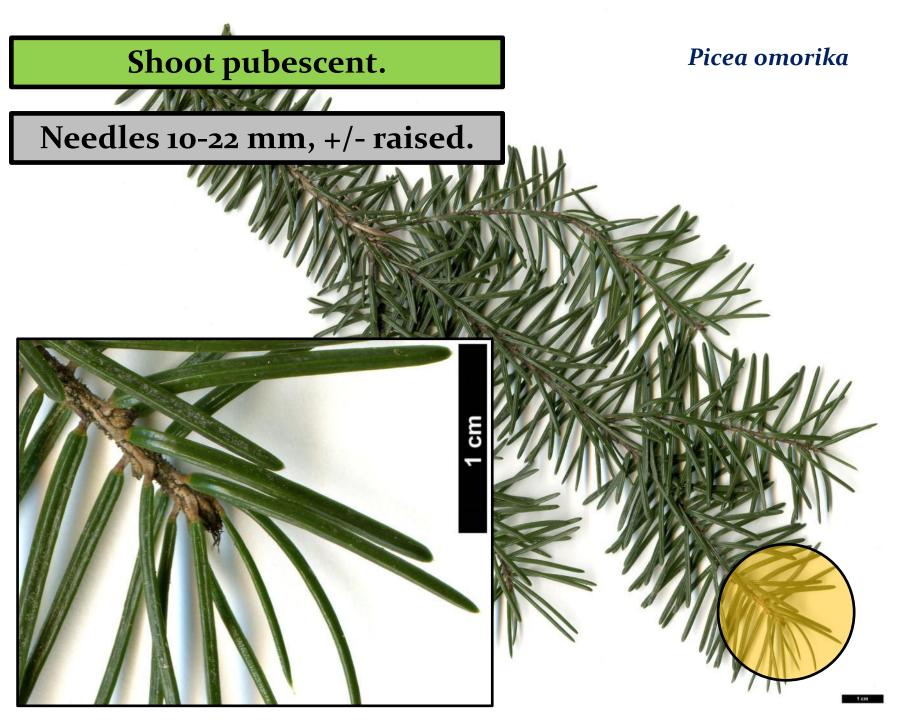
Picea purpurea







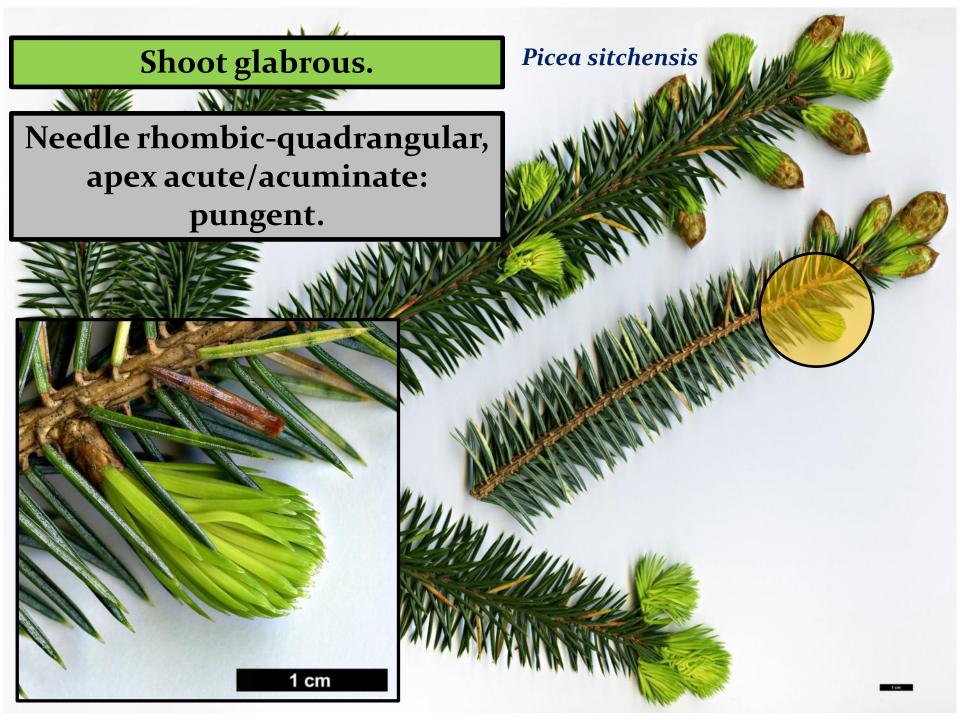












GROUP A: NEEDLE DISCOLOUROUS

(surfaces clearly different in colour to the naked eye)

Picea likiangensis

Needle outer surface with 1-4 stomata lines (LENS).





Needle long, predominantly (15-)20-35 mm.

Needle short, predominantly 8-15 mm.



Needle long, predominantly (15-)20-35 mm.

Needle short, predominantly 8-15 mm.

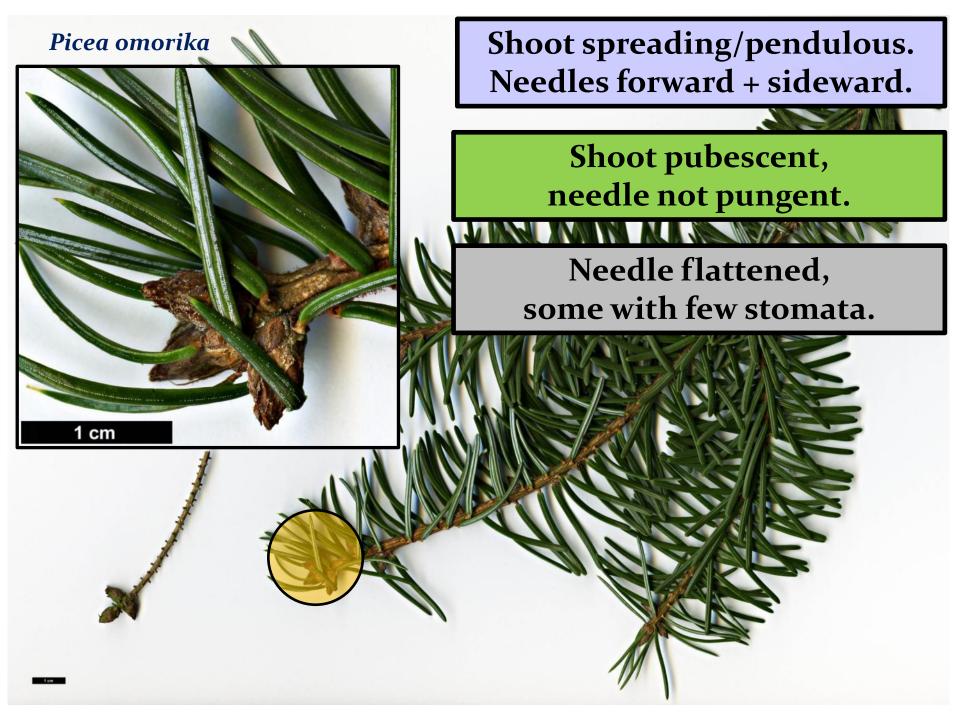


















Shoot spreading/pendulous. Needles forward + sideward.

Shoot pubescent, needle not pungent.

Needle rhombic/quadrangular, all needles with many stomata.

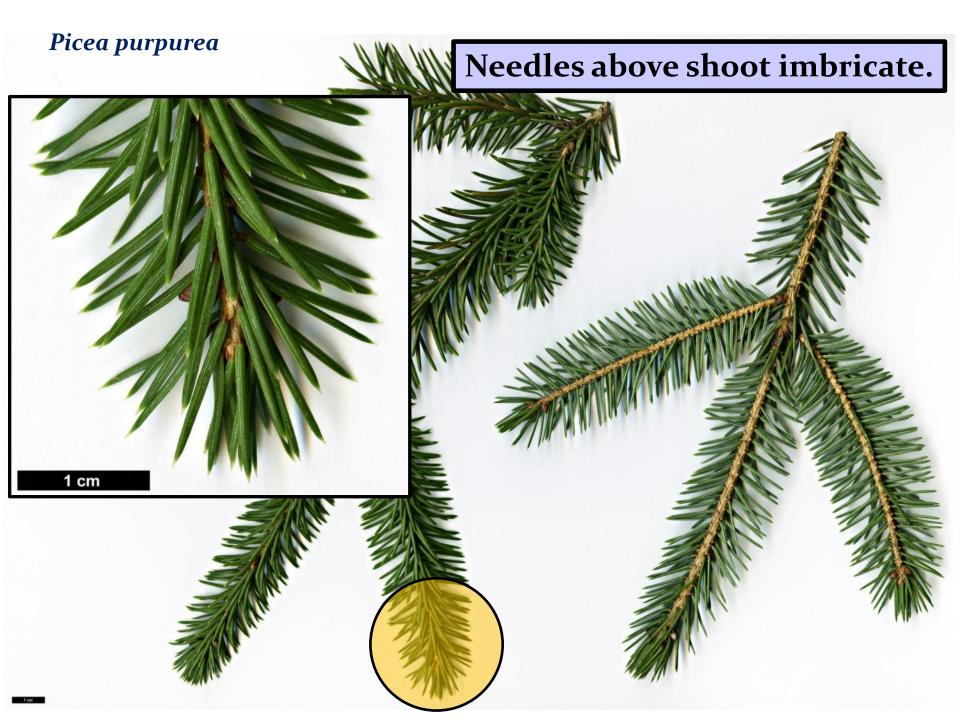




Needle long, predominantly (15-)20-35 mm.

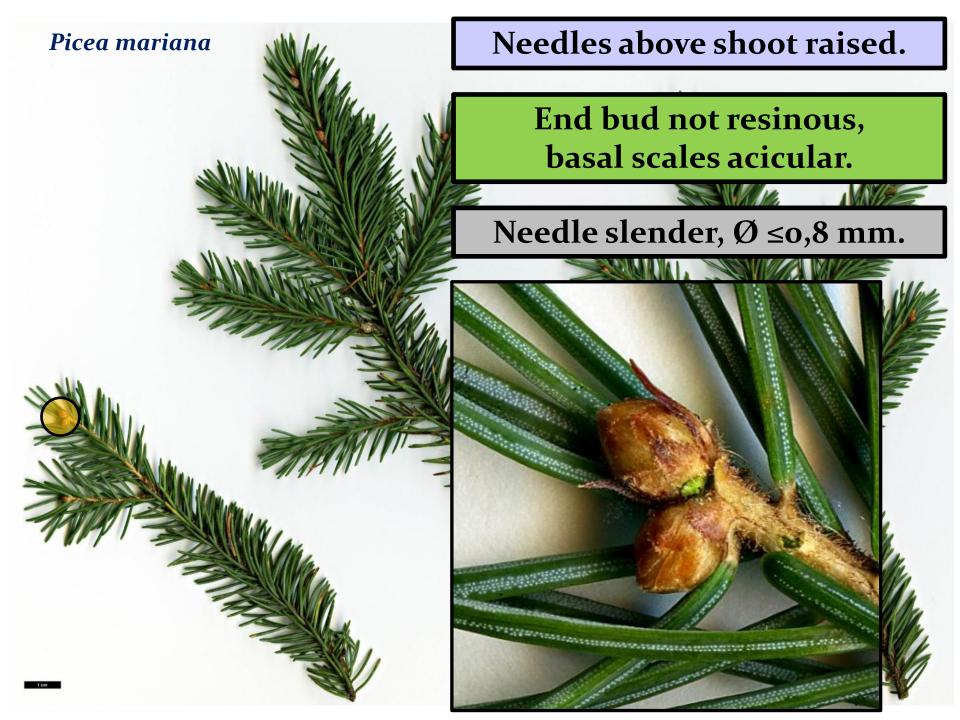
Needle short, predominantly 8-15 mm.











Picea glehnii



Needles above shoot raised.





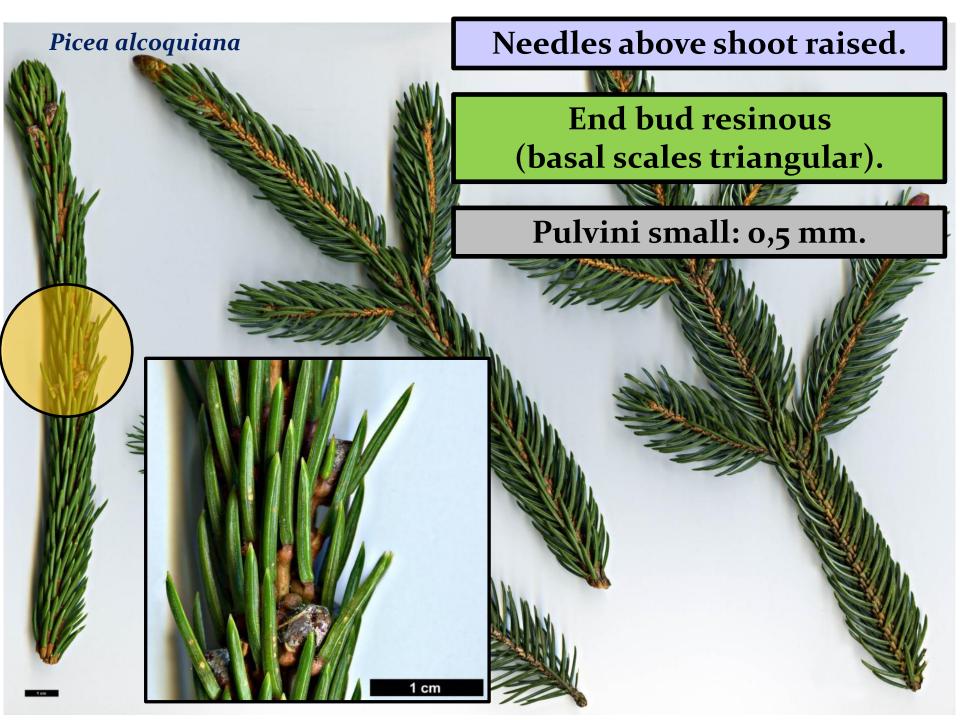
Needles above shoot raised.

End bud not resinous, basal scales acicular.

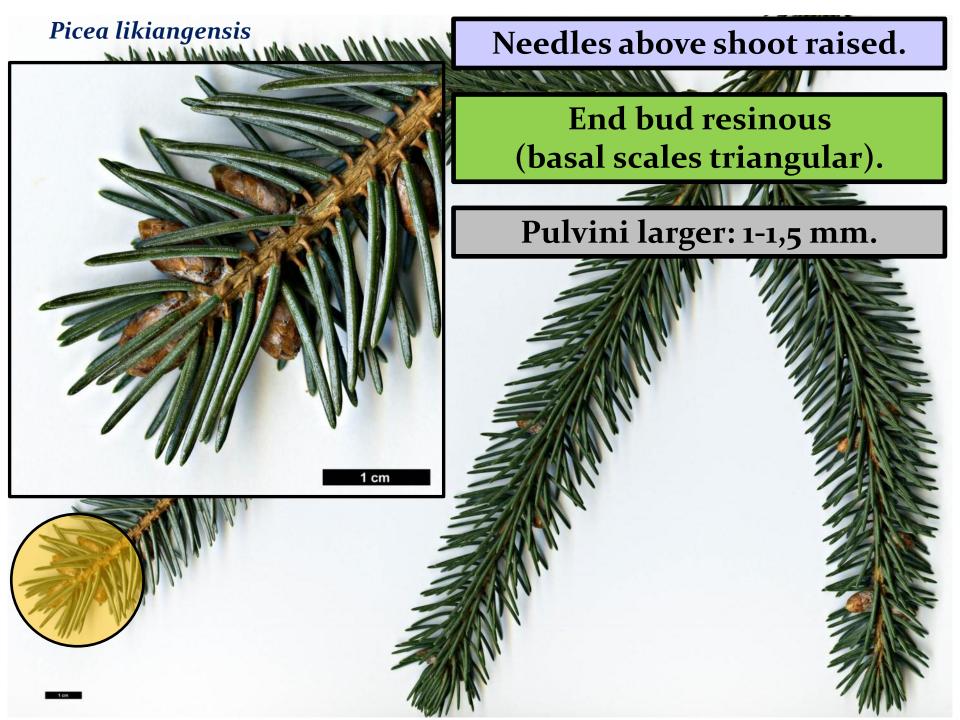
Needle thicker, Ø 1-1,5 mm.











GROUP B: NEEDLE CONCOLOUROUS

(surfaces clearly similar in colour to the naked eye)

Picea wilsonii





GROUP B: NEEDLE CONCOLOUROUS

(surfaces clearly similar in colour to the naked eye)

Needle short, predominantly ≤15(-17) mm.

Needle long, predominantly 15-25(-more) mm.

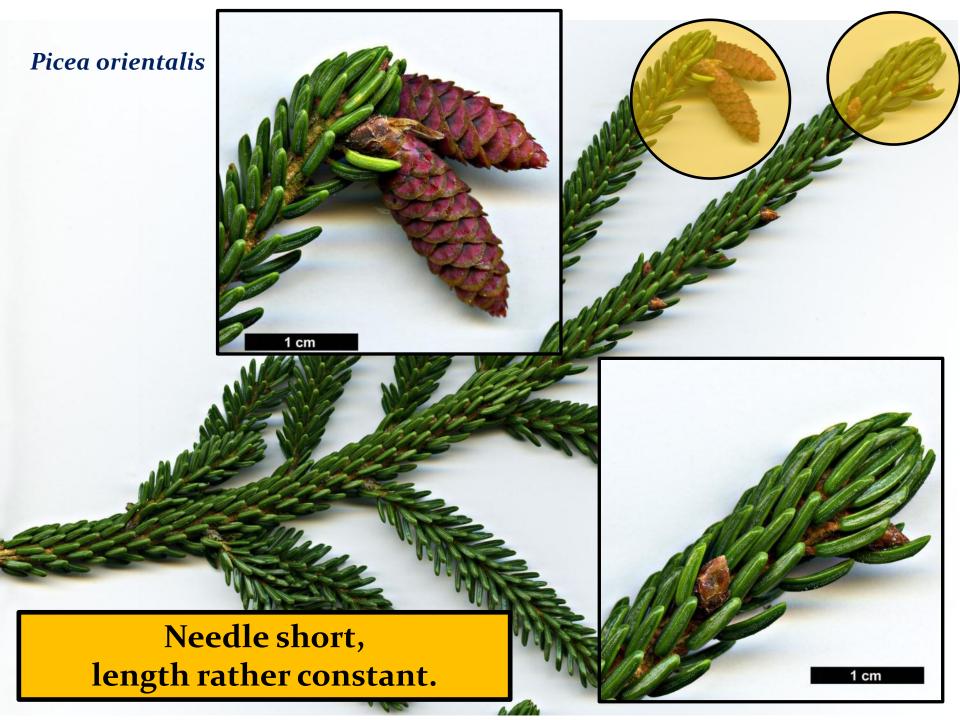
GROUP B: NEEDLE CONCOLOUROUS

(surfaces clearly similar in colour to the naked eye)

Needle short, predominantly ≤15(-17) mm.

Needle long, predominantly 15-25(-more) mm.







Current year shoot GLABROUS.

Needles above shoot +/- appressed to slightly steeply directed forward.



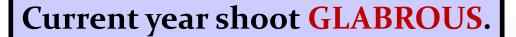




part +/- strongly raised.

Bud not resinous.





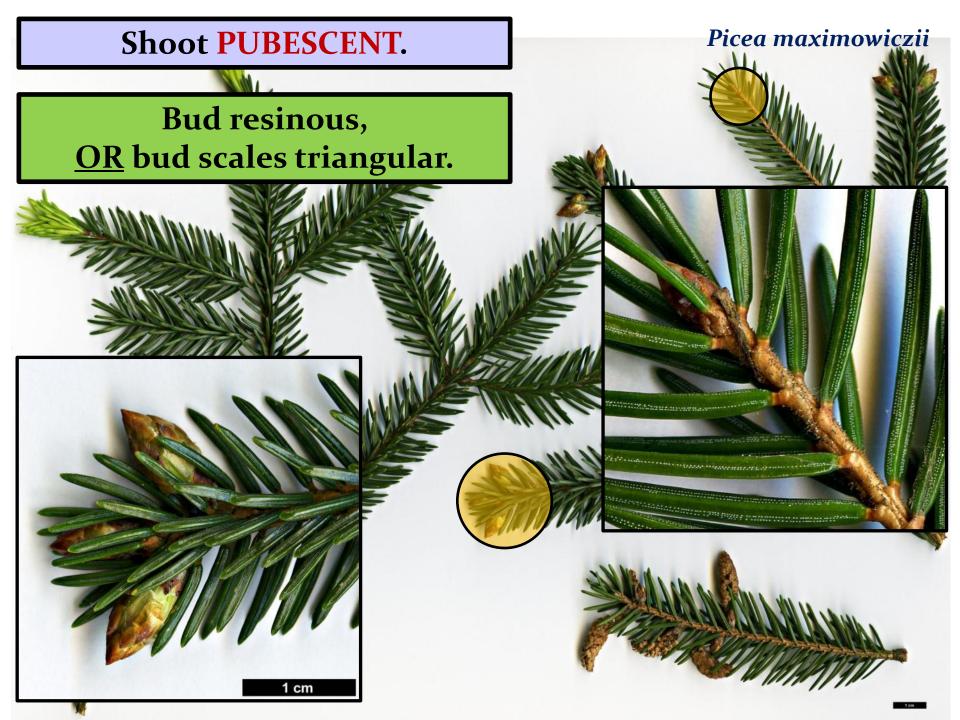
Needles above shoot at least in part (strongly) assurgent.

Bud resinous.









Picea rubens





GROUP B: NEEDLE CONCOLOUROUS (surfaces clearly similar in colour to the naked eye)

Needle short, predominantly ≤15(-17) mm.

Needle long, predominantly 15-25(-more) mm.







Picea wilsonii



Shoot slender, Ø +/- 2 mm. Needles below shoot directed sideward to forward, not pungent.



Picea schrenkiana

Current year and second year shoot CONSPICUOUSLY PALE, sometimes almost ivory.



Picea schrenkiana

Current year and second year shoot CONSPICUOUSLY PALE, sometimes almost ivory.

Shoot stout, Ø 2-4 mm. Needles below shoot directed rather forward, often pungent.







Picea engelmannii



Picea engelmannii

Shoot YELLOW TO BROWN or at least so the second year.

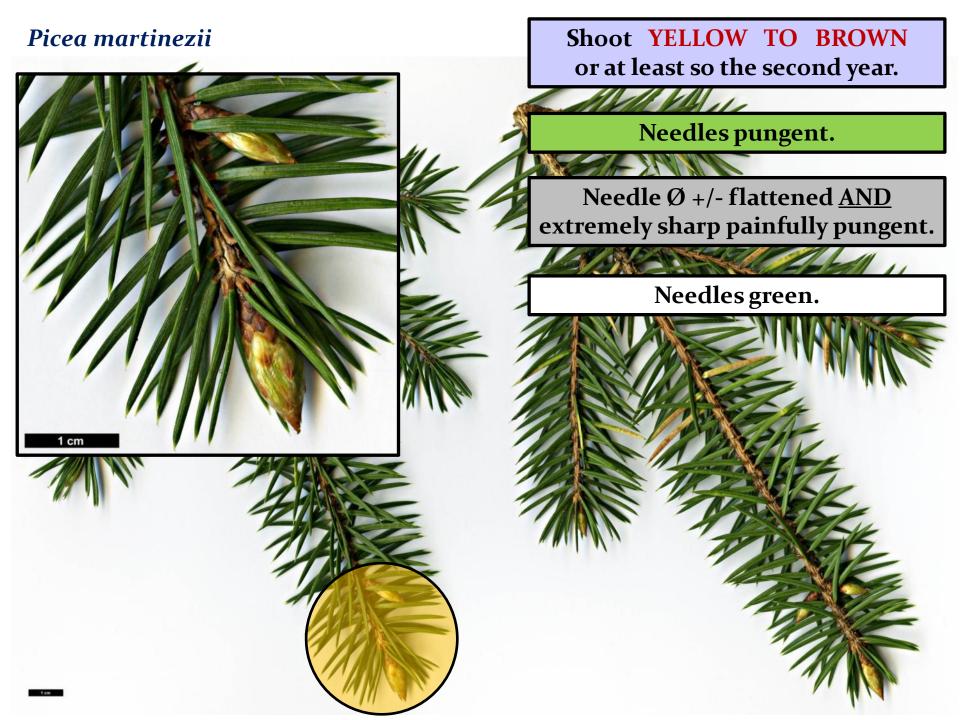






Picea martinezii





Picea torano



Picea torano



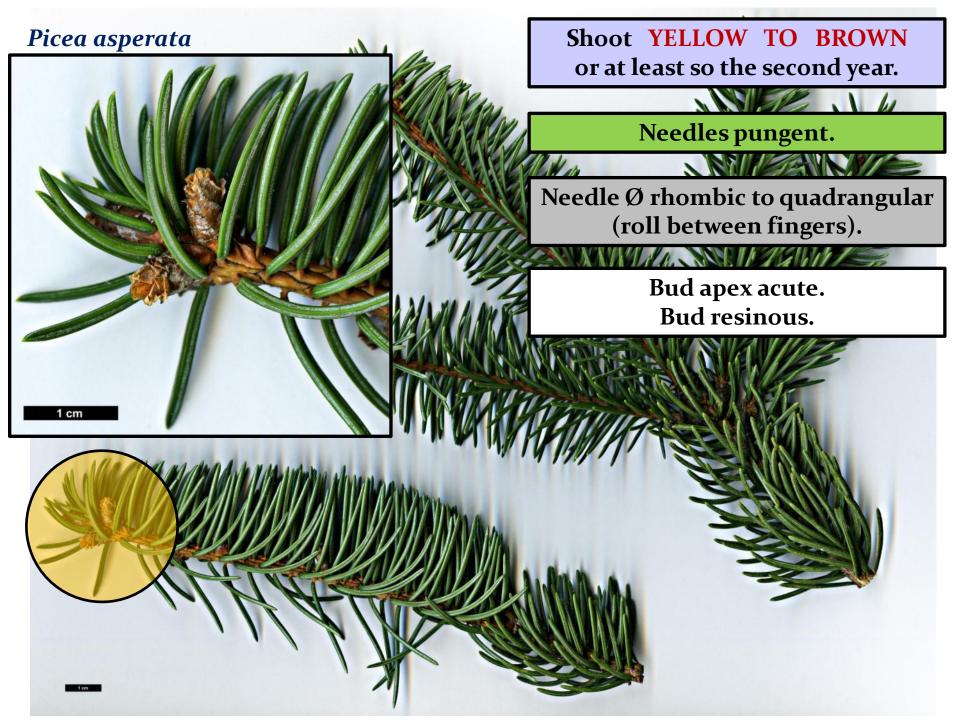
Shoot YELLOW TO BROWN or at least so the second year.

Needles pungent.

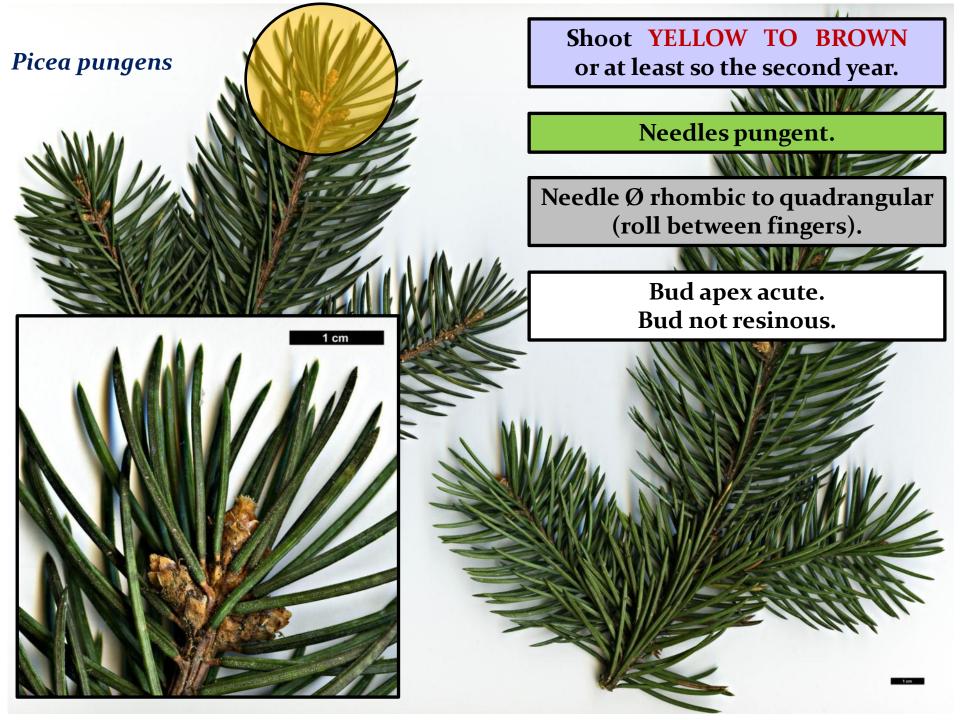
Needle Ø rhombic to quadrangular (roll between fingers).

Bud apex obtuse. Needles very painfully pungent.











JDL

vegetative identification keys jan.de.langhe@telenet.be

www.arboretumwespelaar.be













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Identificatiesleutels

Onderstaand kan je enkele identificatiesleutels vinden (in het Engels) voor houtachtige planten in West-Europese verzamelingen. Deze werden opgesteld door Jan De Langhe, dendroloog aan de Plantentuin van de Universiteit Gent, in samenwerking met het Arboretum Wespelaar. Opmerkingen en aantekeningen worden ten zeerste geappreciëerd en mogen naar Jan gestuurd worden op volgend emailadres: jan.de.langhe@telenet.be.

Je kan ook afbeeldingen van de bladeren ter illustratie van deze identificatiesleutels zoeken in de database van afbeeldingen (Afbeeldingen enkel voor niet-commercieel gebruik en met vermelding © Jan De Langhe).

Wanneer je een bezoek brengt aan Plantcol, een website die de grootste Belgische plantencollecties digitaal 'ontsluit', kan je op basis van de wetenschappelijke naam nakijken of die plant in Belgische collecties voorkomt.

- Acer (Sapindaceae) 12 January 2012
- Alnus (Betulaceae) 10 April 2013
- January 2012 Betula (Betulaceae) 12 January 2012
- Buxaceae 12 March 2014
- A Carpinus-Ostrya-Ostryopsis (Betulaceae) 12 June 2013
- Lastanea (Fagaceae) 26 November 2012
- Corylus (Betulaceae) 12 January 2012
- Fagus (Fagaceae) 10 September 2013
- Fraxinus (Oleaceae) 17 September 2013
- Hamamelidaceae (incl. Altingiaceae) 9 May 2014
- Juglandaceae 12 January 2012
- Picea (Pinaceae) 24 August 2014
- Quercus (Fagaceae) 6 July 2012
- January 2012
- Filia (Malvaceae) 12 January 2012
- N Viburnum (Adoxaceae) 21 October 2012

thanks to

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Gert Fortgens

Paul Goetghebeur

Joke Ossaer

Paul Reader

Arboretum Kalmthout
Arboretum Wespelaar
Ghent University Botanical Garden
Hillier Gardens and Arboretum
Pinetum Anthoine
Plantentuin Meise
Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh/Dawyck BG
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