

XfrogPlants | Autumn Library

Version 2.0



XfrogPlants Development

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What's New, and Usage Information for XfrogPlants Autumn Library, Version 2.0

60 XFR (Xfrog) + 60 Models of one additional 3D format are included in the /Models folder.
(You may select online at xfrog.com, or from your reseller, from most popular 3D formats, such as Maya, 3ds Max, Lightwave, CINEMA 4D, OBJ, 3ds, etc. to be the additional format included on your CDROM)

NOTE - If you purchase our DVDs, they contain ALL 3D formats listed above, inside the DVD, and more!

60 TIFF+Alpha Billboard Renders are included in the /Billboards folder.
(You can map them onto single or crossed polygons, or drag and drop them directly into background images)

60 TIFF+Alpha Perspective Renders are included in the /Perspectives folder.
(You can use their object buffer to place them into background images, ideal for quick comps)

Many Leaf and Bark and Flower Textures are replaced with Higher Quality Textures.
(A year long search and collection effort has yielded much higher texture quality than earlier efforts)

Many Models were completely rebuilt for better accuracy.
(Over the past 3 years we have greatly improved our knowledge and modeling capabilities and we have rebuilt many early models, the results of many months of efforts is Version 2.0)

Each XfrogPlants Library is now available in several more popular 3D formats.
(Maya, Vue d'Esprit, RIB, have been added to a long list of available additional 3d formats)

Each XfrogPlants Library PDF was re-created and showcases the quality of Version 2.0.
(New nicer layout and now we exhibit all Models as Perspective Renders instead of one Render per Species)

Plugins are included to import XFR into Maya, 3ds max, Lightwave, and CINEMA 4D.
(You can directly import XfrogPlants models, or edits you make in Xfrog, into the above programs)

Xfrog Software, Plugins, Demos: <http://www.xfrog.com>
Xfrog User Group: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog/>
Xfrog User Gallery: <http://www.xfrog.com/4images/>

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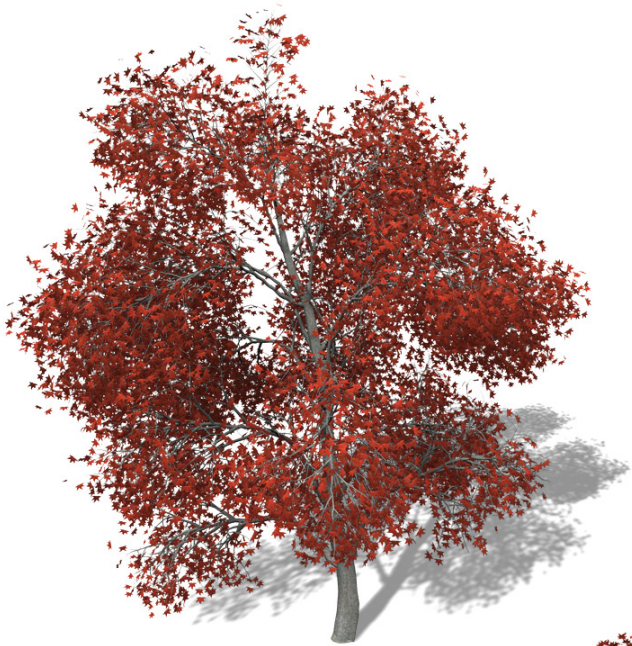
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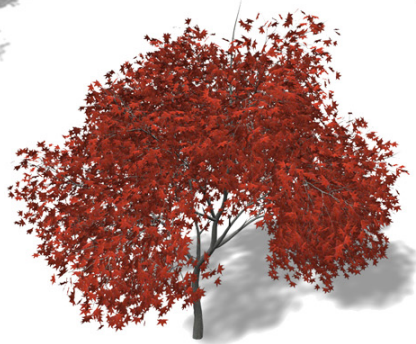
This XfrogPlants documentation was created in November 2004 by Orio Menoni.

01. Japanese Maple

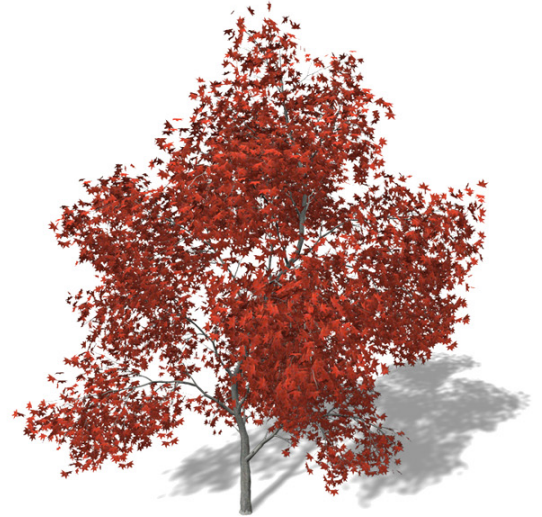
(*Acer palmatum*)



adult age
15 meters



young age
3.5 meters



medium age
7 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : West Asia

Environment : forests

Climate : mild

Notes :

The Japanese Maple is widely diffused in city parks all over the world, because of the gorgeous Autumn colours. Many cultivars have been produced of this tree, with different leaf sizes and colours. The Japanese Maple is sensitive to late frost and should be planted in a sheltered position.

Japanese name : Iroha-momiji.

02. Norway Maple

(*Acer platanoides*)



adult age
20 meters



young age
5.5 meters



medium age
14 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : Europe (from Norway to Spain and Italy)

Environment : humid forests, from sea level to 1.200 m.

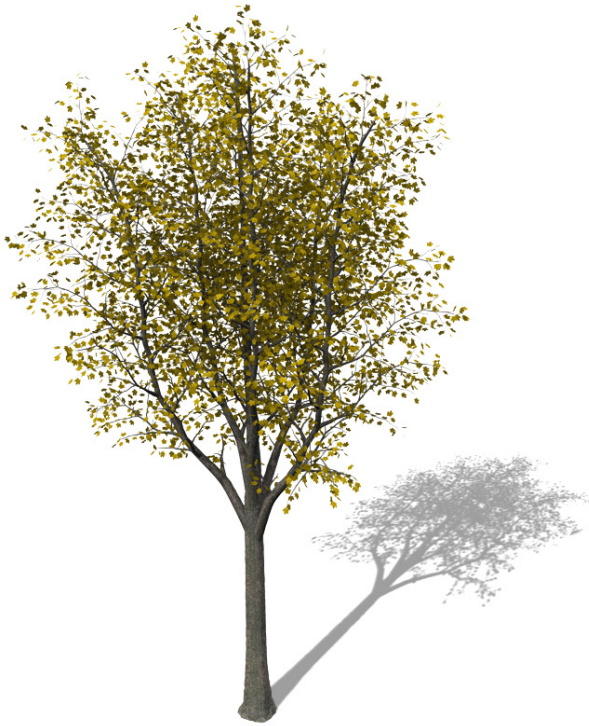
Climate : mild, temperate, cool

Notes :

A fast-growing tree, the Norway Maple grows preferably (like most maples) on a humid, well-drained soil. It loves both sun and half-shade. It is often planted in cities because it is pollution-resistant, and for the Autumn leaves which are often multi-coloured (red, yellow, and all shades in between).

03. Sycamore Maple

(*Acer pseudoplatanus*)



adult age
26 meters



young age
4.5 meters



medium age
15 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : Southeast of Europe, Southwest of Asia

Environment : mountain forests, up to 1.600 m. and above

Climate : cool, cold

Notes :

Also known as Sycamore Maple, the Mountain Maple is the largest of all maples. It grows fast, on deep, humid soils, in both sunlight or partial shade. The cream-coloured wood is highly prized for furniture and musical instruments. The name "pseudoplatanus" underlines the similarity of the leaves with those of the Planetree.

04. Silver Maple

(*Acer saccharinum*)



adult age
30 meters



young age
4 meters



medium age
14 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : East of North America (from Quebec to Florida)

Environment : humid places, river sides, on humid, well-drained soil

Climate : mild, temperate, cool

Notes :

The Silver Maple is a very fast growing, elegant tree often used for urban decoration. The back side of leaves has a silvery colour (hence the name), while the front side turns yellow-orange in Autumn. It likes full sunlight. It is cold-resistant, but the fragile wood is often broken by strong winds.

05. Horse Chestnut

(*Aesculus hippocastanum*)



adult age
28 meters



young age
4 meters



medium age
14 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar
Origin : Southeast of Europe (Albania, Northern Greece)
Environment : mountain forests, up to 1.300 m.
Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

Often used for urban decoration because of the beautiful shape, springtime blossoms and dense summer shadows. The "Horse Chestnut" name derives from an old Turkish habit of grinding the seeds for use as curative food for winded horses. One of the most popular trees for decorating city boulevards.

06. Serviceberry

(*Amelanchier arborea*)



adult age
13 meters



young age
3.5 meters



medium age
6.5 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Central and Eastern USA

Environment : woodland, stream banks

Climate : mild

Notes :

The Serviceberry is a very much appreciated tree for urban decoration because it makes spectacular sets in Spring (with clusters of white blossoms), Summer (with red fruits) and Autumn (with deep orange or red leaves).

It requires humid, well-drained soils.

07. European Beech

(*Fagus sylvatica*)



adult age
27 meters



young age
1.5 meters



medium age
17 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Europe (from Norway to Sicily)

Environment : mountain forests from 600 to 1.700 m. altitude

Climate : cool, cold

Notes :

The European Beech is one of Europe's widest-ranged mountain trees. The slow growth rate, however, is causing its progressive replacement with the faster-growing spruce trees. The ground of beech forests is acid because of the very little light passing through.

The beech wood can be easily bent, and has balsamic properties.

08. Ginkgo

(*Ginkgo biloba*)



adult age
30 meters



young age
6 meters



medium age
15 meters

Tree, deciduous ginkgo **Shape:** broad conical

Origin : China (long-time extinct in nature)

Environment : wild environment unknown

Climate : temperate

Notes :

The Ginkgo (250 millions of years old) is one of the most ancient living beings on earth. It's reproductive system is so old that no tree today has a similar one (only ferns and a few other plants). A long-time extinct in nature, Ginkgo has been preserved by monks, who cultivated it for thousands of years for it's medical qualities. It is immune to pollution and to almost all of today's parasites.

Japanese name : Ichou.

09. Honeylocust

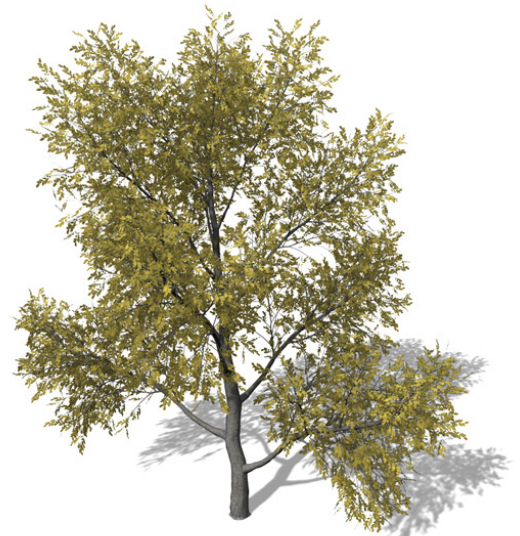
(*Gleditsia triacanthos f. Inermis*)



adult age
40 meters



young age
6 meters



medium age
19 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Central North America

Environment : fertile humid forests

Climate : mild, temperate, cool

Notes :

Gleditsia's strong thorns (but the Inermis form is thorn-less) are the reason why it has been used to reinforce cattle fences. The fast growth and strong roots make it ideal for wasted areas where the ground is unstable.

It is cold-resistant but short-lived. It was named after the famous German botanist Johann Gottlieb Gleditsch.

10. European Walnut

(*Juglans regia*)



adult age
30 meters



young age
6.5 meters



medium age
17 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Southeast of Europe, West Asia

Environment : valleys and river sides, in full sunlight, up to 1.000 m.

Climate : mild

Notes :

Also known as Persian Walnut or English Walnut, this tree grows on fresh fertile soil, and is intolerant of both stagnation and dryness. The walnuts are highly appreciated, and the very strong wood is prized amongst the best for furniture.

In the Middle Ages, the similarity of the fruit with the human brain led to the belief that it could cure mental illness.

11. Crape Myrtle

(*Lagerstroemia indica*)



adult age
7 meters



young age
2.5 meter



medium age
4 meters

Shrub/Tree, deciduous broadleaf

Shape: shrubby, broad spreading

Origin : West Asia (China, Japan)

Environment : open, sunny places

Climate : mild, warm

Notes :

The Crape Myrtle is a very decorative shrub or small tree, because of the Summer blooming and thanks to the leaves that turn orange and red in the late Autumn. It grows on deep, fertile soils. It does not stand deep frost and cold.

12. European Larch

(*Larix decidua*)



adult age
32 meters



young age
8 meters



medium age
19 meters

Tree, deciduous conifer **Shape:** narrow conical

Origin : Central Europe

Environment : mountains, from 600 to 2.500 m., in full sunlight

Climate : cool, cold

Notes :

A true mountain tree, the European Larch usually does not grow below 600 m., although it can be damaged by late frost. It is a useful species because it can grow on fire-wasted areas. It needs abundant light and space, and does not like humidity. The excellent wood is highly prized.

In Autumn the leaves turn yellow and fall.

13. Tuliptree

(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)



adult age
32 meters



young age
4 meters



medium age
27 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : Northeast of North America

Environment : hill forests, in sunny places, on deep, humid soil

Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The Tuliptree (Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee State tree), called after the shape of the blossoms, is a very ancient species. It is drought-intolerant.

The tall size of the trunk made Tuliptree the tree of choice for Native Americans to build long canoes. Today it is often found in city parks because of the beautiful Autumn colour.

14. London Planetree

(*Platanus x acerifolia*)



Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : Spontaneous garden crossover

Environment : humid places and mountain forests, on deep, fertile soil

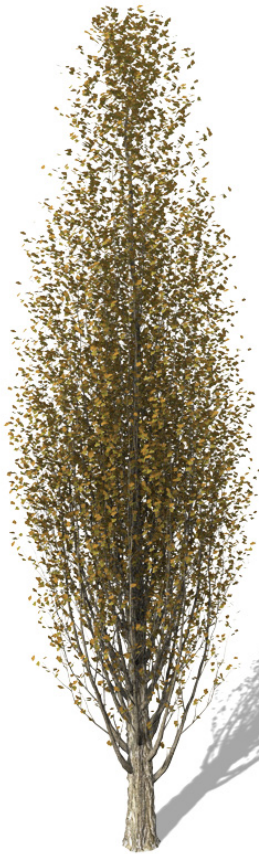
Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The London Plane tree is a spontaneous crossover between the Oriental Plane tree and the American Plane tree, which happened in a London garden (hence the name). It is considered to be more resistant to parasites than its parents, so it is often the Plane tree of choice for urban decoration, especially in Europe.

15. Lombardy Poplar

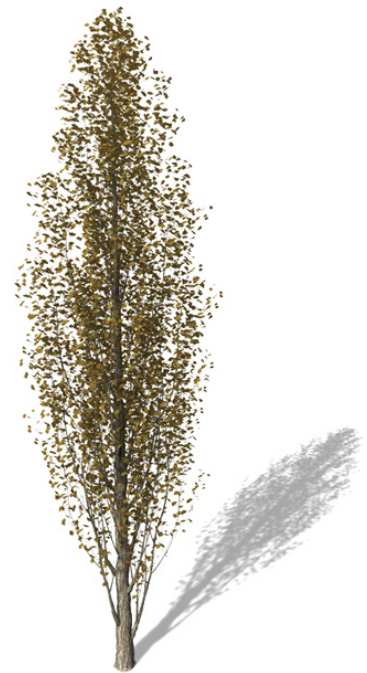
(*Populus nigra* var. *Italica*)



adult age
30 meters



young age
8 meters



medium age
18 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** upright columnar

Origin : Italy (Lombardy)

Environment : planted by man in the countryside, at low altitudes

Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The Lombardy Poplar is the result of a spontaneous genetic anomaly in a Black Poplar exemplar located in Lombardy (Italy), in the 18th. Century. The branches were then used to propagate the new variety, which in only 200 years became one of the world's most popular for decoration of the countryside.

It exists only as male, so it can not reproduce itself spontaneously.

16. English Oak

(*Quercus robur*)



adult age
27 meters



young age
5 meters



medium age
15 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Europe

Environment : plain and hill forests

Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The English Oak used to be one of the most diffused trees on the European plains and hills. Today only a small portion of the old oak forests remain. The Latin name "robur" hints at the sturdiness of the wood, which is resistant but easy to work, and therefore widely used to build houses and ships.

17. Red Oak

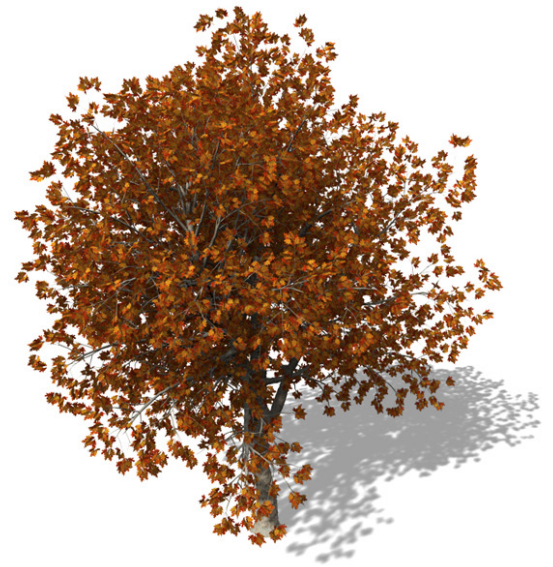
(*Quercus rubra*)



adult age
20 meters



young age
6.5 meters



medium age
13 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Northeast of North America

Environment : mountain forests, on deep, well-drained soil

Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The Red Oak (Prince Edward Island provincial tree) is not a competitive species and needs space and sun to grow. The very fast growth rate (2,5 m. per year) and the tolerance of cold and of acidic soils make it important for wood production. The bark, rich in tannin, is used by the leather industry.

18. Bald Cypress

(*Taxodium distichum*)



adult age
30 meters



young age
7.5 meters



medium age
22 meters

Tree, deciduous conifer **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Southeast of North America

Environment : swamps and river sides

Climate : mild, warm

Notes :

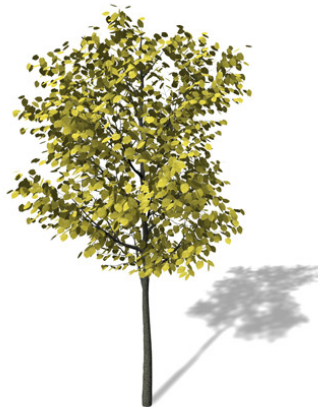
The Bald Cypress (Louisiana State tree) grows in the swamps, in low stagnating waters. To get oxygen, the roots grow out of the ground and above the waters, giving the tree it's unique look. When planted in non-stagnating soils, the roots don't show up. In Autumn the leaves turn to a rusty red colour and fall (hence the name).

19. Littleleaf Linden

(*Tilia cordata*)



adult age
25 meters



young age
5 meters



medium age
18 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : Europe, West Asia

Environment : hill forests, on dry calcareous soil

Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The Littleleaf Linden used to be widespread on the hills of Europe before the expansion of agriculture and cities. The excellent wood is used for guitars and piano keys. The flowers are sedative and diuretic. Ancient Greeks sacred it to Aphrodite, because they associated the intense blooming smell with the feminine ideal.

20. Smooth-leaved Elm

(*Ulmus minor*)



adult age
30 meters



young age
6 meters



medium age
15 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : Southern Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia

Environment : forests, forest slopes, wild plains, river and stream banks

Climate : mild

Notes :

The Smooth-leaved Elm is a widespread European elm. It is endangered by graphiosis, a disease which will lead all Elm species to a sure extinction.

Before the disease spread out, the Smooth-leaved Elm used to grow practically everywhere in Southern Central Europe.

Ironically, it is one of the most pollution-resistant species.

