

XfrogPlants | USA Conifers Library

Version 2.0



XfrogPlants Development

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What's New, and Usage Information for XfrogPlants USA Conifers 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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Author

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

01. White Fir

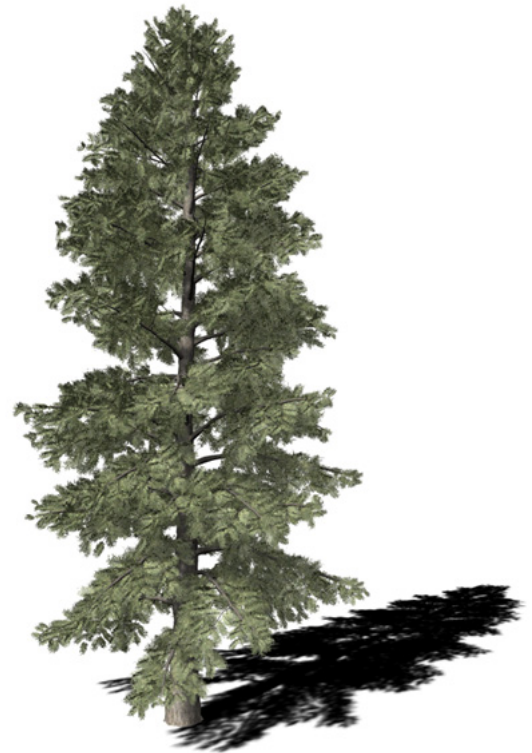
(*Abies concolor*)



adult age
35.5 meters



young age
7 meters



medium age
20 meters

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

Origin : West of North America (Colorado, California, Mexico)

Environment : evergreen mountain forests

Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

Also known as Colorado Fir, this tree can grow on any kind of soil, as long as it is deep and fertile. It's a frost-hardy tree. It is used and appreciated also in urban decoration, because of the visual impact, but the non-excellent tolerance of pollution makes it more useful for small rural towns than it is for big cities.

02. Grand Fir

(*Abies grandis*)



adult age
34 meters

young age
7 meters

medium age
20 meters

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

Origin : West of North America

Environment : stream bottoms, valleys, mountain slopes

Climate : cool

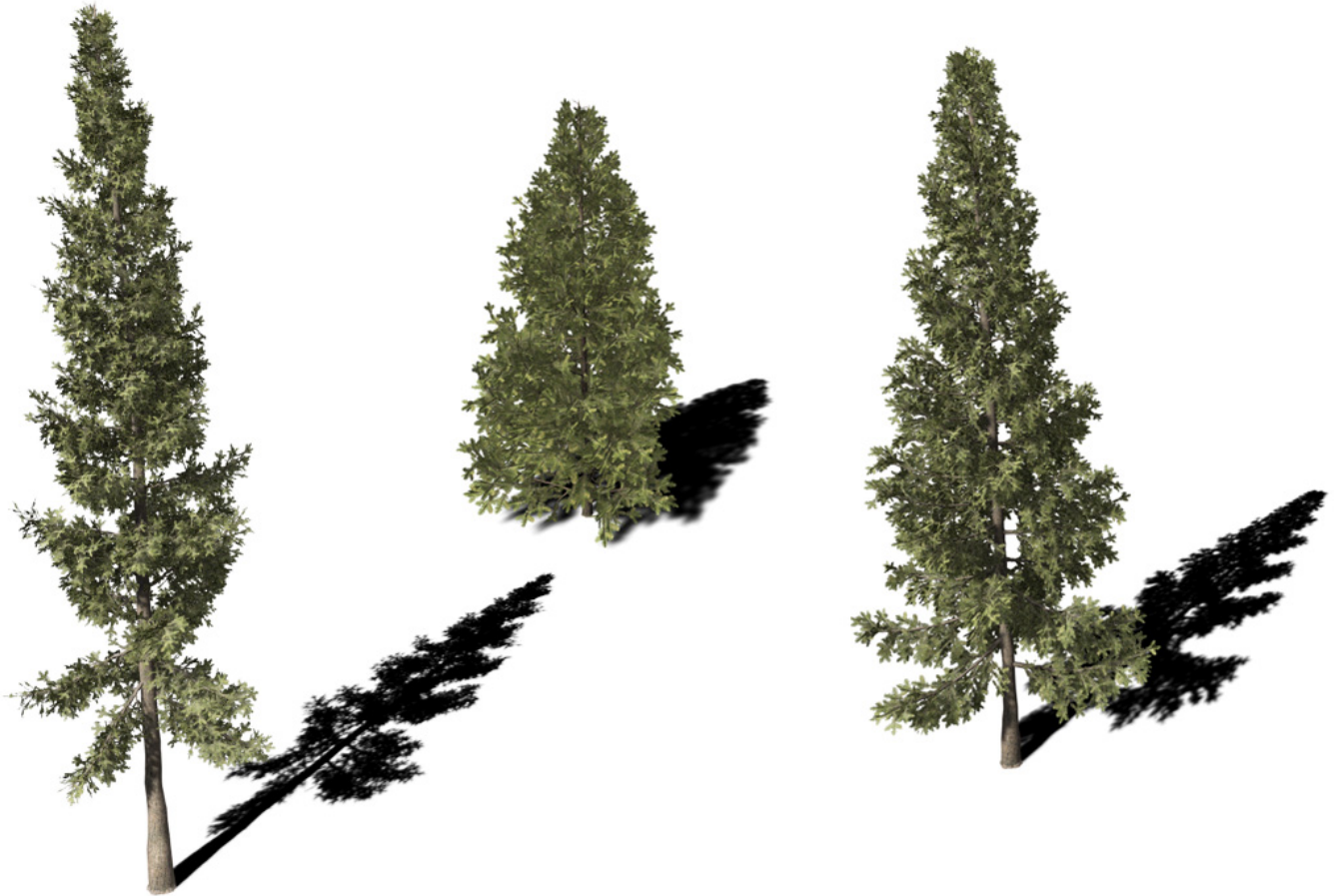
Notes :

The Grand Fir (also known as Giant Fir) grows very fast and it is therefore used for re-forestation. It is cold-resistant but it's demanding with regards to site, growing only on well-drained, deep calcareous soil. It is shade-tolerant and is often found in forests in association with other conifers.

The wood is used for pulpwood.

03. California Red Fir

(*Abies magnifica*)



adult age
35 meters

young age
5.5 meters

medium age
20 meters

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

Origin : California, Southern Oregon

Environment : humid mountain forests, from 1.600 to 2.200 m. and above

Climate : cool, cold

Notes :

Also known as Red Fir, the name comes from the bark, initially grey, that in the old exemplars turns to red. It grows on deep, humid soils where the mountain slope is not too steep. It likes full sunlight, but can survive for long periods in a dense shade. It's wood has become to be commercially used only recently.

04. Incense Cedar

(*Calocedrus decurrens*)



adult age
27 meters



young age
7 meters



medium age
18.5 meters

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

Origin : West of North America (California, Oregon)

Environment : mountain forests

Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The Incense Cedar is not really a cedar tree: it belongs to the Cupressaceae family. It is a very beautiful and sturdy tree that is often used for urban decoration. It is demanding though, because it requires deep, humid but well-drained fertile soils, and grows on sunny places. It is frost-intolerant. The wood is used to make pencils.

05. Monterey Cypress

(*Cupressus macrocarpa*)



adult age
20 meters



young age
6 meters



medium age
10.5 meters

Tree, evergreen conifer **Shape:** broad conical

Origin : West coast of USA (from Oregon to California)

Environment : evergreen coastal forests, in full sunlight

Climate : mild, warm

Notes :

The Monterey cypress is quite a rare tree in nature, as it is found only in the area surrounding Monterey. It's planted by man, though, mainly along sea coasts, because it is resistant to wind and salt, and it can form a natural barrier against strong sea winds. It is not demanding with soil. When growing old, it becomes very gnarled.

06. Western Juniper

(*Juniperus occidentalis*)



adult age
15 meters



young age
5 meters



medium age
10 meters

Tree, evergreen conifer **Shape:** broad conical
Origin : West of USA
Environment : rocky slopes, dry mountain areas
Climate : mild and dry

Notes :

The Western Juniper can become a dramatically spectacular tree, because of the red furrowed bark and the gnarled, massive shapes. It is one of the longest living trees on Earth: living exemplars are known that are over 2.000 years old.

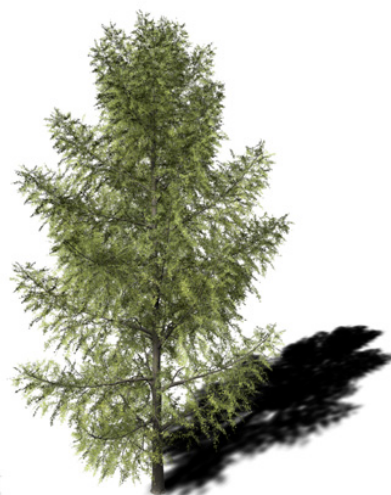
It is an amazing species because it grow directly out of solid rock!

07. Tamarack

(*Larix laricina*)



adult age
20 meters



young age
7 meters



medium age
14 meters

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

Origin : North America (Canada, Northeast of USA)

Environment : forests along swamps, streams and lakes

Climate : cool, cold

Notes :

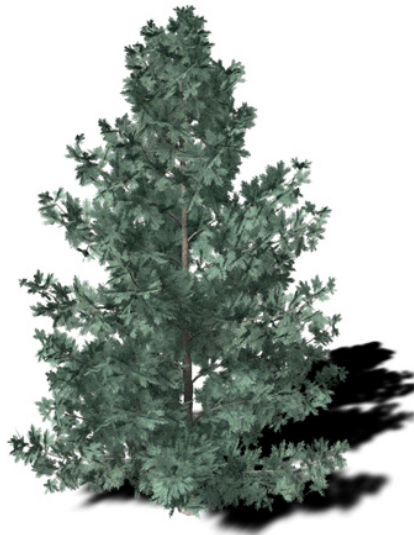
Also known as American Larch, the Tamarack can grow as far north as the Arctic Circle. Like the other Larch trees, it has deciduous leaves, that in Autumn turn yellow and finally fall. It grows on well-drained loamy soils. The wood is heavy and durable, and is used for pulpwood but also for poles and as fuel wood.

08. Engelmanns White Spruce

(*Picea engelmannii* var. *Glauca*)



adult age
25 meters



young age
5 meters



medium age
15 meters

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

Origin : West of North America (Rocky Mountains)

Environment : evergreen mountain forests

Climate : temperate, cool, cold

Notes :

Named after the German botanist Engelmann, the Engelmann Blue Spruce is a blue-leaved variety. It can be found in the Rocky Mountains forests, often in association with the Subalpine Fir. Of course, the aesthetic quality of the blue leaves makes of the Engelmann Blue Spruce a favourite for decoration of urban parks.

09. Black Spruce

(*Picea mariana*)



adult age
19.5 meters



young age
5.5 meters



medium age
12.5 meters

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

Origin : Canada, North of USA

Environment : evergreen forests

Climate : cool, cold

Notes :

The Black Spruce (Newfoundland provincial tree) is very characteristic of the forests of Canada and Northern US. It has a peculiar shape, with the rounded top often denser than the rest of the tree. A beer is produced from the leaves. The main commercial value of Black Spruce is pulpwood. The wood is lightweight but strong.

10. Colorado Blue Spruce



adult age
25 meters



young age
6 meters



medium age
12 meters

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

Origin : West of USA (Rocky Mountains)

Environment : dry mountain slopes, stream banks

Climate : temperate, cool, cold

Notes :

This is a natural blue-leaved variety of the Colorado Spruce (Colorado and Utah State tree) . It can adapt to most conditions (stagnating or arid soils) and tolerates cold and pollution, but is salt-intolerant. To keep the blue colour of the leaves, it needs to be in sunny places; if in the shade, the leaves turn green and often even fall.

11. Lodgepole Pine

(*Pinus contorta*)



adult age
20 meters

young age
5 meter

medium age
12 meters

Tree, evergreen conifer **Shape:** broad conical
Origin : West of North America (from Alaska to Mexico)
Environment : coastal hills, slopes and dunes
Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

Also known as Beach Pine (in the *Latifolia* variety), the Lodgepole Pine (Alberta provincial tree) is a landmark species of the West coast of North America. Several varieties exist, each with it's own characteristics.

Often (but not in all cases) crooked and swept, it is perfect for Bonsai cultivation. The wood is used for lumber.

12. Coulter Pine

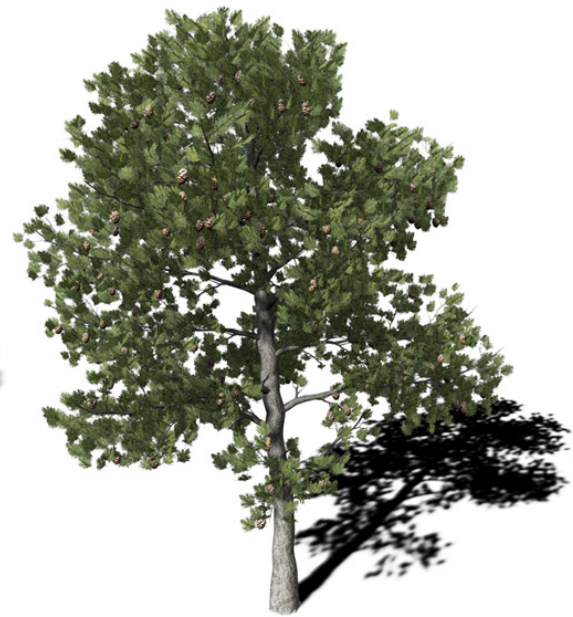
(*Pinus coulteri*)



adult age
20.5 meters



young age
3.5 meters



medium age
12 meters

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

Origin: California

Environment: dry, rocky mountain slopes

Climate: mild, warm

Notes:

Although typical of the wild rocky areas of California, the Coulter Pine (also known as Big-Cone Pine) is sometimes planted in urban parks, because of the spectacular cones. In fact, they are the heaviest (over 2 kg.) of all pine species. They are also very long (up to 30 cm.). Native Americans used to eat the seeds.

13. Bishop Pine

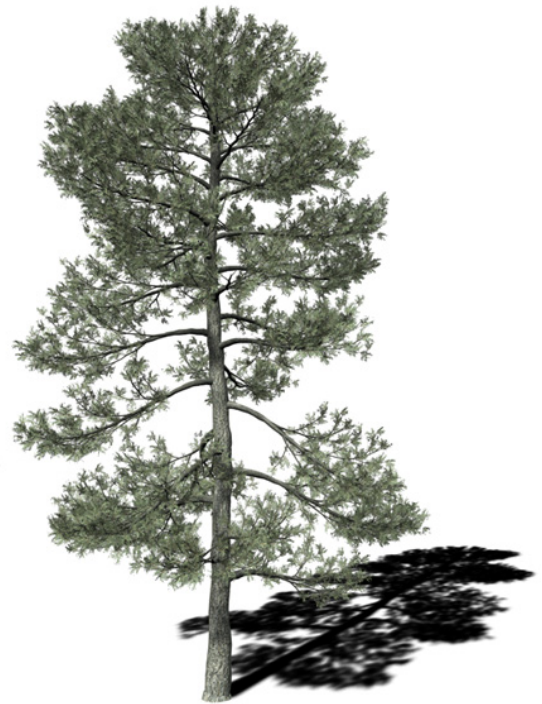
(*Pinus muricata*)



adult age
20 meters



young age
4 meters



medium age
11 meters

Tree, evergreen conifer **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : California

Environment : low coastal hills

Climate : mild, warm

Notes :

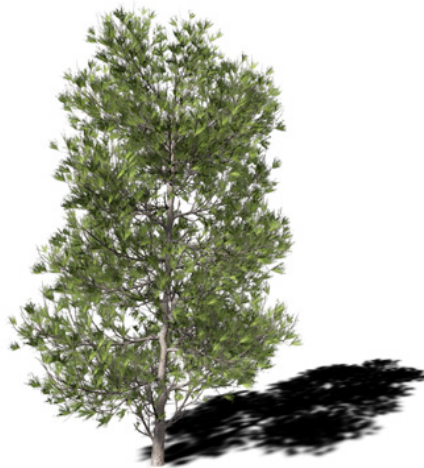
Sometimes cultivated for the wood, the Bishop Pine is mostly planted along the sea coasts as wind barrier, because it is a tree that tolerates humid wind and salt well. The cones stay on the tree for at least 25 years, and they let the seeds out only when a fire forces the cone plates to open up.

14. Ponderosa Pine

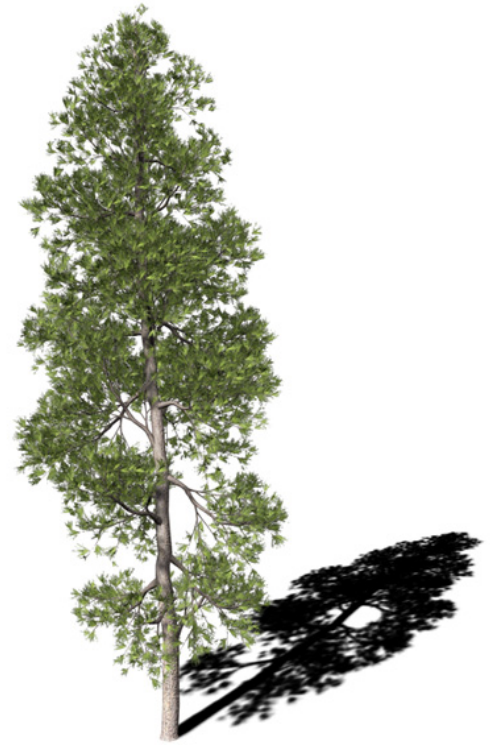
(*Pinus ponderosa*)



adult age
30 meters



young age
7.5 meters



medium age
18 meters

Tree, evergreen conifer **Shape:** broad conical

Origin : West of North America (from British Columbia to Mexico)

Environment : mountain slopes

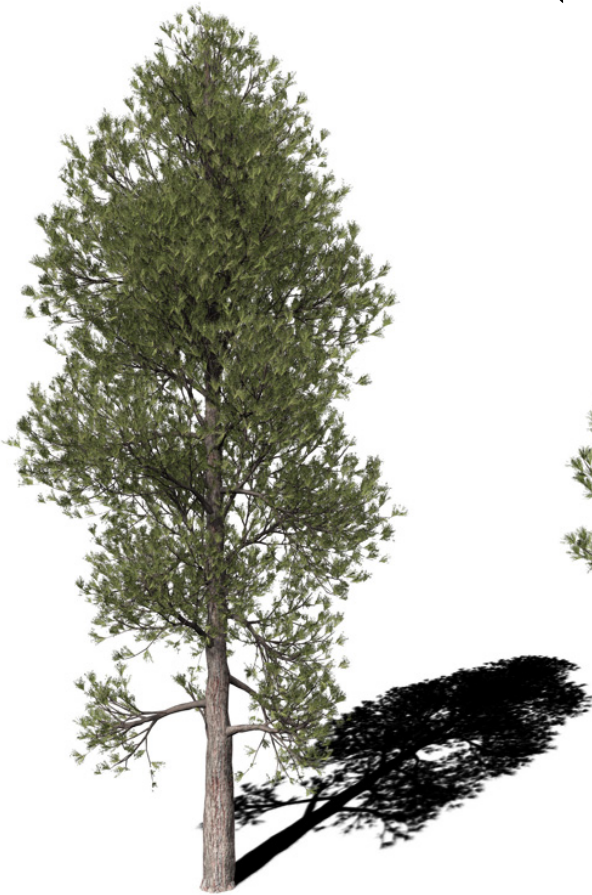
Climate : warm, mild, temperate

Notes :

Also known as Western Yellow Pine, the Ponderosa Pine (Montana State tree) is cultivated for the wood, but also planted in city parks. The wide expansion of Ponderosa Pine after the last glacial era is due to the low intensity wildfires, which could destroy only the smaller species, leaving trunk and seeds of Ponderosa intact.

15. Monterey Pine

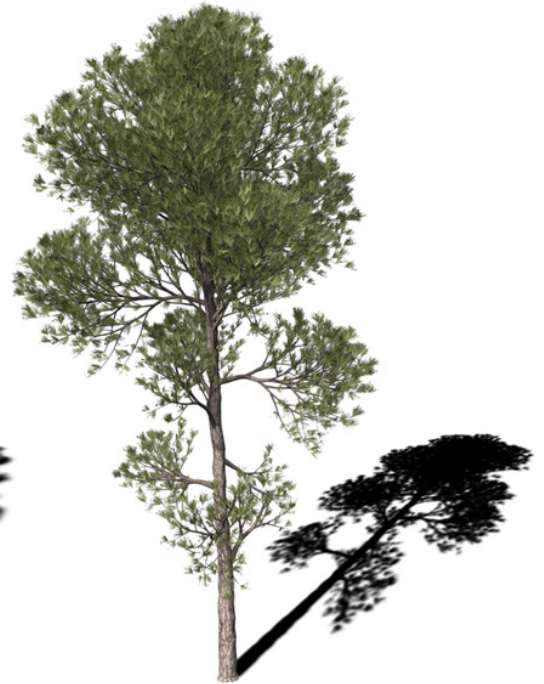
(*Pinus radiata*)



adult age
31 meters



young age
4 meters



medium age
17 meters

Tree, evergreen conifer **Shape:** broad conical

Origin : California

Environment : dry slopes of coastal mountains

Climate : mild, warm, in full sunlight, on well-drained soil

Notes :

A fast-growing, rustic and sturdy tree, the Monterey Pine is also planted for decoration. It grows of preference in temperate warm areas, but is cold-resistant. It is also wind-resistant and salt-tolerant, and can therefore be planted in coastal cities. The wood is used in the paper industry.

16. Eastern White Pine

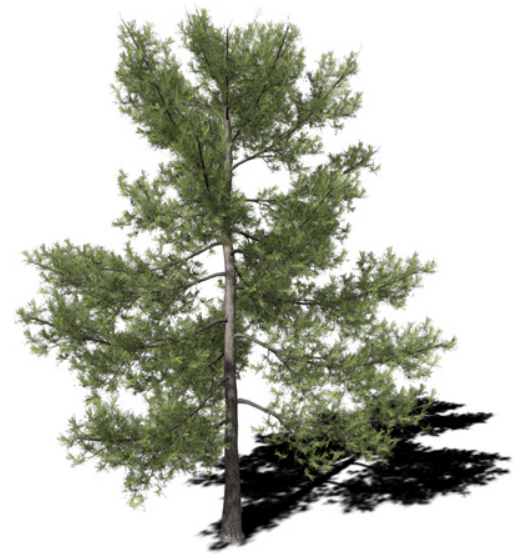
(*Pinus strobus*)



adult age
28 meters



young age
6 meters



medium age
15 meters

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

Origin : East of North America

Environment : forests, at low altitudes, on loamy, humid soil

Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The White Pine (Maine and Michigan State tree, Ontario provincial tree) is a fast-growing tree intolerant of calcareous soils and stagnations. It grows of preference in direct sunlight, but tolerates also a partial shade.

It poorly stands pollution and for this reason it is not used for urban decoration as extensively as it would deserve.

17. Douglas Fir

(*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)



adult age
36 meters



young age
8 meters



medium age
20 meters

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

Origin : West of North America (from Canada to California)

Environment : mountain humid evergreen forests, on deep, fertile soil

Climate : cool, temperate

Notes :

A truly majestic tree, the Douglas Fir (Oregon State tree) is one of the main protagonists of the landscape of West US and Canada. In spite of the superficial roots, it can stand dry spells. It loves direct sunlight or partial shade. It's wood is highly prized and for this reason, it is also widely cultivated.

18. Western Red Cedar

(*Thuja plicata*)



adult age
30 meters



young age
6 meters



medium age
20 meters

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

Origin : Northwest of North America (from Alaska to California)

Environment : mountains, on fresh soil

Climate : cool, cold

Notes :

The Western Red Cedar (British Columbia provincial tree) is not really a cedar, but a tree of the Cypress family. It loves snowy winters and cool humid summers. Native Americans were aware that the wood is waterproof, and used it to build canoes and totems.

Because of the majestic look, it is a popular choice for city parks.

19. California Nutmeg

(*Torreja californica*)



adult age
20 meters



young age
5.5 meters



medium age
12 meters

Tree, evergreen conifer **Shape:** broad conical

Origin : California

Environment : valleys, mountain slopes, shady canyons of coastal areas

Climate : warm, mild

Notes :

Like it's most famous relative, the Common Yew, the California Nutmeg also grows of preference in the shade of either other trees or mountains sides.

The fruit has a curious olive-like shape. The twigs, when crushed, emit an intense, fragrant orange-like scent. As a wild species it is only found on the native California mountains.

20. Eastern Hemlock

(*Tsuga canadensis*)



adult age
20.5 meters



young age
5.5 meters



medium age
15 meters

Tree, evergreen conifer **Shape:** broad conical

Origin : East of North America

Environment : hills or mountain woods, in partial shade

Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

The Eastern Hemlock (Pennsylvania State tree) grows well almost everywhere, except on calcareous soil. It is intolerant of direct sunlight. Widely diffused outside of its native areas as ornamental tree, the Eastern Hemlock is also cultivated for the wood, used for both paper production and as building material.

