



SOUTH NATION
CONSERVATION
DE LA NATION SUD

White Spruce

(Picea Glauca) G+2

Type

Coniferous tree

Size and Shape

Medium-sized trees, up to **25 m. high, 60 cm. in diameter**, occasionally larger. The **crown can spread up to 10 m. in diameter**. **White spruce should be planted at a minimum distance of 6.5 m. from utility wires.**

White spruce has a longevity of 200 years. The crown is broadly conical, ragged, irregular. Main branches bushy, generally horizontal but sometimes sloping downward in the lower part of the crown with tips gradually upturned. The root system is shallow.

Edible specie?

No

Distribution and Habitat

Common in northern forests and eastern Ontario; occurs on a variety of soils and under a wide range of climatic conditions; associated with trembling aspen, white birch, black spruce, and balsam fir. Grows on well drained to humid soils.

Wildlife

Provides food and shelter for grouse, birds, red squirrels, porcupines, and black bears.

Other Notes

In eastern Canada, invades abandoned farmland. Shade-tolerant; after being suppressed, recovers well when exposed to more light.



White Spruce

Light Exposure

Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),
Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Soil Preference

Very variable, from sand to clay.

Drought Conditions

Intolerant with repeated droughts.

Poor Drainage

Tolerant

Salt tolerance

Intolerant

Disease, Pests and Problems

Few pathological and entomological problems.

Rural Uses

Reforestation, timber plantations, for wildlife (food and shelter), and Christmas trees. Thin periodically to maintain health and growth. Grows well with many species.

Urban Uses

Often planted for windbreaks and landscaping.