

10,000 TREES INITIATIVE

TREE INFO CARD

American Larch

(Larix laricina)

Get to know your tree:

The American larch is a Michigan native species with slender, glossy, bright green needles. Needles emerge from the ends of spurs along the branches in brush-like clusters of up to 30. In the fall, needles turn a yellow or brown color and then fall to the ground in winter. Cones are small and rounded, and are pinkish when young and brown when mature. Bark is scaly and reddish-brown. Crown is conical or pyramidal.

Tree benefits:

Over 20 years, a 1-inch diameter American larch is expected to provide approximately \$6.27 in benefits, avoid 246 gallons of stormwater runoff, and sequester 35.27 pounds of CO₂. To learn more about these benefits, or those of other trees, visit mytree.itreetools.org.



Fun facts about your tree:

Even though it's a conifer (like a pine, spruce, or hemlock), this species is deciduous - meaning it will lose its needles in the winter!

This species attracts many types of wildlife, including birds and butterflies, and is a larval host species for the Columbia Silkmoth, which is endangered.



Plant your tree:

When choosing where to plant this tree, consider spots with full sun exposure (at least 6 hours of sun per day). Larches grow to heights of 40-80 feet, with a spread of around 30 feet – make sure to consider the size of the tree and do not plant this tree in close proximity to buildings or underneath overhead utilities. Please consider potential conflicts with solar panels as well! This species does best in moist, slightly acidic soils.

For detailed planting instructions, please visit www.arborday.org/trees/planting. And always make sure to call Miss Dig (1-800-482-7171) to mark underground utilities before digging on your property!

Care for your tree:

This species is not tolerant of drought and may require frequent watering. Watering should be done during dry periods - especially in the summer - but there's no set amount of water your tree needs. Instead, how much you water should be based on the soil. Check the soil at a depth of two inches - if it's moist, there's no need to water. But if it's dry, you should water your tree! Make sure not to water if the temperature is below freezing. Most trees need watering during the first two years after planting - but keep an eye on older trees as well.



www.a2gov.org/10ktrees