Norway Spruce

(Picea abies)

Get to know your tree:

The Norway spruce is native to Eurasia, but is non-invasive in Michigan. It has short, rigid, dark green needles. The needles emerge from twigs individually. Fruits are long, narrow cones with pointed scales. Immature cones are green. Bark is grey-brown and scaly. Twigs are drooping, providing a graceful appearance to the tree.

Tree benefits:

Each year, a 1-inch diameter Norway spruce provides approximately $17.00 in benefits and reduces atmospheric CO₂ levels by 3 pounds. To learn more about the benefits provided by your tree, or to see the benefits provided by larger Norway spruces, please visit www.treebenefits.com.
Plant your tree:

When choosing where to plant this tree, consider spots with full sun exposure (at least 6 hours of sun per day). Norway spruces grow to heights of 40-60 feet, with a spread of around 25-30 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 also consider potential conflicts with solar panels. This species does best in moist, slightly acidic soils.

For detailed planting instructions, please visit [www.arborday.org/trees/planting](http://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 moderately tolerant of drought, but prefers moist soil. 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.

Fun fact about your tree:

The wood of the Norway spruce has long been favored by makers of stringed instruments, for the quality of sound it produces. In fact, many of the famous Stradivarius violins, violas, and cellos are made with wood from this tree!