

Key to Genera of Wisconsin Conifers

1. Leaves in clusters of 2 - many
 2. Leaves in clusters of 2-5 ***Pinus* (pine) [Pinaceae]**
 2. Leaves usually in clusters of 10 or more on short lateral shoots, or scattered singly along young shoots ***Larix* (larch, tamarack) [Pinaceae]**
1. Leaves solitary, not clustered
 3. Leaves opposite, scalelike or needlelike
 4. Branchlets flattened; leaves all scalelike; cones woody and dehiscent ***Thuja* (arborvitae, white cedar) [Cupressaceae]**
 4. Branchlets essentially rounded; leaves can be of two kinds - scalelike or needleshaped; cones berrylike, bluish ***Juniperus* (juniper, red cedar) [Cupressaceae]**
 3. Leaves alternate or in a tight spiral, mostly needlelike
 5. Leaves 4-sided, relatively rigid and not flexible ***Picea* (spruce) [Pinaceae]**
 5. Leaves flattened and 2-sided, soft and flexible
 6. Leaves not conspicuously decurrent [leaf base not attached for length up stem]
 7. Leaves of two types, spreading lateral leaves and small appressed leaves; twigs minutely pubescent ***Tsuga* (hemlock) [Pinaceae]**
 7. Leaves all of one type; twigs glabrous ***Abies* (fir) [Pinaceae]**
 6. Leaves conspicuously decurrent [leaf base attached for some length down the stem giving green appearance to stem] ***Taxus* (yew) [Taxaceae]**