



### 28. Aspen F

**TRAITS:** Deciduous tree; bark whitish or greenish gray with black scars and knots.

**HABITAT:** Well-drained soil on warm slopes.

**FOODS:** Makes its own food by photosynthesis.

**EATEN BY:** Moth larvae, aphids, gall-making aphids, true bugs, mites, pine grosbeaks, ruffed grouse, moose, snowshoe hares.

**"GEE WHIZ":** Aspen need certain kinds of fungi to obtain some nutrients from the soil.



### 29. White Spruce F

**TRAITS:** Conifer tree; needles are 4-angled, sharply-pointed; thin gray bark; cones are long, hang downward, and fall at maturity.

**HABITAT:** Well-drained soils in boreal forest.

**FOODS:** Makes its own food by photosynthesis.

**EATEN BY:** Spruce grouse, porcupines, crossbills, red squirrels, spruce bark and longhorn beetles, horntails, certain moths and flies, spruce aphids, carpenter ants.

**"GEE WHIZ":** White spruce is used extensively in interior Alaska for cabin logs.



### 30. Black Spruce F

**TRAITS:** Conifer tree with 4-angled, pointed needles; thin gray to black bark; cones are small and egg-shaped and remain on the tree for several years, often clustered in the tree tops.

**HABITAT:** Grows mainly in wet soils and on north-facing slopes in dry climates where fires occur.

**FOODS:** Makes its own food by photosynthesis.

**EATEN BY:** Red squirrels, porcupines, bark and longhorn beetles, horntails, certain moths and flies, spruce aphids, carpenter ants.

**"GEE WHIZ":** The stiff-scaled cones of the black spruce stay on the tree for many years and are opened by fire or years of drying in the sun.