Dwarf Noble Fir

Abies procera 'Compacta'



Dwarf Noble Fir
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 20 feet

Spread: 10 feet

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 8

Other Names: Red Fir, White Fir

Description:

A slow growing and compact variety with long sweeping branches and stunning blue-green dense foliage that has a silvery hue; bark on young trees is grey and smooth but becumes red-brown, rough and fissured with age

Ornamental Features

Dwarf Noble Fir is primarily valued in the landscape for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has attractive steel blue foliage edged in white. The needles are highly ornamental and remain steel blue throughout the winter.

Landscape Attributes

Dwarf Noble Fir is an evergreen tree with a strong central leader and a distinctive and refined pyramidal form. Its average texture blends into the landscape, but can be balanced by one or two finer or coarser trees or shrubs for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance tree, and usually looks its best without pruning, although it will tolerate pruning. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Dwarf Noble Fir is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Vertical Accent
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Dwarf Noble Fir will grow to be about 20 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 10 feet. It has a low canopy, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 70 years or more.

This tree should only be grown in full sunlight. It prefers to grow in average to moist conditions, and shouldn't be allowed to dry out. It may require supplemental watering during periods of drought or extended heat. It is not particular as to soil pH, but grows best in sandy soils. It is quite intolerant of urban pollution, therefore inner city or urban streetside plantings are best avoided, and will benefit from being planted in a relatively sheltered location. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This is a selection of a native North American species.