Candicans White Fir

Abies concolor 'Candicans'

Height: 30 feet

Spread: 10 feet

Sunlight: ○ ◐

Hardiness Zone: 4

Other Names: Silver Fir, Concolor Fir, Colorado Fir

Description:

A tall, narrow and adaptable fir tree, but not for every location, avoid hot or dry sites; good silvery-blue color all season long, provides a strong silhouette and excellent color in the landscape

Ornamental Features

Candicans White Fir is primarily valued in the landscape for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has attractive silvery blue evergreen foliage. The needles are highly ornamental and remain silvery blue throughout the winter. The smooth gray bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.

Landscape Attributes

Candicans White 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.

Candicans White Fir is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Vertical Accent



Candicans White Fir
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Candicans White Fir foliage
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Planting & Growing

Candicans White Fir will grow to be about 30 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 10 feet. It has a low canopy, and should not be planted underneath power lines. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 70 years or more.

This tree does best in full sun to partial shade. 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 type or pH. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution, 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.