

as the same but that we really should be in a really hard time to select Pseudotsuga species, that, well, that's not the question. The good examples of *v*-selected species. So, why are we kind of comparing it to Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) or even trying to tell you something new about a 'well-known' tree?

Because we have new attributes regarding tallness and they are not Tall Tales!

In this column I (Pielou) am joined by Bob Lawrence, a co-founder and Executive Director of the Eastern Native Tree Society (ENTTS), Will Brown, a co-founder and President of ENTTS and Jani Kettle and John Kelly, old-growth researchers and also ENTTS members. Around the same time my students and I were discovering new attributes about tallness (longevity and radial growth patterns), ENTTS as a group, but led by these folks, was making similar discoveries regarding tallness's height and volume. The more I thought about what my lab was finding out and what ENTTS was discovering, the more and more I had visions of Douglas-fir trees in my head. See, Douglas-fir is an early successional species that recolonize after disturbances, has rapid growth and can reach large sizes. A really interesting thing about Douglas-fir, however, is its longevity. There is a report of a 1,250 year old tree on Vancouver Island and there is a cross-dated individual (all rings are accurately accounted for that makes it better than a ring count) that was 1,175 years old. I believe there are reports of a stand in Oregon with many 700-8000+ year old Douglas-fir. Unlike hemlock, Douglas-fir can live a long time for a tree (which shows why trees are so cool -- they can be quite plants in their growth habits & patterns). What we are finding for tallness can match these attributes for Douglas-fir. Of course, tallness is an engineering, which makes it even cooler than Douglas-fir.