

From: Christmas Trees, a chapter in a revision of USDA Agriculture Handbook 66 (Commercial Storage of Fruits, Vegetables, and Florist and Nursery Stocks) by Eric Hinesley (Department of Horticulture Science, North Carolina State University) and Gary Chastagner (Department of Plant Pathology, Washington State University) printed in 2004 (<http://www.ba.ars.usda.gov/hb66/contents.html>).

Table 1. Postharvest quality ratings for Christmas trees, displayed dry* or in water. Trees are assumed to be cold hardened.

Species	Displayed	Displayed
	Dry	Wet
Arizona corkbark fir	F	E
Balsam fir	F	G/E
California red fir	G	E
Canaan fir	F	G/E
Concolor fir	P/G*	P/E*
European silver fir	P	G/E
Fraser fir	G	E
Grand fir	P	G/E
Greek fir	P	G/E
Korean fir	G	G/E
Noble fir	G	E
NordmanN fir	P/G*	E
Pacific silver fir	G	G/E
Turkish fir	P/G*	E
Shasta fir	P/F	F/G
Veitch fir	G	E
Douglas-fir (coastal)	P/F	G
Douglas-fir (intermountain)	F/G*	G/E
Eastern white pine	G	G/E
Monterey pine	F	G
Scotch pine	F/G	G
Virginia pine	F	F
Western white pine	G	G/E
Colorado blue spruce	F	G/E
Norway spruce	P	G
White spruce	P	G
Arizona cypress	P/F	F/G
Atlantic white cedar	P	P/F
Eastern red cedar	P	F
Leyland cypress	F	G/E

Ratings: Excellent, has potential to last 4 to 6 weeks under typical household conditions. Good (G) can last 3 to 4 weeks. Fair (F) can last 10 days to 3 weeks. Poor (P) lasts only 7 to 10 days. (*), results vary greatly among seed sources. It is never a good practice to display Christmas tree dry.