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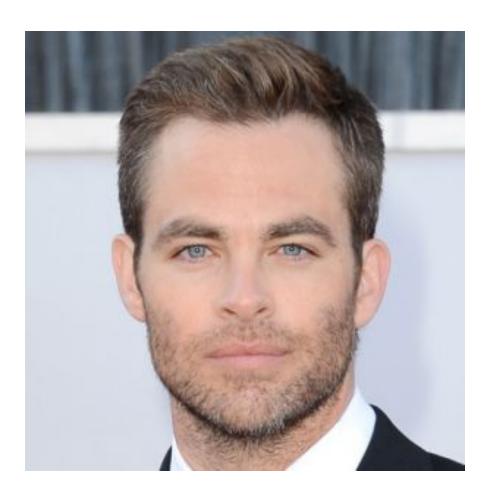


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May 2016 (619) 838-9258

PINE FAMILY



PINE FAMILY



PINE / CONIFER

Members of the family Pinaceae are <u>trees</u> (rarely <u>shrubs</u>) grow from 7 to 300 ft tall, mostly <u>evergreen</u> (except the deciduous *Larix* and *Pseudolarix*), resinous, monoecious, with whorled branches, and spirally arranged, linear (needle-like) leaves. The embryos of Pinaceae have three to 24 <u>cotyledons</u>.

Monecious = both male and female cones on same tree



Pine Resin: odiferous oleo-resin is terpenebased and is used for plant/tree protection. Distilled pine resin makes turpentine.

Methuselah: Oldest known bristlecone pine – 4600 years old (White Mountains, CA)

250 Species

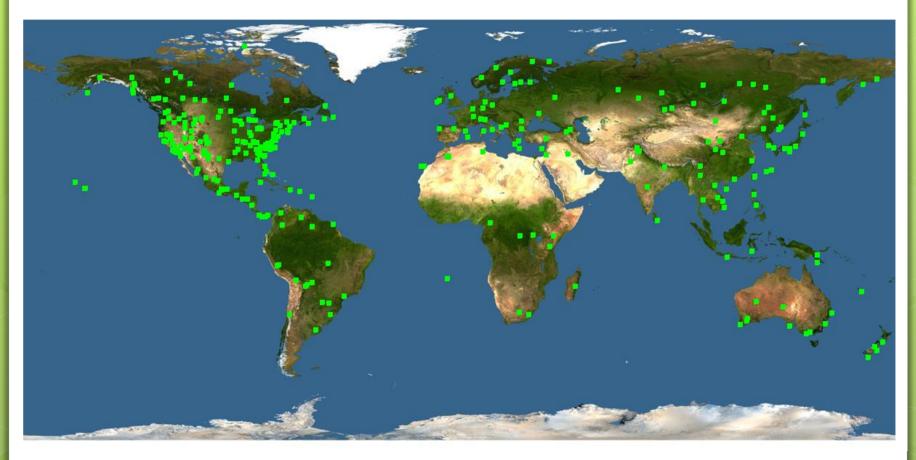


250 Species





Figure 6. Distribution Map of Pines



Likes temperate climates, mostly in Northern Hemisphere, with sub-artic to tropical distribution.

PINE SOIL

SOIL

Prefers slightly acidic well-draining loamy soil, though different species have variable tolerance for drought. TP likes sandy soil.

WATER

Generally believed to be drought-tolerant. Seedling require regular deep watering through the first three years of their lives, especially during summer months. Young plants send out deep tap roots -- up to 20 to 30 inches long -- which help anchor them and enable them to use deeper soil moisture.

PINE SEX





PROPAGATION: Male pollen fertilizes female ovary. Seed takes 18-36 months to mature. Each scale linked to two seeds. Mature seed-scale acts as a leaf with wings, allowing the seed to be dispersed via *wind*; large-cone species by birds.

PINECONES



PINE NEEDLES



Nan 12 Ider

Torrey Pines

The Torrey pine, *Pinus torreyana*, is a rare pine species in the <u>United States</u>, an <u>endangered species</u> growing only on the <u>Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve</u>, a bluff above the Pacific Ocean, and on one of the <u>Channel Islands</u>, <u>endemic</u> to the <u>coastal sage and chaparral ecoregion</u> in the <u>U.S. state</u> of <u>California</u>. [2][3]



Pinus torreyana has been considered as a <u>plantation</u> tree for <u>forestry</u> use in <u>Australia</u>, <u>New Zealand</u> and <u>Kenya</u>. [13]

Torrey Pines

Pinus torreyana is found in the Coastal sage scrub plant community, growing slowly in dry sandy soil. The root system is extensive. A tiny seedling may quickly send a taproot down 24 inches seeking moisture and nutrients. A mature tree may have roots extending 250 ft. Exposed trees battered by coastal winds are often twisted into beautiful sculptural shapes resembling large bonsai, and rarely exceed 40 ft tall.

Pinus torreyana was one of the rarest pine species in the world in the early 20th century, with only around 100 trees surviving

Torrey pine is protected by a city tree ordinance in <u>Del</u> <u>Mar</u>, near the native habitat, and construction projects and citizens require a permit for its removal. [12]

Healthy Pines

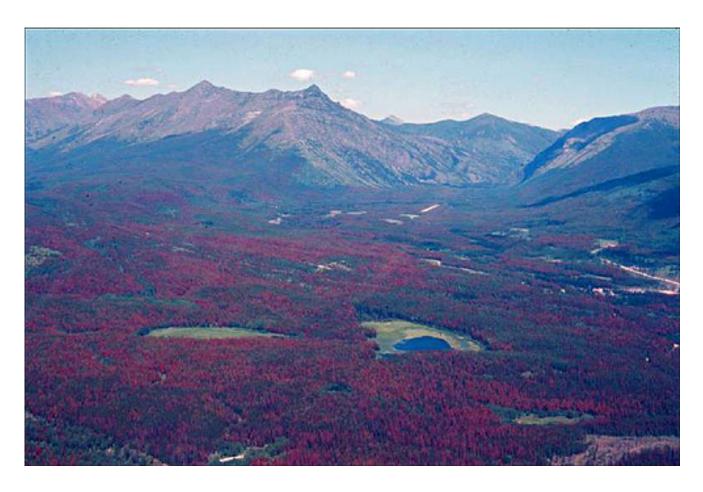
Tree part	Uses
Needles	High concentration of Vit C. (pine tea); extract also used as an astringent
Boughs	Bedding, roof thatching (waxy needles)
Nuts	Rich in Vit E, B-complex and oleic acid; minerals - Mn, K, Fe, Mg, Zn, Se
Wood	Heat energy from fire wood (fatwood), lumber (douglas fir) for construction

What happened here?



San Diego Community Garden Network

Name that Bugly?



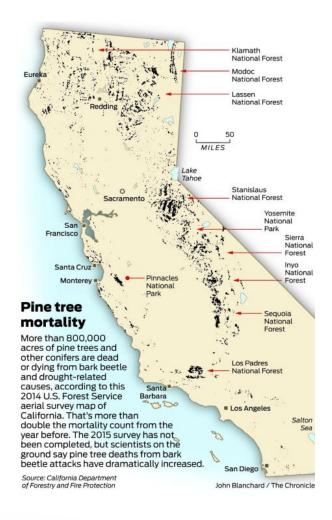
Tree Bark Damage



Pine killer



CA Pine Tree Mortality



North American Epidemic

- Warm winters at higher elevations
- Dead trees pose falling and fire hazards
- Natural predators, trees ability to heal
- Drought, climate change
- SEE Pest Notes for IPM

Pest Notes (Nov 2008)

http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES/pnbarkbeetles.pdf

