

Botanical Name For Pine Tree

Pinus banksiana ranges from 9–22 metres (30–72 ft) in height. Some jack pines are shrub-sized, due to poor growing conditions. Although it varies among populations, jack pine trees do not usually grow particularly straight, resulting in an irregular shape similar to that of pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*). This pine often forms pure stands on sandy or rocky soil. Many populations are adapted to stand-replacing fires, with the cones remaining closed for many years, until a forest fire kills the mature trees and opens the cones, reseeding the burnt ground. Other populations have not been shaped by regular stand-replacing fires and have reduced serotiny. A population on the Maine coast is apparently not reliant on fire for reproduction, and some stands have developed several age classes. Populations with lower serotiny are often found on soils that are in some way limiting to faster-growing competition, such as soils shallow to bedrock, shallow to water table, or very young soils. 354668be15 The original name was Mount Annan Botanic Garden and the name was changed in 2011 to The Australian Botanic Garden, Mount Annan.

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Pine *Pinus* is the sole genus in the subfamily Pinoideae. The species are trees or shrubs with their leaves in bunches, usually of 2 to 5 needles. *pesto*, while *retsina* wine is flavoured with pine resin. The seeds are carried on woody cones, with two seeds to each cone scale. Pine trees are evergreen, coniferous resinous trees (or, rarely, shrubs) growing 3–80 metres (10–260 Pines (genus *Pinus*) () are a genus of conifers in the family Pinaceae 354668be15

Pinus sabiniana Its vernacular names include towani pine, foothill pine, gray pine, ghost pine, and bull pine. in origin. The name digger pine was historically used but includes a racial slur. The scientific botanical name with the standard *Pinus sabiniana* (sometimes spelled *P.* The tree is also sometimes thought of as a pinyon pine, though it does not belong to that group. *sabineana*) is a pine endemic primarily to California, with its range extending locally into southern Oregon 354668be15

Later, it became dairy pasture land, before the land was acquired by the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust in 1984 and The garden was opened to the public in 1988 by

the Duchess of York. The gardens are managed by the Botanic Gardens Trust trading the Botanic Gardens & Centennial Parklands, that also has responsibility for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney and the Blue Mountains Botanic Garden at Mount Tomah. The trust is a division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. 354668be15 in Sri Lanka). It is renowned for its collection of orchids. The garden includes more than 4000 species of plants, including orchids, spices, medicinal plants and palm trees. Attached to it is the "National Herbarium of Sri Lanka". The total area of the botanical garden is 147 acres (0.59 km²), at 460 meters above sea level, and with a 200-day annual rainfall. It is managed by the Department of national botanic gardens. 354668be15 == Description == 354668be15 Pine trees provide one of the most extensively used types of timber. The pine nuts are used to make dishes such as pesto, while retsina wine is flavoured with pine resin. 354668be15 == History == 354668be15 From 2014, Save a Species... 354668be15 The timber from it is also called red deal or yellow deal. It is named after the deal, an obsolete unit of measurement for wood. 354668be15

Pinus nigra their own names, including Austrian pine, Corsican pine, Crimean pine, and Pyreneean pine. Several of the regional populations have their own names, including Austrian pine, Corsican pine, Crimean pine, and Pyreneean pine. *Pinus nigra* is a large

coniferous evergreen tree, growing to Pinus nigra, the European black pine, is a moderately variable species of pine, occurring across Southern Europe from the Iberian Peninsula and Lower Austria to the eastern Mediterranean, on the Anatolian peninsula of Turkey, Corsica and Cyprus, as well as Crimea and in the high mountains of Northwest Africa 354668be15

== Description == 354668be15 == Description == 354668be15 Other vernacular names that have been used for the species are "bull pine" and "blackjack pine", but these are general woodsmans terms applied to growth stages of several different pines, rather than specific to Pinus ponderosa. 354668be15

Pine nut The biggest exporters of pine nuts are China, Russia, North Korea, and Pakistan. and Pakistan. As pines are gymnosperms, not angiosperms (flowering plants), pine nuts are not "true nuts"; they are not botanical fruits, the seed not Pine nuts, also called piñón (Spanish: [pi'non]), pinoli (Italian: [pi'no:li]), or pignoli, are the edible seeds of pines (family Pinaceae, genus Pinus). According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, only 29 species provide edible nuts, while 20 are traded locally or internationally owing to their seed size being large enough to be worth harvesting; in other pines, the seeds are

also edible but are too small to be of notable value as human food 354668be15

Its leaves are needle-shaped, evergreen, in fascicles of two, needle-like, straight or slightly... 354668be15 == History and management == 354668be15

Australian Botanic Garden Mount Annan It is the largest botanical garden in Australia, specializing in native plants, with a collection of over 4000 species. Management Plan for the pine, Mount Annan Botanic Garden is now home to the only publicly accessible collection of first generation pines (clonal replicas) The Australian Botanic Garden Mount Annan is a 416-hectare (1,030-acre) botanical garden located in a hilly area of the South Western Sydney suburb of Mount Annan, between Campbelltown and Camden, New South Wales. Officially opened in 1988, it was known as Mount Annan Botanic Garden, until 2011 354668be15

== Description == 354668be15 The Wollemi pine is classified as critically endangered (CR) on the IUCN's Red List, and is legally protected in Australia. After it was discovered that the trees could be successfully cloned, new specimens were planted widely around the world in regions with mild temperate climates. 354668be15

Wollemia It represents one of only three living genera in the family, alongside Araucaria and Agathis (being more closely related to the latter). The genus has only a single known species, *Wollemia nobilis*, commonly known as the Wollemi pine (though it is not a true pine) which was discovered in 1994 in a temperate rainforest wilderness area of the Wollemi National Park in New South Wales. pine specimens available to botanical gardens, first in Australia in 2006 and subsequently throughout the world. It may prove to be a valuable tree for Wollemia is a genus of coniferous trees in the family Araucariaceae, endemic to Australia. It was growing in a remote series of narrow, steep-sided, sandstone gorges 150 km (93 mi) north-west of Sydney. The genus is named after the National Park

== Description == As pines are gymnosperms, not angiosperms (flowering plants), pine nuts are not "true nuts"; they are not botanical fruits, the seed not being enclosed in an ovary which develops into the fruit, but simply bare seeds—"gymnosperm" meaning literally "naked seed" (from Ancient Greek: γυμνός, romanized: gymnos, lit. 'naked' and σπέρμα, sperma, 'seed'). The similarity of pine nuts to some angiosperm fruits is an example of convergent evolution.

Pinus ponderosa It is the most widely distributed pine species in North America. *Pinus ponderosa*, commonly known as the ponderosa pine or western yellow pine, is a very large pine tree species of variable habitat native to mountainous regions of western North America.

Jack pine Although it varies among populations, jack pine trees do not usually grow particularly tall. Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*), also known as grey pine or scrub pine, is a species of North American pine. In height, some jack pines are shrub-sized, due to poor growing conditions.

Pines are widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere; they occupy large areas of taiga (boreal forest), but are found in many habitats, including the Mediterranean Basin, and dry tropical forests in southeast Asia and Central America. Some are fire-resistant or fire-dependent. The ovulate and pollen cones appear from May to June. The mature seed cones are 5–10 cm (2–4 in) (rarely to 11 cm/4 in) long, with rounded scales; they ripen from green to pale grey-buff or yellow-buff in September to November, about

18 months after pollination. The seeds are dark grey, 6–8 mm (1/4–5/16 in) long, with a yellow-buff wing 20–25 mm (3/4–1 in) long;... 354668be15 The needles are in fascicles (bundles) of three, distinctively pale gray-green, sparse and drooping, and grow to 20–30 centimetres (8–12 in) in length. The buds are ovoid, red-brown and resinous about 1 cm long with white fringed scale margins. 354668be15 Before the 18th century, the species was more often known as Scots fir or Scotch fir. Another, less common name is European redwood. 354668be15

Pinus sylvestris It is commonly known as the Scots pine in English; it is also known as the Scotch pine in the United States, and occasionally called the Baltic pine or European red pine. It can readily be identified by its combination of fairly short, blue-green leaves and orange-red bark. It is commonly known as the Scots pine in English; it is also known as the Scotch pine in *Pinus sylvestris* is a species of tree in the pine family Pinaceae that is native to Eurasia. of tree in the pine family Pinaceae that is native to Eurasia 354668be15

== Names == 354668be15 The traditional custodians of the land now occupied by the gardens are the Dharawal indigenous Australian people. 354668be15 *Pinus sabiniana* is a medium sized evergreen tree. Mature trees typically grow to 11–14 metres (36–45 ft), but

can reach 32 m (105 ft). Young trees usually have straight trunks and a conical crown, but mature trees often divide into several forks as they age and become crooked, with sparse or irregular crowns. The bark of mature trunks is gray to reddish brown and is thick with deep fissures and irregular exfoliating scaly patches. 354668be15 A Recovery Plan was drawn up in 2007, outlining strategies for the management of this fragile population. The overall objective was to ensure that the species remains viable in the long term. Australian prime ministers and foreign affairs ministers have presented Wollemi pines to various... 354668be15 *Pinus nigra* is a large coniferous evergreen tree, growing to 20–55 m (66–180 ft) high at maturity and spreading to 6 to 12 m (20 to 39 ft) wide. The bark is grey to yellow-brown, and is widely split by flaking fissures into scaly plates, becoming increasingly fissured with age. The leaves ('needles') are (4–)10–18 cm long, thinner and more flexible in western populations. 354668be15 == Species and geographic spread == 354668be15

Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya 2 million locals and 400,000 foreign visitors. Department of national botanic gardens. The groundwork for a botanical garden was formed by Alexandar Moon in 1821. It is near the Mahaweli River (the longest river. In 2016, the garden was visited by 1. He used the garden for coffee and cinnamon Royal

Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya are about 5.5 km to the west of the city of Kandy in the Central Province of Sri Lanka 354668be15

Pinus ponderosa grows in various erect forms in 16 western U.S. states as well as British Columbia in Canada and has been introduced in temperate regions of Europe and in New Zealand. It was first documented in modern science in 1826 in eastern Washington near present-day Spokane (of which it is the official city tree). On that occasion, David Douglas misidentified it as *Pinus resinosa* (red pine). In 1829, Douglas concluded that he had a new pine among his specimens and coined the name *Pinus ponderosa* for its heavy wood. In 1836, it was formally named and described by Charles Lawson, a Scottish nurseryman. It was adopted as the official state tree of Montana in 1949. 354668be15

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