

Tree factsheet

images at pages 3 and 4

***Pinus nigra* ssp. *laricio* Maire**

taxonomy	
author, year	Hylander
synonym	<i>P. nigra</i> subsp. <i>salzmannii</i> var. <i>corsicana</i> ; <i>P. nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i> ; <i>P. laricio</i> Poiret
notes	-The varietal name <i>maritima</i> , though widely used and older than <i>corsicana</i> , is invalid. Its type, an illustration cited by Aiton under his <i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i> , proved to be <i>Pinus halepensis</i> , so this name cannot be used for the Corsican pine (Christensen 1993) (cited from Earle, Gymnosperm database) -Heukels' Flora van Nederland uses the (invalid) variety name <i>P. nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i> , without mentioning a subspecies name.
Family	Pinaceae
Eng. Name	Corsican pine
Dutch name	Corsicaanse den
varieties	with the synonym <i>P. nigra</i> ssp. <i>salzmannii</i> : <i>P. nigra</i> ssp. <i>salzmannii</i> var. <i>salzmannii</i> – Cevennes Black Pine (Spain, France) <i>P. nigra</i> ssp. <i>salzmannii</i> var. <i>mauretanica</i> (Algeria, Morocco)
hybrids	-
cultivars, frequently planted	-
references	Earle, C.J. Gymnosperm database. www.conifers.org USDA Forest Service http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/index.html Baren, B. van & Schoenmakers, A.L. 1987. <i>Pinus</i> (in Dutch). in: Schmidt, P. 1987. Nederlandse boomsoorten I, Syllabus Vakgroep Bosbouw Landbouwniversiteit Wageningen Plants for a Future Database; www.pfaf.org/index.html
morphology	
crown habit	tree, conical to rounded
max. height (m)	Europe: 30-50 The Netherlands: 30
max. dbh (cm)	>150
actual size Europe	year ..., d(130) 185, h 43, Fallistro, Calabria, Spezzano, Sila, Italy year ..., d(130) 144, h 37, Dropmore, Buckinghamshire, England year ..., d(130) 127, h 46, Adhurst St Mary, Hantsire, England
actual size Netherlands	year 1850-1860, d(130) 161, h 25 year 1880-1890, d(130) 86, h 28 year 1850, d(130) ..., h ..., Schovenhorst, Putten, Gelderland
leaf length (cm)	10-18 fascicles of two
leaf petiole (cm)	0
leaf colour upper surface	green
leaf colour under surface	green
leaves arrangement	alternate
flowering	May-June
flowering plant	monoecious
flower	monosexual
flower diameter (cm)	0,3
pollination	wind
fruit; length	cone; 4-10 cm
fruit petiole (cm)	0,3
seed; length	samara (=winged nut); ... cm

seed-wing length (cm)	
weight 1000 seeds (g)	13-17
seeds ripen	November - December next year
seed dispersal	wind
habitat	
natural distribution	Western Mediterranean
in N.W. Europe since	1788, Engeland
natural areas The Netherlands	not an indigenous tree
geological landscape types The Netherlands (Hoek 1997)	dune area, cover sand area, ice-pushed ridges, former sifting sands
forested areas The Netherlands	dry sandy soils
area Netherlands	estimated 15.000 ha (18.400 ha Pines, others than <i>P. sylvestris</i> , 2002, Probos)
% of forest trees in the Netherlands	6 (7,8% other pines, 2002, Probos)
soil type	
pH-KCl	3,5 – 4,5
soil fertility	nutrient poor to nutrient rich
light	light demanding
● shade tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	2.1
● drought tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	4.4
● waterlogging tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	1.4
plant communities in the Netherlands	Vaccinio-Piceetea (klasse der naaldbossen): -Cladonio-Pinetum sylvestris – Kussentjesmos-Dennenbos
management	
status Europe	frequent indigenous species in forests
status The Netherlands	frequent exotic species in forests
application	timber tree, windbreak
propagation	seed
regeneration	planting; natural regeneration; seeding (in past time)
optimal gap size for regeneration	3x tree length
first plantation Netherlands	1850, Schovenhorst, Putten
resprouting after cutting	no
growth rate (M.A.I. in $m^3ha^{-1}j^{-1}$)	fast; 6-16
wood	
wood	
wood structures key characteristics of pores	
density heartwood (kg/m^3)	(12% moisture content)
elastic modulus (N/mm^2)	
durability heartwood	fungus 3-4
heartwood colour	yellowish brown to brown
sapwood colour	white to yellow
contents	resin (Dutch: hars)
products	pulpwood, packing-wood
diseases	
insects	
non-timber products	
resin	for turpentine
cones	in flower arrangements

● Ülo Niinemets and Fernando Valladares. 2006. Tolerance to shade, drought, and waterlogging of temperate Northern Hemisphere trees and shrubs. Ecological Monographs 76:521–547



mature Corsican pines in The Netherlands



bark of a young tree



bark of an old tree



leaves and bud

photography 5x © Leo Goudzwaard, Wageningen University



Corsican pine stand at Schovenhorst Pinetum, Putten



Corsican pine cone

photography 3x © Leo Goudzwaard, Wageningen University