Pinus nigra subsp. nigra

COMMON NAME
black pine

FAMILY
Pinaceae

AUTHORITY
Pinus nigra J.F.Arnold subsp. nigra

FLORA CATEGORY
Vascular – Exotic

STRUCTURAL CLASS
Trees & Shrubs - Gymnosperms

HABITAT
Terrestrial. Mainly shrubland and grassland.

FEATURES
Tall tree to 40 m with open-branching habit. The dark brown bark is fissured and forms scaly plates. The needles held in pairs and up to 19 cm long, are stiff, pointed, and grooved on the opposing sides of the pair. Male and female flowers arise in clusters on the branch tips in late spring. Mature female cones arise singly or in whorls of two to four, 8 by 3 cm.

SIMILAR TAXA
Long dark green needles held in pairs, small cones that are shed annually. No spikes on cone scales. Subsp. laricio has less dense foliage and more flexible leaves than subsp nigra, but the two subspecies can be difficult to distinguish.

FLOWER COLOURS
No flowers

YEAR NATURALISED
1925

ORIGIN
Pyrenees to the Balkan Peninsula and Crimea - introduced from various parts of its range.

ETYMOLOGY
nigra: Black

Reason For Introduction
Forestry
Seed

Dispersal

Tolerances

MORE INFORMATION