Red Pine *Pinus Resinosa* Soland.

Red or Norway pine, though common, is found only locally throughout the state, growing on dry, rocky ridges, or light, sandy soil. Stands are usually scattered through forests of other species. The beautiful “Cathedral Pines” occur near Eustis.

Young trees often have branches extending to the ground and form a conical outline. Later, the head is rounded and picturesque. Branches are generally horizontal. It attains a height of 60–80 feet, and a diameter of 2–3 feet. The trunk is straight and tapers slowly. Red pine is not tolerant of shade.

The reddish-brown bark is divided into broad, flat ridges by shallow fissures.

The leaves are arranged in clusters of two. They are 4–6 inches long, dark green, soft and flexible. When doubled between the fingers, they break cleanly, at a sharp angle.

The cones are egg-shaped and are about 2 inches long. They lack prickles and are borne on short stalks. The base

*The red pine is named for its reddish-brown bark and pale red heartwood.*
of fallen cones is hollow. They mature in the fall of the second season and usually remain on the branches until the following summer. Cones may be collected for seeds from September throughout the fall and winter, due to their gradual release of seed.

The wood is a little heavier and harder than white pine, close-grained, and fairly strong. It is used for lumber, poles, piles, building construction and pulp. It is treated readily with wood preservatives, and therefore is a locally-produced alternative to southern yellow pine. Older stands produce large, high-value poles.

Owing to the reddish bark and the pale red heartwood, the name “red pine” is appropriate. The name “Norway pine” refers to its original finding near Norway, Maine. Since it implies that the tree is foreign in origin, use of this name is discouraged.