

# Eastern White Pine

## Who am I?

**Eastern White Pine** (*Pinus strobus*), also called Northern White Pine can grow to be 150 feet tall and 40 inches in diameter. On young growth, the bark remains rather thin, smooth, and greenish-brown in color. On older trees the bark becomes deeply fissured and dark grayish-brown in color. Its evergreen needles are in clusters of 5, soft, flexible, 2 1/2 to 5 inches long, and bluish-green in appearance.

## Where can you find me?

White Pine grows on nearly all the soils within its range but generally does best in uplands on well drained sandy and sandy-loam soil. It is tolerant of drought but cannot tolerate atmospheric pollution. The species is mid-tolerant to intolerant of shade; the tree must receive full sun at least for a good portion of the day.

## What Ecological Services do I provide?

Like all trees, Eastern White Pine trees take in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), release oxygen by way of photosynthesis, and store carbon in their trunks.

Some species of songbirds that consume seeds of White Pine are the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, Pine Warbler, Pine Grosbeak, and the Red Crossbill. Some mammals that eat seeds, bark, and foliage of white pine are Beaver, Porcupine, squirrels, mice, and White-tailed Deer.

The bark of white pine is used as an astringent and an expectorant, and the wood has been used to produce white pine tar, which is used as an antiseptic, expectorant, and protective. White Pine wood has medium strength, is easily worked, and stains and finishes well. It is used for furniture, lumber, and many other items.

My name is  
Telperion. You can  
find me on the  
Blue Trail

