



Pinus nigra subsp. nigra



Height	20 - 25 (40) m, fast growing
Crown	broadly conical when young, later round, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	blackish grey with deep grooves, branches yellowish brown
Leaf	stiff needles, 2 together, dark green, 9 - 14 cm, evergreen
Flowers	unremarkable, yellow flowers, fragrant flowers
Fruits	hanging cones, single or in pairs, 5 - 8 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	all
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
Wind resistance	very good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, provides food for birds
Application	parks, squares, tree containers, cemeteries, roof gardens, coastal areas, industrial areas, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem tree, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
Origin	Central and South-Eastern Europe
Synonyms	Pinus nigra var. austriaca

Produces a very large, impressive tree with striking bark. Can be used as a low, branched tree or pruned to have a crown. When growing freely on its own, the branches are full down to the base. In its youth, the tree still grows pyramidally, but when mature it becomes broader, corymbose, to round. The blackish grey bark has deep grooves and is particularly decorative, especially in mature trees. Branches are bare and yellowish brown. The needles grow in bundles of 2 together and are a striking dark green, stiff and somewhat pointy. The almost symmetrical cones are light brown and usually hang in pairs or singly. Empty cones fall off in the spring. Suitable for many types of soil. Even grows in dry, calcareous soil. Tolerates shaping well, so this tree can be used in smaller spaces as well. Resistant to sea wind and highly resistant to air pollution.