

What kind of pine trees are in the San Bernardino Forest?

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/database/feis/plants/tree/pinjef/all.html>



Ponderosa pine*

Jeffrey pine*

Sugar pine*

Coulter pine

Lodgepole pine

Single-leaf pinyon

Knobcone pine

Other coniferous trees, such as **white fir**, big cone **Douglas-fir** (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*), **incense cedar**, and **western juniper** also thrive here.

***Most likely, Jeffrey pine, Ponderosa Pine, and possibly Sugar pine will be found near the Performing Arts Center. However, keep your eyes open for other pines there as well as other places throughout the Big Bear Valley**

Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*):

How long do they live? Jeffrey pine is a **large, slow-growing, long-lived conifer**. Trees often live **400 or 500 years**. In Jeffrey pine/huckleberry oak vegetation in central Sierra Nevada, **the oldest Jeffrey pine tree was an estimated 631 years old**.

How big? Jeffrey pine may reach **200 feet (60 m) tall**, and **diameters of up to 8.2 feet (2.5 m)**.

Characteristics: Jeffrey pine **trunk** is normally straight with thick, large plates of **bark** separated by deep furrows. **Crowns** (treetops) are rounded or long and symmetrical. **Pollen cones are small, 0.8 to 1.4 inches (20-35 mm) long**, and **female cones are large, 4.7 to 12 inches (12-30 cm) long**. Cone size can vary between years and sites. **Needles are 3 to 11 inches (8-28 cm) long** and most often in **bundles of 3** but bundles of 2 are possible. Needles are retained for 2 to 10 years. **Needle thickness varies with location** on the tree and **elevation**. **Needles in the sun are thicker** than those in the shade, and needles on trees at **high-elevation sites are thicker** than those on trees at low-elevation sites.



