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Pinus engelmannii

[Synonyms : *Pinus apachea*, *Pinus engelmannii* var. *blancoi*, *Pinus latifolia*, *Pinus macrophylla*, *Pinus macrophylla* var. *blancoi*, *Pinus mayriana*, *Pinus ponderosa* var. *macrophylla*, *Pinus ponderosa* var. *mayriana*]

APACHE PINE is an evergreen tree. Native to Mexico and south-western United States, it has needle-like leaves and pale yellowish-brown cones.

It is also known as Arizona longleaf pine, and *Borovice engelmannova* (Czech).

The crushed needles have a disagreeable smell.

Warning – prolonged contact with the fresh wood can cause dermatitis and allergic breathing problems.

Engelmannii commemorates a German-born American physician and botanist, Georg Engelmann (1809-1884), who emigrated to the United States in 1832 and practised medicine in St. Louis, Missouri. He carried out biological and botanical research (concentrating on western North American flora) and is said to have been the first voice to declare that some American grape species (*Vitis*) are immune to attack from *Phylloxera* (the plant lice). From 1836-1884 he also made meticulous meteorological observations. He became a founder member of the St. Louis Academy of Science in 1856. Engelmann wrote some highly respected botanical papers some of which were published in *Botanical Works of the Late George Engelmann*.

When the tree has been easily accessible on a commercial basis it has served successfully as a Christmas tree and has also been felled for pulp and fuel.