



Scientific Name	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (Salisb.)Franco
Common Names	Norfolk Island Pine, House Pine, Australian Pine, Arukaria, Star Pine, Monkeys puzzle
Family	Araucariaceae
Plant description	A conical gymnospermic tree 50-70 m. tall, 1.25-1.75 m. in girth. Bark gray-brown, exfoliating in fine scales. Branches in a flat horizontal plane, sometimes pendent, branchlets in whorls of 4-7. Foliage dimorphic. Juvenile leaves awl-shaped, incurved, green, needle-like, to 1.2 cm. long. Adult leaves scale-like, 4-5 mm. long, incurved, densely arranged, bright dark green; on fertile branchlets overlapping, broadly ovate, spine-tipped, 6 mm. long by 4-6 mm. wide. Male cone in clusters, elongated, 4 cm. long, yellowish-brown or reddish; microsporophylls acute, margins ciliate, denticulate. Female cone broader than long, 12-15 cm. long, with triangular scales and a long incurved bract. Seeds 2.5-3 cm. long by 1.2 cm. wide, with broad wings. Cotyledons 4, epigeal.
Distribution	Endemic to lowland areas of Norfolk Island, a small island (about 10 square kilometers) about 1500 km east of Australia. The species is also a popular ornamental in Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, California, and other places. Hardy to Zone 9 (cold hardiness limit between -6.6°C and -1.1°C).
Uses	They provide some shade, they are not suitable for patios or terraces because they are too large and large surface roots are common. In addition, columnar-formed trees generally cast limited shade due to

the narrow crown. Many people forget how tall these trees grow. They often have an attractive pyramidal form (like a fir or spruce tree) when they are small, but they quickly grow too tall for most residential sites. They can live as a house plant for a long time if not overwatered.

Cone forming time

The Norfolk pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) comes from a subtropical climate zone, where there are only two seasons: the rainy, mild vegetation phase between April and September, and the cool, dry winter break between October and March.