The longleaf pine (Pinus palustris) is an evergreen conifer that favors dry sandy upland environments, flatwoods, and sandhill environments like our very own Volusia Sandhill Ecosystem adjacent to the Gillespie Museum. This pine can be found growing along the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains





Longleaf pine needles have traditionally been used to make baskets by weaving clusters of needles into a tight spiral and working outwards into a bowl shape. Upon the arrival of European settlers to the Southeastern US, colonists began to log longleaf pines for wood to build homes as well as for turpentine, pine oil, tar, and pitch.





The turpentine from longleaf pine resin has been used as an antiseptic, diuretic, and has been known to aid with kidney and bladder complaints, wounds, sores, and burns.



Native peoples knew that longleaf pine forests require fire to thrive and had a reciprocal relationship with longleaf pine forests, setting fire to the forest to maintain the habitat they depended on for survival.

