



“The Jackpine grows to any shape that suits the light, suits the winds, suits itself.”
—Milton Acorn



“The Jackpine grows to any shape that suits the light, suits the winds, suits itself.”
—Milton Acorn

Jill Price (b.1969)

Jack Pine (Group of Seven), 2022

Reclaimed watercolour paper from MFA, Thriftbooks plastic shipping bags, soil, collected tree ephemera, led grow lights, retrofitted Ikea picture shelves, and seven jack pine saplings

An adaptation of Tom Thompson's oil painting *The Jack Pine*, 1916, in response to the UN Global Sustainable Goals #13 Climate Change & #15 Land.

The Jack Pine is a conifer being that cannot be tamed, often featuring a twisted growth pattern and known to grow somewhat sideways. Practically maintenance-free, they thrive in full sun and prefer having their roots set down in loam soils or areas characterized by poor, rocky soil. Sometimes growing between 30 and 70 feet tall, their patchy canopy allows for shade-tolerant plants to grow beneath them.

Botanical Name	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>
Common Name	Jack pine
Plant Type	Evergreen
Mature Size	30 to 70 feet high
Sun Exposure	Full to part sun
Soil Type	Dry, sandy
Soil pH	Acidic
Bloom Time	Spring
Hardiness Zones	2 to 6
Native Area	Canada, Northern United States

Jill Price (b.1969)

Jack Pine (Group of Seven), 2022

Reclaimed watercolour paper from MFA, Thriftbooks plastic shipping bags, soil, collected tree ephemera, led grow lights, retrofitted Ikea picture shelves, and seven jack pine saplings

An adaptation of Tom Thompson's oil painting *The Jack Pine*, 1916, in response to the UN Global Sustainable Goals #13 Climate Change & #15 Land.

The Jack Pine is a conifer being that cannot be tamed, often featuring a twisted growth pattern and known to grow somewhat sideways. Practically maintenance-free, they thrive in full sun and prefer having their roots set down in loam soils or areas characterized by poor, rocky soil. Sometimes growing between 30 and 70 feet tall, their patchy canopy allows for shade-tolerant plants to grow beneath them.

Botanical Name	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>
Common Name	Jack pine
Plant Type	Evergreen
Mature Size	30 to 70 feet high
Sun Exposure	Full to part sun
Soil Type	Dry, sandy
Soil pH	Acidic
Bloom Time	Spring
Hardiness Zones	2 to 6
Native Area	Canada, Northern United States

Care Instructions:

Plant immediately in **location** that is resistant to flooding, has full sun, and where there is enough room to space the species 10 ft apart in a row or within the formation of circle or semi-circle.

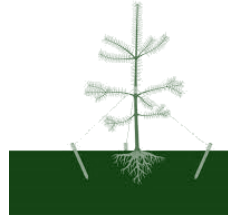
Dig seven **holes**, 8 inches in diameter and 4 inches deeper than the height of the sapling root.

Carefully cut away **plastic** bags encasing the saplings root system before planting.



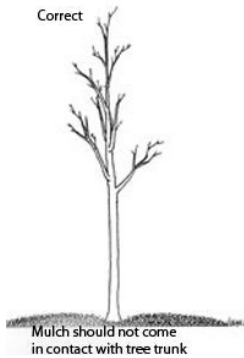
Hold saplings above the hole so that the top of its **soil** aligns with the top of the hole and then gently backfill the hole with a loose mixture of loamy soil until the sapling is stabilized in the ground.

For extra support and to help keep the sapling vertical during early growth, use string and wooden pegs.



Give the freshly planted saplings a quick drink of **water** from a local water source to help climatize them to their new home.

To **winterize**, spread a thin layer of organic **mulch** to blanket the soil. Cover an area at least as large as the branch spread.



Properly **wrapping** new trees is also important to protect them from wind damage, heavy snow and animals wanting a winter feast.

Care Instructions:

Plant immediately in **location** that is resistant to flooding, has full sun, and where there is enough room to space the species 10 ft apart in a row or within the formation of circle or semi-circle.

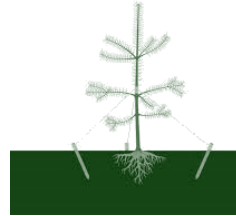
Dig seven **holes**, 8 inches in diameter and 4 inches deeper than the height of the sapling root.

Carefully cut away **plastic** bags encasing the saplings root system before planting.



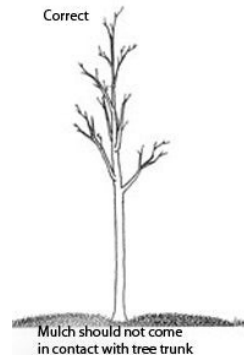
Hold saplings above the hole so that the top of its **soil** aligns with the top of the hole and then gently backfill the hole with a loose mixture of loamy soil until the sapling is stabilized in the ground.

For extra support and to help keep the sapling vertical during early growth, use string and wooden pegs.



Give the freshly planted saplings a quick drink of **water** from a local water source to help climatize them to their new home.

To **winterize**, spread a thin layer of organic **mulch** to blanket the soil. Cover an area at least as large as the branch spread.



Properly **wrapping** new trees is also important to protect them from wind damage, heavy snow and animals wanting a winter feast.