XfrogPlants MEDITERRANEAN

Contents:

60 3D Models:
in Maya, 3ds Max, Vue, Lightwave, Cinema 4D, .OBJ, modo, .3DS .tgo or MicroStation formats.

60 800 x 800 Billboard Renders (with Alpha)
60 2048 x 1536 Perspective Renders (with Alpha)

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01. **Atlas Cedar**  
*(Cedrus atlantica)*

Tree, evergreen conifer  
**Shape:** Broad conical  
**Origin:** Morocco  
**Environment:** Mountains and hills, on well-drained soil  
**Climate:** Warm, mild, temperate

**Notes:**  
Highly decorative conifer, distinguishable from the other cedars because its branches often point upwards. Often used in urban decoration, especially in its "Glauca" variety. The Atlas Cedar is fairly cold-tolerant, but it is not frost-resistant. It can grow well in different environments, as long as it is on deep soil.
01. Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica)
02. Lebanon Cedar
   (*Cedrus libani*)

Tree, evergreen conifer
Shape: Broad columnar
Origin: Lebanon
Environment: Low mountains and hills, on fertile well-drained soil
Climate: Mild, warm, temperate

Notes:
Highly decorative conifer, distinguishable from the other cedars because of big vertical main branches and the almost flat secondary branches. Often used in urban decoration. The Lebanon Cedar does not tolerate prolonged cold and frost, and is also stagnation-intolerant. It has a slower growth compared to the other cedars.
02. Lebanon Cedar (Cedrus libani)
03. Judas Tree (Cercis siliquastrum)

Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf
Shape: Broad spreading
Origin: Whole Mediterranean area
Environment: Forests, on calcareous soils, up to 400 m.
Climate: Warm, mild, temperate
Bloom: April

Notes:
Here shown in its gorgeous springtime bloom, the Judas tree is often found in urban parks and gardens. The legend says that Judah hanged himself to this tree after having betrayed Jesus Christ, and the popular belief indicate this as the reason why the blossoms are of a blood-like colour. Also known as Redbud.
03. Judas Tree (Cercis siliquastrum)
This palm is often found as a thick shrub, with an height of about 2-3 meters. Only occasionally it can grow higher up to 7 meters, and that’s when it’s trunk becomes really visible. It is one of the only two native Mediterranean palms.
04. Mediterranean Fan Palm (Chamaerops humilis)
Tree, evergreen conifer
Shape: Narrow columnar
Origin: Central and East Mediterranean
Environment: Forests, from sea level up to 1,000 m.
Climate: Warm, with dry summers and mild winters

Notes:
A “trademark” of Tuscany landscape, the Italian Cypress is frost-intolerant. Cyparissus was a mythical boy hunter whose best friend was a deer. One day he killed his friend by mistake and prayed Apollo to let his tears forever fall, so the pitiful god turned him into this tree and his tears into resin. Since then, the Italian Cypress evokes a feeling of sadness.
05. Italian Cypress ( *Cupressus sempervirens* )
06. **Manna Ash**  
*(Fraxinus ornus)*

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf**  
**Shape:** Broad spreading  
**Origin:** Central Mediterranean  
**Environment:** Open forests, from sea level up to 600 m.  
**Climate:** Warm, mild, temperate

**Notes:**  
This is the famous manna tree of biblical memory. Manna is a very sweet, edible resin obtained by making notches on the trunk in August. The Manna Ash is used in urban decoration because of the huge white, honey-scented May blooming.
06. Manna Ash ( *Fraxinus ornus*)
Prickly Juniper
(Juniperus oxycedrus ssp. Macrocarpa)

Tree/Shrub, evergreen conifer
Shape: Broad conical
Origin: Whole Mediterranean area
Environment: Sandy coasts, forest undergrowth, on dry, arid soil
Climate: Warm and dry

Notes:
This particular subspecies of the Prickly Juniper can often be found growing directly on the sand of sea coasts, or in the undergrowth of Mediterranean pine forests. More often found as small tree rather than shrub. It produces scented berries.
07. Prickly Juniper (Juniperus oxycedrus ssp. Macrocarpa)
In the ancient ages this tree was sacred to Apollo and the twigs (symbol of peace after the victory) were used to crown glorious people. According to the myth, Laurel is the tree the nymph Daphne turned into when Apollo was trying to seduce her. The aromatic leaves are often used in kitchen recipes. It is drought-intolerant.
08. Laurel (Laurus nobilis)
**Myrtle**  
*(Myrtus communis)*

**Shrub, evergreen broadleaf**
**Shape:** Shubby, broad spreading  
**Origin:** Central and East Mediterranean  
**Environment:** Sea coasts, forest undergrowth  
**Climate:** Warm and dry

**Notes:**  
This elegant shrub, with scented white blossoms, was sacred to Venus. It is named after Myrsine, an Attic beautiful young girl killed for envy by a boy whom she beat at a race, and turned into this evergreen shrub by the pitiful Pallas. A liquor is made with the strongly aromatic leaves. It is cold-intolerant.
09. Myrtle (Myrtus communis)
Oleander  
( *Nerium oleander*)

**Tree/Shrub, evergreen broadleaf**

**Shape:** Broad spreading

**Origin:** Central Mediterranean (Southern Italy, Greece)

**Environment:** Near waters (rivers, sea coasts)

**Climate:** Warm and dry, needs water at the roots

**Bloom:** June - September

**Notes:**
The undisputed protagonist of the Mediterranean landscape along the rivers, with its spectacular pink or white blooming that lasts all summer, the Oleander can also be found next to the sea, because it is salt-resistant. On the other hand, it is frost-intolerant. All of its parts are extremely poisonous for the heart of men and animals: even a single leaf can be lethal, if eaten.
10. Oleander (Nerium oleander)
### Olive

**Olea europaea**

- **Tree, evergreen broadleaf**
- **Shape**: Broad spreading
- **Origin**: West and Central Mediterranean (Spain, Italy, North Africa)
- **Environment**: Sea coasts and hills, on dry rocky soil
- **Climate**: Warm, with mild winters and dry summers

### Notes:
One of the most important trees economically, because of oil, olive trees are also spectacular because of trunks’ contorted shapes. One of the longest living trees: living exemplars exist in Palestine that are over 2,000 years old, thus older than Jesus. The Gospel says that Jesus spent his last night praying in a garden of olives.
11. Olive ( *Olea europaea*)
Aleppo Pine (Pinus halepensis)

Tree, evergreen conifer

Shape: Broad spreading

Origin: Whole Mediterranean area

Environment: Rocky sea coasts and hills, on calcareous dry rocky soil

Climate: Warm, with mild humid winters and dry summers

Notes:
This relatively small pine is ubiquitous on the rocky coasts of Mediterranean, where it can grow in difficult conditions and often with bending trunks because of the wind. It’s intensely scented resin is the most prized for the production of turpentine essence.
12. Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*)
Sea Pine (Pinus pinaster)

Tree, evergreen conifer
Shape: Broad columnar
Origin: West Mediterranean (Spain, Provence)
Environment: Sandy coasts, hills up to 800 m. altitude, on acidic soil
Climate: Mild, warm, temperate

Notes:
In spite of the common name, of the three most important Mediterranean pines, the Sea Pine is the one that is less often found on the coasts, growing mainly on the hinterland hills. It is planted by man on the coasts, though, because it is a sturdy species that stands salt well.
13. Sea Pine (*Pinus pinaster*)
14. **Italian Stone Pine**

*(Pinus pinea)*

- **Tree, evergreen conifer**
- **Shape:** Broad spreading
- **Origin:** Whole Mediterranean area
- **Environment:** Sea coasts, coastal forests, never above 600 m.
- **Climate:** Warm, with dry summers and mild winters

**Notes:**
The truest sea pine of Mediterranean, a tall elegant tree that grows only rarely in the hinterland. Unmistakeable are its umbrella-shaped crown and the bark’s orange and white plates. Seeds are edible and sought-after. The coastal forests of the Italian Stone Pine are very luminous and host many species in the underwood.
14. Italian Stone Pine (Pinus pinea)
This shrub (rarely small tree) dominates the Mediterranean scrub, that covers the coasts immediately after the sandy areas and until the first arboreal formations. It has balsamic properties and is used for the production of oil. The leaves are also used for the production of tannin. The resin is used for the production of varnish.
15. Lentisk ( *Pistacia lentiscus*)
Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)

Tree, deciduous broadleaf
Shape: Broad spreading
Origin: Central and East Mediterranean (Italy, Greece, Turkey)
Environment: Forests, sea level up to 800 m., on deep, fresh acidic soil
Climate: Mild, temperate

Notes:
Widely diffused tree, the Turkey Oak can be found in pure woods or in mixed woods together with other Mediterranean oaks, from which it is easily distinguishable because of the peculiar leaves and acorns. It prefers humid soils and likes the sunlight. It does not tolerate intense cold.
16. Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)
Tree, evergreen broadleaf
Shape: Broad spreading
Origin: Whole Mediterranean area
Environment: Coastal woods, up to (and rarely above) 600 m.
Climate: Warm, with mild winters and dry summers

Notes:
Also known as Evergreen Oak, Quercus ilex used to be the king of Mediterranean landscape, but it’s dominance is today reduced because of fires (the slow growth of this species being the problem with reforestation). Often used for urban decoration for it’s beautiful shape and peculiar dark leaves, that cast a deep and cool shadow.
17. Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)
18. Cork Oak
(Quercus suber)

Tree, evergreen broadleaf
Shape: Broad spreading
Origin: West and Central Mediterranean (Spain, Italy, North Africa)
Environment: Forests, sea level up to 1000 m., on acidic soil
Climate: Warm and dry

Notes:
Found in pure forests or mixed with Evergreen Oak, Turkey Oak, and Italian Stone Pine. As its name implies, the Cork Oak is the tree whose bark is used for the production of natural cork. It is therefore cultivated in plantations, but only where the climate is warm, because it does not tolerate cold.
18. Cork Oak (Quercus suber)
19. Spanish Broom  
( *Spartium junceum*)

**Shrub, deciduous broadleaf**
**Shape**: Shrubby, broad spreading  
**Origin**: West Mediterranean (Spain, Western Italy)  
**Environment**: Steep hillsides, on poor, dry rocky soil  
**Climate**: Mild, warm, temperate  
**Bloom**: June  

**Notes**:  
This beautiful shrub is very frugal and often grows where no other vegetation species can, even on the petrified volcanic lava. Because of its beautiful yellow blooming in spring, it is also used for urban decoration.
19. Spanish Broom (Spartium junceum)
20. French Tamarisk *(Tamarix gallica)*

**Tree/Shrub, semi-persistent broadleaf**  
**Shape:** Broad spreading  
**Origin:** West Mediterranean  
(Spain, Provence, West coasts of Italy)  
**Environment:** Sea coasts, sandy dunes, river beds  
**Climate:** Warm, with mild humid winters  

**Notes:**  
This frugal tree can grow on poor rocky soils but needs humidity and warmth. Often a first choice for decoration of coastal cities because it stands salt very well and produces a beautiful deep rose blooming in early springtime. It can grow as a shrub.
20. French Tamarisk (Tamarix gallica)