

## Princeton Sentry Ginkgo



Fossils very similar to the living Ginkgo species-- the last of its order-- extend back approximately 170 million years ago. With its tall, slender, and graceful form, beautiful fan-shaped leaves, and its longevity and hardiness—it is resistant to drought, pollution, wind, snow, and insects—it is a perfect tree in an urban context or any other setting.



In fall, its leaves turn to bright yellow, and often fall all at once, in a single day.

**Amazing facts from Wikipedia:** "The ginkgo tree has a large genome of 10.6 billion DNA nucleobase 'letters' (the human genome has three billion) and about 41,840 predicted genes which enable a considerable number of antibacterial and chemical defense mechanisms. In 2020, a study in China of ginkgo trees up to 667 years old showed little effects of aging, finding that the trees continued to grow with age and displayed no genetic evidence of senescence, and continue to make immuno-defense chemicals throughout their life."