**Pinus pinaster**

**System:** Terrestrial

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<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
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<tr>
<td>Plantae</td>
<td>Coniferophyta</td>
<td>Pinopsida</td>
<td>Pinales</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
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**Common name**
maritime pine (English), cluster pine (English)

**Synonym**
*Pinus maritima*
*Pinus mesogeneensid*

**Similar species**
Pinus pinaster, originally from the Mediterranean Basin, has been planted in temperate regions within and outside its natural range for a wide range of reasons. It regenerates readily almost everywhere it is planted and in many places it invades natural shrubland, forest and grassland. Pinus pinaster forms dense thickets which supress native plants, changes fire regimes and hydrological properties and alters habitats for many animals.

**Species Description**
An evergreen coniferous tree, growing 20-35m tall, with 2 needle-shaped leaves per fascicle (leaves usually 15-20cm long and stiff). Cones 10-22cm long.

**Reproduction**
*Pinus pinaster* reproduces exclusively from seeds (it does not sprout). The small, winged seeds are held in serotinous cones. Some seeds are released every year, especially during hot spells when cones open partially. Trees have thin bark and a poor re

**General Impacts**
This species regenerates profusely after fire, often resulting in dense thickets of plants close to killed adult plants. These dense thickets supress native plants, change fire regimes and hydrological properties and alter habitats for many animals.

**Management Info**
**Physical:** Mechanical control is currently the most effective way of dealing with invasive *Pinus pinaster* stands. All plants are felled and allowed to lie for 12-18 months.

**Principal source:**

Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2022. Species profile *Pinus pinaster*.