**Pinus pinaster**

**System:** Terrestrial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plantae</td>
<td>Coniferophyta</td>
<td>Pinopsida</td>
<td>Pinales</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 suppress native plants, changes fire regimes and hydrological properties and alters habitats for many animals.

**Summary**: 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 suppress native plants, changes fire regimes and hydrological properties and alters habitats for many animals.

**Species Description**: An evergreen coniferous tree, growing 20–35 m tall, with 2 needle-shaped leaves per fascicle (leaves usually 15–20 cm long and stiff). Cones 10–22 cm 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 suppress 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:**
Compiler: Dr. Dave Richardson, University of Capetown & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Review: Dr. Dave Richardson, University of Capetown

Publication date: 2005-06-16

ALIEN RANGE

[1] AUSTRALIA
[1] CHILE
[2] NEW ZEALAND
[1] REUNION
[2] SAINT HELENA
[1] SOUTH AFRICA
[1] URUGUAY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

13 references found for Pinus pinaster

Management information

Summary: This database compiles information on alien species from British Overseas Territories.
Available from: http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3660 [Accessed 10 November 2009]

Summary: Eradication case study in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species.

General information

Summary: L objectif de ce papier est d'identifier les zones prioritaires en matière de gestion des invasions biologiques ? La Réunion en modélisant la distribution actuelle et potentielle d'une sélection de plantes parmi les plus envahissantes.

Conservatoire Botanique National De Mascarin (BOULLET V. coord.) 2007. - Pinus pinaster Index de la flore vasculaire de La Réunion (Trach?ophytes) : statuts, menaces et protections. - Version 2007.1
Summary: Base de données sur la flore de La Réunion. De nombreuses informations très utiles.


ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System), 2005. Online Database Pinus pinaster
Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.


