Pinus pinaster

System: Terrestrial

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Common name: maritime pine (English), cluster pine (English)

Synonym: Pinus maritima
Pinus mesogeneensid

Similar species: Pinus pinaster

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 20-35m 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 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:
GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE
FULL ACCOUNT FOR: *Pinus pinaster*

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**Review:** Dr. Dave Richardson, University of Capetown

**Publication date:** 2005-06-16

**ALIEN RANGE**

[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.


**Summary:** Predicting the landscape-scale distribution of alien plants and their threat to plant diversity. Conservation Biology 13: 303-313.


**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. Available from: http://www.itis.usda.gov/ITISWebService/rest/taxon?king=every&p_action=containing&taxa=Pinus-pinaster&p_format=&p_ifx=plgt&p_language= [Accessed March 2005]

**Kueffer, C. & Lavergne, C. 2004.** Case studies on the status of invasive woody plant species in the Western Indian Ocean, La Réunion. FAO. 36 p