

Pinus pinaster  [简体中文](#) [正體中文](#)

System: Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Coniferophyta	Pinopsida	Pinales	Pinaceae

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

Synonym *Pinus maritima*
Pinus mesogeneensis

Similar species

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.



[view this species on IUCN Red List](#)

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:

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

Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2026. Species profile *Pinus pinaster*. Available from: <https://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=43> [Accessed 26 April 2026]



GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: *Pinus pinaster*

[1] AUSTRALIA
[2] NEW ZEALAND
[2] SAINT HELENA
[1] URUGUAY

[1] CHILE
[1] REUNION
[1] SOUTH AFRICA

BIBLIOGRAPHY

13 references found for *Pinus pinaster*

Management information

Varnham, K. 2006. *Non-native species in UK Overseas Territories: a review. JNCC Report 372. Peterborough: United Kingdom.*

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]

Wotherspoon and Wotherspoon, 2002. *The evolution and execution of a plan for invasive weed eradication and control, Rangitoto Island, Hauraki Gulf, New Zealand. In Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species: 381-388. Veitch, C.R. and Clout, M.N.(eds). IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge. UK.*

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

General information

Baret, S., Rouget, M., Richardson, D. M., Lavergne, C., Egoh, B., Dupont, J., & Strasberg, D. 2006. Current distribution and potential extent of the most invasive alien plant species on La Réunion (Indian Ocean, Mascarene islands). *Austral Ecology*, 31, 747-758.

Summary: L'objectif de ce papier est d'identifier les zones prioritaires en matière de gestion des invasions biologiques à 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 \(Trachophytes\) : statuts, menaces et protections. - Version 2007.1](#)

Summary: Base de données sur la flore de la Réunion. De nombreuses informations très utiles.

Available from: <http://flore.cbnm.org/index2.php?page=taxon&num=d3e2e8f631bd9336ed25b8162aef8782> [Accessed 9 April 2008]

Higgins, S. I., Richardson, D. M. and Cowling, R. M. 2000. Using a dynamic landscape model for planning the management of alien plant invasions. *Ecological Applications* (in press).

Higgins, S. I., Richardson, D. M., Cowling, R. M. and Trinder-Smith, T. H. 1999. Predicting the landscape-scale distribution of alien plants and their threat to plant diversity. *Conservation Biology* 13: 303-313.

Hunter, G. S. and Douglas, M. H. 1984. Spread of exotic conifers on South Island rangelands. *New Zealand Journal of Forestry* 29: 78-96.

[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.cbif.gc.ca/pls/itisca/taxastep?king=every&p_action=containing&taxa=Pinus+pinaster&p_format=&p_ifx=plgt&p_lang=
[Accessed March 2005]

[Kueffer, C. & Lavergne, C. 2004. Case studies on the status of invasive woody plant species in the Western Indian Ocean. Réunion. FAO. 36 p](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=6842&langId=2> [Accessed 26 March 2008]

Moll, E. J. and Trinder-Smith, T. H. 1992. Invasion and control of alien woody plants on the Cape Peninsula Mountains, South Africa - 30 years on. *Biological Conservation* 60: 135-143.

Richardson, D. M. and Cowling, R. M. 1994. The ecology of invasive pines (*Pinus* spp.) in the Jonkershoek valley, Stellenbosch, South Africa. *Bontebok* 9: 1-14.

Richardson, D. M. and Higgins, S. I. 1998. Pines as invaders in the Southern Hemisphere. In Richardson, D. M. (ed.) *Ecology and biogeography of Pinus*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge: 450-473.

Richardson D. M., Cowling R. M and Le Maitre D. C., 1990. Assessing the risk of invasive success in *Pinus* and *Banksia* in South African mountain fynbos. *Journal of Vegetation Science* 1: 629-642