



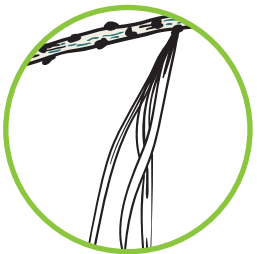
Five needles



Needles attached singly



Needles in clusters



Three needles

Western white pine

(*Pinus monticola*)

Needles generally silvery bluish-green, with a slightly solid feel. Cones like eastern white pine, but larger.



Eastern white (Weymouth) pine

(*Pinus strobus*)

Needles bluish to dark green.

Douglas-fir

(*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Most common wilding fir. Flat, soft needles, pale on underside. Distinctive three-pronged scales on cones.



Silver fir (*Abies alba*) Needles similar to Douglas fir, but cone scales have single spine. **NOT PICTURED**

Sitka spruce

(*Picea sitchensis*)

Stiff, sharp needles with a woody peg at the base of every needle.

View infestations

View wilding conifer infestations in your region (download a Wilding Conifer Information System app).

www.linz.govt.nz



Management and control

Plan and manage the control of pines and other conifers on your place. And work out what to plant instead, and where.

www.wildingconifers.org.nz/about-us/land-holders



www.wildingconifers.org.nz



PREVENT THE SPREAD

National Wilding Conifer Control Programme



European larch

(*Larix decidua*)

The most common larch species. Deciduous.



Japanese larch

(*Larix kaempferi*) **NOT PICTURED**

Bark is purpler and cones more elongated than European larch.

Deodar cedar

(*Cedrus deodara*)

Evergreen.



Ponderosa pine

(*Pinus ponderosa*)

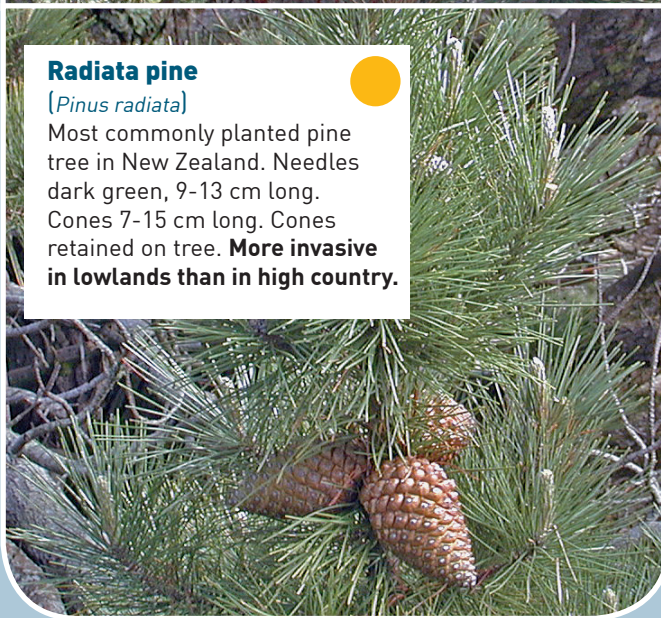
Needles stiff, 13-25 cm long (rarely 2, 4, 5 needles). Cones 8-14 cm long, with distinctive spines on scales. Cones shed annually.



Radiata pine

(*Pinus radiata*)

Most commonly planted pine tree in New Zealand. Needles dark green, 9-13 cm long. Cones 7-15 cm long. Cones retained on tree. **More invasive in lowlands than in high country.**



Wilding Conifers QUICK ID GUIDE

High Country/Montane species



Two needles (medium-long)

Bishop pine

(*Pinus muricata*)

Needles often have bluish tinge, 7-16 cm long. Cones 4.5-8 cm long, arranged in whorls around branches, with spiky scales. Cones retained on tree.



Black (Corsican) pine

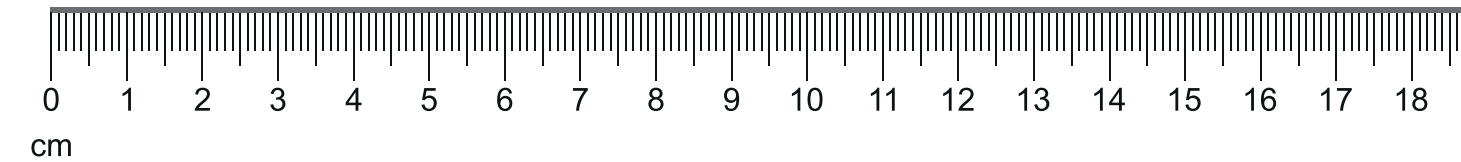
(*Pinus nigra*)

Needles grey-green or bluish-green, grooved on opposing sides of the pair, 8-16 cm long (occasionally three needles). Cones 5-8 cm long, scales end in minute prickles. Cones shed annually.



Two needles (short)

Still can't ID your tree? Email a photo to wildingconifer@mpi.govt.nz or download **NZ Wilding Conifers** from the App store.



Jack pine

(*Pinus banksiana*)

Needles 2.5-4 cm. Yellowish-green in colour. Cones 2-5 cm, and a distinctive, irregular shape (flat or curved along one side).



Species spreading vigour in
High Country/montane

- Low-Moderate
- High
- Extreme

Contorta/Lodgepole pine

(*Pinus contorta*)

Needles dark green to yellow green, 4-7 cm long. Cones 3-6 cm long, their scales end in distinctive, slender prickle. Cones retained on tree.



Dwarf mountain pine

(*Pinus mugo*)

Needles 3-7 cm, stiff (like a scrub brush). Cones 3-5 cm no spines, with scales hooked back – like a bunch of bananas. Distinctively sprawling – growing outwards as much or more than upwards. Cones retained on tree.



Mountain pine

(*Pinus uncinata*)

Needles and cones very similar to dwarf mountain pine. Habit: more upright than dwarf mountain pine. Cones retained on tree.



Scots pine

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

Needles have grey/blue-green tinge (can look silvery), 4-7 cm long. Cones 3-6 cm, on a short stalk. Cones shed annually.

