

Contorta pine

Pinus contorta

Family

Pinaceae (pine)

Also known as

lodgepole pine, *P. murrayana*

Where is it originally from?

North America

What does it look like?

Large shrub, or small to medium (occasionally large) tree, resinous, erect or spreading, with reddish brown bark (grey on surface) that is fissured and forming small plates. Branches are straight or somewhat twisted, usually on the trunk almost to ground level. It has brown hairless shoots and cylinder-shaped, purplish-brown, resinous buds. Two needle-like leaves (35-65 x 0.8-1.5 mm) per 'bundle' with each needle usually twisted and yellowish-green, with resin ducts half way along. It has cylinder-shaped male cones (5-15 mm long) and woody, long-lived female cones (30-60 x 20-35 mm) that usually point backwards or downwards on the branch and only open long after maturing to release winged seeds (1 cm long).

Are there any similar species?

Other *Pinus* species. *P. radiata* foliage grows mostly towards the ends of branches, and the bark is thick, deeply fissured, ridged on mature trees, dark grey on surface, and reddish beneath. Buds are thinly resinous, deep or dark green needles (60-150 x 1.2-2 mm) are bundled in threes, and female cones (60-130 x 45-85 mm) in clusters of 1-6 point backward but not downward and have larger winged seeds (15-20 mm long).

Why is it weedy?

Prolific seeder, early maturing, tall, long-lived, and forms dense stands. Tolerates hot to very cold temperatures, wind, salt, damp to dry conditions, good to poor or mineralised soils, high altitude (North Island to 1500m, South Island to 1000m), many habitats, damage and some shade.

How does it spread?

Seed is spread by wind and occasionally water.

What damage does it do?

Forms dense, often pure stands, especially on poor soils, becoming the canopy species and extending the forest above the native treeline. Plantations remove ground water in summer, and fail to retain it in winter, causing drought and flooding. Leaf litter inhibits growth of understorey species, affects water quality, and can destroy freshwater habitats.

Which habitats is it likely to invade?

Disturbed and open forest, shrubland, tussockland, herbfields, fernland, bare land, mineralised places, scree, and volcanic habitats, mainly in sub-alpine areas.

What can I do to get rid of it?

1. Pull or dig out small plants (all year round).
2. Fell at ground level (all year round). Check for branches below ground. Stems occasionally resprout, make sure there are no green needles below the cut.
3. Stump swab: metsulfuron-methyl 600g/kg (1g/L) or a product containing 100g picloram+300g triclopyr/L (50ml/L) or triclopyr 600 EC (50ml/L) or picloram gel.
4. Bore and fill (all year round): bore 1 hole per 100mm of trunk, add 2ml metsulfuron-methyl 600g/kg (20g/L) or



www.weedbusters.org.nz



Photo: Trevor James

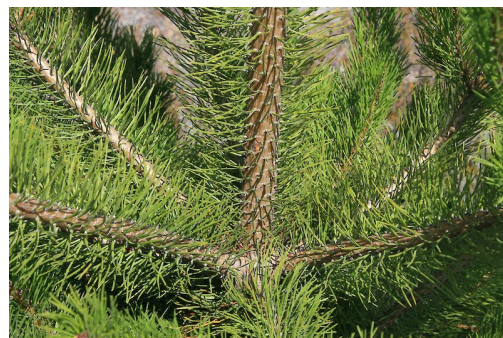


Photo: Trevor James



Photo: Trevor James

10ml of a product containing 100g picloram+300g triclopyr/L (undiluted) per hole.

5. Cut and squirt (all year round): make 1 cut per 150mm of trunk, add 1g metsulfuron-methyl 600g/kg or 10ml of a product containing 100g picloram+300g triclopyr/L (undiluted) per cut.

6. Frilling (all year round): metsulfuron-methyl 600g/kg (1g/L) or a product containing 100g picloram+300g triclopyr/L (50ml/L) or triclopyr 600 EC (50ml/L).

7. Spray (summer): glyphosate (100ml/10L) or metsulfuron-methyl 600g/kg (5g/10L) or a product containing 100g picloram+300g triclopyr/L (30ml/10L).

What can I do to stop it coming back?

Stems can be left to mulch but do occasionally resprout. Avoid fire. Plant shady species to inhibit germination. Create wide shelter belt adjacent to plantations where infestations occur. Exclude livestock.