

Rare Plant Inventory

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Report for Pinus radiata

TAXON DETAILS Classification

Scientific Name Pinus radiata D. Don

Common NameMonterey pineFamilyPinaceaeElement CodePGPIN040V0

USDA Plants Symbol PIRA2

Synonyms/Other Names

Conservation Status

California Rare Plant Rank
Global Rank
G1
State Rank
S1
CESA
None
FESA
None

Other Status BLM_S; IUCN_EN; SB_CalBG/RSABG;

SB_ŪCSC

CRPR Changes

 Date Added
 1974-01-01

 Last Update
 2024-11-05

Ecology and Life History

Lifeform perennial evergreen tree

Blooming Period

Elevation m (ft) 25-185 (80-605)

General Habitats Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone

coniferous forest

Microhabitat Details

Microhabitat

Threat List Data from the CNDDB

Threat List Total:		6
	Total EOs	Percent EOs
EOs with Threats Listed	5	100%
Threat List:		
Hybridization	5	100%
Improper burning regime	5	100%
Development	4	80%
Disease	4	80%
Logging	3	60%
Other	1	20%

Element Occurrence Data from the CNDDB

Total Element Occurrences:	5
Element Occurrence Ranks:	_
Excellent (A)	3
Good (B)	1
Fair (C)	1
Poor (D)	0
None (X)	0
Unknown (U)	0
Occurrence Status	
Historical, > 20 years	1
Recent, < 20 years	4
Presence	
Presumed Extant	5
Possibly Extirpated	0
Presumed Extirpated	0

Location

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Counties

Monterey (MNT), San Luis Obispo (SLO), San Mateo (SMT), Santa Cruz (SCR)

States

Baja California (BA), California (CA), Isla Guadalupe, Baja (GU)

Quads

Ano Nuevo (3712213), Cambria (3512151), Davenport (3712212), Franklin Point (3712223), Monterey (3612158), Pico Creek (3512152), San Simeon (3512162), Seaside (3612157), Soberanes Point (3612148)

Notes

Definitions of codes preceding a county and/or quad:

- * Presumed extirpated
- (*) Possibly extirpated

Species may be present in other areas where conditions are favorable. These data should NOT be substituted for pre-project review or for on-site surveys.

Notes

Only three native stands in CA, at Ano Nuevo, Cambria, and the Monterey Peninsula; introduced in many areas. Only one-half of the species' historical extent remains undeveloped on the Monterey Peninsula, and forest destruction has been unevenly distributed over different geomorphic surfaces. Threatened by development, genetic contamination, pine pitch canker disease, and forest fragmentation, especially at Del Monte Forest (MNT Co.) and in SLO Co.; seriously threatened by feral goats on GU Isl. Plants from BA (Cedros Isl.) and GU Isl. are genetically distinct. See *Fremontia* 18(2):15-21 (1990) for discussion of genetic conservation work.

Th	reats
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Selected References

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