

PLANT ME INSTEAD!



BAY OF PLENTY REGION

Acknowledgements

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While all non-native alternatives have been screened against several databases to ensure they are not considered weedy, predicting future behaviour is not an exact science! The only way to be 100% sure is to use ecosourced native species (native plants grown from local seed that will grow best in local conditions).



Get rid of a weed, plant me instead!

Many of the weedy species that are invading and damaging our natural areas are ornamental plants that have ‘jumped the fence’ from gardens and gone wild. It costs councils, government departments and private landowners millions of dollars, and volunteers and community groups thousands of unpaid hours, to control these weeds every year.

This *Plant Me Instead* booklet profiles the environmental weeds of greatest concern to those in your region who work and volunteer in local parks and reserves, national parks, bush remnants, wetlands and coastal areas.

Suggestions are given for locally-sold non-weedy species, both native and non-native, that can be used to replace these weeds in your garden.

We hope that this booklet gives you some ideas on what you can do in your own backyard to help protect New Zealand’s precious environment.

For more information on these weeds, including control and disposal, check out:

www.weedbusters.org.nz



Know what's weedy

Groundcovers and fillers	1
Grasses, bulbs and ferns	15
Climbers and vines	25
Shrubs, trees and palms	39
Aquatic weeds	60



Look for the kiwi – NZ’s iconic bird – it is used to mark native alternatives.

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Bear's breeches (*Acanthus mollis*)



C.Lewis

Perennial with glossy, angular, dark green leaves and prickly erect spikes of purple and white flowers. Spreads by seeds dropped and moved by water and animals, and by root fragments. Forms dense infestations under bush canopy and in dry, sandy conditions, suppressing native seedlings.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Chatham Is. forget-me-not (*Myosotidium hortensia*)



www.cfgphoto.com



Also consider:
Harakeke (*Phormium tenax*)
Piu piu (*Blechnum discolor*)

www.cfgphoto.com

Leopard plant (*Ligularia tussilaginea*)



Also consider:
Lady's mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*)

www.cfgphoto.com

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Groundcovers and fillers

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Mistflower & Mexican devil (*Ageratina* spp)

C.Lewis



Mistflower (*Ageratina riparia*)



Mexican devil (*A. adenophora*)

Erect, sprawling perennials to 1 metre tall with narrow, dull green leaves with serrated edges. Small white, fluffy flowers are followed by wind-spread seeds. Can completely smother native plant communities and cause sediment build-up, flooding and instability in steep gullies and streams.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Parataniwha (*Elatostema rugosum*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Kakaha (*Astelia fragrans*)

Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)

Jovellana *sinclairii*

Flannel flower (*Phylica plumosa*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Victorian Christmas bush (*Prostranthes lasianthos*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Elephant's ear (*Alocasia brisbanensis*)



Large, robust plant with thick, fleshy underground stems, milky sap and large, erect, bright green, leathery leaves. Stems are thick and trunk-like in mature plants, with the lower part often lying along the ground. Spread is by glossy scarlet or orange, bird-spread berries and by root fragments. Shades out native ground cover species and seedlings.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Puka

(*Meryta sinclairii*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:

Harakeke (*Phormium tenax*)
Chatham Island forget-me-not
(*Myosotidium hortensia*)

Chinese rhubarb

(*Rheum palmatum*)



www.ctfphoto.com

Also consider:

Ligularia tussilaginea 'Martian Invader'
Soloman's seal (*Polygonatum biflorum*)

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Groundcovers and fillers

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)

P.Peterson



Evergreen, upright, low-growing shrub with small, narrow leaves. Spikes of small, purple, bell-shaped flowers on short stalks are followed by small, hairy seed capsules. Invades tussock grassland, tolerating cold climates and poor soils and forming dense patches that crowd out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Whip cord hebe (*Hebe cupressoides*)



R. Morris, DOC



Also consider:

Tauhinu (*Ozothamnus leptophylla*)
Tauhinu (*Pomaderris phyllicifolia*)

Breath of heaven (*Coleonema album*)



J. Liddle

Also consider:

Pink breath of heaven (*Coleonema pulchrum*)
Rice flower (*Pimelea spectabilis*)
Heuchera 'Snowstorm'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Snow poppy (*Eomecon chionantha*)



S. Brill

Invasive perennial with long underground root systems and round, leathery leaves with waxy margins and reddish stems. White flowers with yellow centres are followed by wind-spread seed. Shade tolerant, and smothers small native plants as well as preventing their germination.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Rengarenga

(*Arthropodium cirratum*)



C. Lewis



Also consider:

Geranium traversii

Parahēbe catarractae 'Snowcap'

Swamp musk (Mazus radicans)

Winter rose

(*Helleborus orientalis*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Tiarella wherryi 'Spring Symphony'

5

Groundcovers and fillers

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Mexican daisy (*Erigeron karvinskianus*)



C.Lewis

Vigorous groundcover with small green leaves and pink to white flowers almost all year round. Seeds prolifically and can form dense smothering mats in natural areas crowding out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Hell's bells

(*Anaphalioides bellidioides*)



J.Barkla



Also consider:

Rauhuiua (*Linum monogynum*)

Anaphalis keriensis

Chamomile sunray

(*Rhodanthe anthemoides*)



www.ccfgphoto.com

Also consider:

Verbena peruviana

Verbena x hybrids

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Artillery plant (*Galeobdolon luteum*)



C. Lewis

Vigorous perennial groundcover with yellow flowers, hairy purplish stems, and leaves with silvery-white patches. Mainly spreads by fragments and can quickly form thick, invasive, smothering mats that prevent native plants establishing.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)



J. Rolfe



Also consider:

Alpine hard fern (*Blechnum penna-marina*)

Parahebe (*Parahebe linifolia*)

Mondo grass (*Ophiopogon ecklonii*)



www.cfgphoto.com

Also consider:

Liriope muscari 'Stripey White'

Tiarella wherryi 'Spring Symphony'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Chilean rhubarb (*Gunnera tinctoria*)

C.Lewis



Perennial with large, rough, rhubarb-like leaves to 2 metres across on prickly stems. Cone-shaped flowerheads produce small, bird-spread seeds. Invades coastal cliffs, stream margins, wetlands, and slip faces, with the large leaves shading out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Parataniwha (*Elatostema rugosum*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Kiokio (*Blechnum novae-zelandiae*)
Kakaha (*Astelia fragrans*)

Chinese rhubarb (*Rheum palmatum*)

www.cfpphoto.com



Also consider:
Hosta species and cultivars
Leopard plant (*Ligularia tussilaginea*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Yellow & kahili ginger (*Hedychium* species)



Yellow ginger (*H.flavescens*)



Kahili ginger (*H.gardnerianum*)

J.Boow (left), T.Senior (right)

Herbaceous perennials with large, branching, tuberous roots that form mats up to 1 metre thick. *Hedychium gardnerianum* spreads by seeds and root fragments, while *Hedychium flavescens* spreads only by root fragments. Forms dense colonies in natural areas smothering native plants and preventing native seedlings establishing.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:
Harakeke (Phormium tenax)
Puka (Meryta sinclairii)

Bird of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Hippeastrum cultivars
Anigozanthos species

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Chameleon plant (*Houttuynia cordata*)

C. Lewis



Deciduous creeping perennial, creeping herb up to 70cm tall. Heart-shaped, alternate leaves are multi-coloured yellow, green, bronze and scarlet. Shade tolerant. Spreads by both seeds and rhizome fragments and is shade tolerant. Covers large areas by creeping stolons and an extensive root system, rapidly displacing native plants in forest and wetland ecosystems.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Geranium sessiflorum traversii 'Pink Spice'



C. Lewis



Also consider:

Gunnera prorepens

Kiokio (*Blechnum novae-zelandiae*)

Turf lily (*Liriope muscari*)



C. Lewis

Also consider:

Tiarella wherryi 'Spring Symphony'

Spanish shawl (*Heterocentron elegans*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Blue spur flower (*Plectranthus ciliatus*)



C.Lewis

Upright herb with trailing stems and aromatic leaves with purple undersides. Spikes of white flowers are followed by seed capsules. Spreads rapidly in native forest, smothering the ground and preventing native seedlings from establishing.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Creeping fuchsia (*Fuchsia procumbens*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Bidibid (*Acaena inermis*)
Parataniwha (*Elatostema rugosum*)

Heartleaf saxifrage (*Bergenia cordifolia*)



Also consider:
Evergreen hydrangea (*Dichroa versicolor*)
Fairy fan flower (*Scavola aemula*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



African club moss (*Selaginella kraussiana*)

D.O'Halloran, DOC

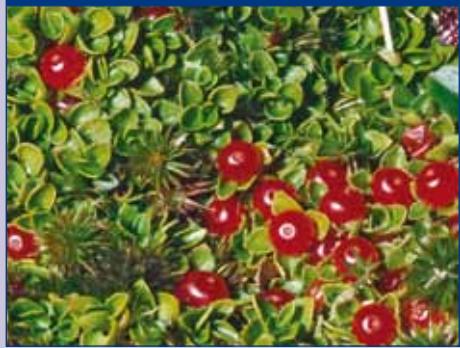


Creeping, fernlike groundcover with slender stems and tiny leaves. Produces millions of tiny spores and grows from fragments. Forms dense mats in shady areas that crowd out native seedlings and replace low-growing native plants, such as mosses and ferns.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Nertera

(*Nertera depressa*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Scleranthus biflorus

True maidenhead fern (*Adiantum aethiopicum*)

Alpine hard fern (*Blechnum penna-marina*)

Dalmatian bellflower

(*Campanula portenschlagiana*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Moss campion (*Silene acaulis*)

Woolly thyme (*Thymus pseudolanuginosus*)

Groundcovers
and fillers

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Tradescantia (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)



Clem's

Succulent, creeping, dark green perennial groundcover. White three-petaled triangular flowers do not produce seed, but fragments of stem take root. Forms dense mats that smother native plants and prevent native seedlings establishing. Can cause contact dermatitis in dogs.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)



J. Rolfe



Also consider:

Nertera (*Nertera depressa*)

Maidenhead fern (*Adiantum cunninghamii*)

Fuchsia procumbens

Mercury Bay plant (*Dichondra repens*)

Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)

C. Lewis



Evergreen perennial groundcover with oval, waxy leaves and mauve-blue flowers. Stems root when they come in contact with the soil, forming very dense, carpet-like mats that smother native plants and prevent native seedlings establishing.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Turutu (*Dianella nigra*)



R. Morris, DOC



Also consider:
Powhiwhi (*Calystegia tuguriorum*)
Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)

Speedwell (*Veronica prostrata*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Plumbago auriculata 'Royal Cape'
Fairy fan flower (*Scaevola aemula*)
Scabiosa columbaria 'Blue Butterfly'



Agapanthus (*Agapanthus praecox*)



C.Lewis

Robust, evergreen, clump-forming perennial to 60 centimetres tall with up to 20 wide leathery leaves on each shoot. Light blue or white flowers forming umbrella-shaped clusters are followed by seed spread by wind and water; it is also spread by the long, thick, underground stem system. Forms dense mats that exclude native species, and seedlings easily outcompete young native plants in warm, dry places.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Mikoikoi

(*Libertia ixioides*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth

Also consider:

Turutu (*Dianella nigra*)

Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)



Turf lily

(*Liriope muscari*)



C.Lewis

Also consider:

Day lily (*Hemerocallis* species except *H. fulva*)

Blue cape flower (*Plumbago capensis*)

Heliotropium arborescens

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Canna lily (*Canna indica*)



Clump-forming perennial growing to 2 metres, with long, fleshy, bright green leaves and a thick spreading root system. Showy red or yellow flowerheads are followed by black, bird-spread seeds. Also spreads by root fragments. Grows in dense thickets crowding out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:
Wharariki (*Phormium cookianum*)
Maori onion (*Bulbinella hookeri*)

Hemerocallis 'Amber glow'



www.ccfphoto.com

Also consider:
Leopard plant (*Ligularia tussilaginea*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Pampas (*Cortaderia selloana* & *C. jubata*)



C. Lewis

Common pampas (*Cortaderia selloana*)

Large, perennial, clump-forming grass to 5 metres tall with large, fluffy, upright flowers and narrow, sharp-edged leaves. Flowers of *Cortaderia selloana* are white, while those of *Cortaderia jubata* have a purple tinge. Invades natural areas, suppressing native plants, harbouring animal pests and creating a fire risk.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Toetoe (*Cortaderia toetoe*)



www.ccfphoto.com



Also consider:
Chionochloa flavicans
Toetoe (*Cortaderia fulvida*)

Red tussock (*Chionochloa rubra*)



K. Broome



Also consider:
Hunangamoho (Chionochloa conspicua)
Gossamer grass (Anemanthele lessoniana)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Montbretia (*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*)



C. Lewis

Evergreen or summer-green clump-forming perennial with bright green, sword-shaped leaves. Orange-red flowers are followed by seed capsules, and it also spreads by underground corms. Invades natural areas, crowding out native species, and the masses of spreading corms in the soil can contribute to erosion, siltation, and the breakdown of stream banks.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Rengarenga

(*Arthropodium cirratum*)



C. Lewis



Also consider:

Maori onion (*Bulbinella hookeri*)

Poor Knight's lily (*Xeronema callistemon*)

Hemerocallis 'Amber glow'



www.cfcgphoto.com

Also consider:

Barbados lily (*Hippeastrum puniceum*)

Crown Imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)



C.Lewis

Semi-aquatic perennial growing in clumps to 2 metres tall, with dense rhizomes that form floating mats, and sword-like leaves emerging in fans from a reddish base. Yellow flowers are followed by seed capsules containing many brown, flattened, three-sided, disc-like seeds. Crowds out native species that grow on margins of water bodies and can invade flood-prone pasture.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kutakuta

(*Eleocharis sphacelata*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:

- Raupo (*Typha orientalis*)
- Oioi (*Apodasmia similis*)
- Flax (*Phormium tenax*)

Acorus graminus variegatus



S. Brill

Also consider:

- Blue iris (*Iris versicolor*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Himalayan fairy grass (*Miscanthus nepalensis*)

C.Lewis / L.Davison, DOC (inset)



Clump forming grass growing to 1 metre, with long leaf blades with a white stripe along the midrib.

Flower stalks support a dainty cluster of bright golden flowers drooping from the tip. Invades dry sunny areas crowding out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Chionochloa flavicans



www.cfgphoto.com



Also consider:
Chionochloa beddiei
Toetoe (Cortaderia toetoe or C. fulvida)

Blue fescue (*Festuca glauca*)



www.cfgphoto.com

Also consider:
Oatgrass (Helictotrichon sempervirens)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Tuber ladder fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*)



C.Lewis

Shade tolerant perennial fern with upright, ladder-like green fronds growing from a dense, wiry root system that produces numerous hairy, brown tubers, each capable of forming a new plant. Forms dense colonies that crowd out and replace low growing native plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Puniu

(*Polystichum vestitum*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:
Piu piu (*Blechnum discolor*)

Pukupuku

(*Doodia australis*)



N.Douglas



Also consider:
Button fern (*Pellaea rotundifolia*)
Hen and chicken fern
(*Asplenium bulbiferum*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Bamboo (*Pseudosasa japonica*)

Department of Conservation



Medium-sized bamboo up to 5 metres tall with bright green leaves and dark green canes. Spreads by an extensive and aggressive underground root system. Forms dense thickets that crowd out native species in natural areas. Bamboo grass (*Piptatherum miliaceum*), black bamboo (*Phyllostachys nigra*) and golden bamboo (*P. aurea*) are also weedy.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Pepepe

(*Machaerina sinclairii*)



C. Lewis

Also consider:

- Cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*)
- Flax (*Phormium tenax*)



Cape reed

(*Elegia capensis*)



S. Brill

Also consider:
Bambusa gracilis

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Palm grass (*Setaria palmifolia*)



C.Lewis

Large, strongly rooted perennial grass with distinctive pleated, prickly leaves, and many irritating hairs on the leaf stalks. Spreads by seed and root fragments. Grows in full sun or semi-shade, crowding out native grasses and low growing species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Phormium cultivars



N.Douglas



Also consider:
Chionochloa beddiei

Toetoe (*Cortaderia toetoe*)



www.dpdpoto.com



Also consider:
Red tussock (*Chionochloa rubra*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Arum lily & Green goddess

C.Lewis



(*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)

Robust, evergreen, clump-forming plant to 1.5 metres tall with large, leathery, arrowhead-shaped leaves. Trumpet-shaped 'flowers' consist of a large, greenish-white modified leaf enclosing the yellow spike-shaped flower inside. Spreads by seed and tubers. Persistent colony-forming invader of swampy areas, smothering the ground and preventing the establishment of native seedlings.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kahakaha (*Astelia nervosa*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:
Kakaha (*Astelia fragrans*)
Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)

Hosta species



J. Liddle

Also consider:
Calla lily (*Zantedeschia rehmannii x elliotiana*)
Anigozanthos species
Hemerocallis pink cultivars (except *H. fulva*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Chocolate vine (*Akebia quinata*)

C.Lewis



High climbing deciduous or evergreen vine with bright green leaves made up of five or less leaflets. Fragrant chocolate-purple coloured flowers are sometimes followed by flattened, sausage-shaped pods. Spreads by stem and root fragments and seed, and smothers native plants in natural areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)



Also consider:
Akaiore (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)
Kohia (*Passiflora tetrandra*)

Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)



Also consider:
Purple coral pea (*Hardenbergia violacea*)

www.cfpphoto.com

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Mignonette vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)

C.Lewis



Perennial creeper with fleshy, heart-shaped leaves and tuberous rhizomes, both underground and along the stems, which are its main method of spread. Produces spikes of sweetly scented white flowers. Smothers or replaces native plants in natural areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Three King's vine (*Tecomanthe speciosa*)



G.Crowcroft, DOC



Also consider:
White rata (*Metrosideros perforata*)

Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)



www.cdgphoto.com

Also consider:
Potato vine (*Solanum jasminoides*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Moth plant / cruel vine (*Araujia sericifera*)

C.Lewis



Slender evergreen vine climbing to 6 metres with stems containing a milky white sap that can irritate skin and eyes. Waxy white flowers are followed by large, choko-like green pods containing black, wind-spread seeds; the seedpods may be harmful to humans or animals if eaten. Competes with, smothers, and replaces native plants in natural areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Scented clematis (*Clematis foetida*)



www.cfgphoto.com

Also consider:

Clematis parviflora

Clematis paniculata

Morning glory (*Convolvulus cneorum*)



J. Liddle

Also consider:

Potato vine (*Solanum jasminoides*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Asparagus species



Asparagus asparagooides



Asparagus setaceus



Asparagus aethiopicus



Asparagus scandens

C.Lewis (all)

Climbing and scrambling vines with tuberous root systems, thin wiry stems, and 'leaves' that are actually flattened stems, ranging in shape from oval to needle-like depending on species. Inconspicuous pinkish-white flowers are followed by red, bird-spread berries. Rapidly smothers native species in natural areas, and spines on some species discourages access through infested areas. This weed group does not include edible asparagus.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

White rata (*Metrosideros perforata*)



J.Taylor, DOC



Also consider:
Pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)
Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum cunninghamii*)

Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Firecracker vine (*Manettia luteorubra*)
Silver veined creeper (*Parthenocissus henryana*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Greater bindweed (*Calystegia sylvatica*)

Department of Conservation



Robust, sprawling, climbing perennial to 4 metres with large triangular or arrow-shaped leaves and large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers. Stems usually die down in winter, but an extensive underground rhizome system makes this weed difficult to control. Invades and smothers native species in natural areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

NZ bindweed (*Calystegia tuguriorum*)



S. Crump



Also consider:
Parahebe linifolia

Morning glory (*Convolvulus cneorum*)



J. Liddle

Also consider:
Bower vine (*Pandorea jasminoides*)
Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Cathedral bells (*Cobaea scandens*)



C. Lewis

Vigorous, fast growing, perennial climber with stems up to 10 metres long. Purple bell-shaped flowers are followed by oval green fruit that produce winged water- or wind-spread seeds. Grows over trees and shrubs forming a dense canopy and smothering native plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Rata

(*Metrosideros fulgens*)



A. Dijkgraaf, DOC



Also consider:

White rata (*Metrosideros perforata*)
Scarlet rata (*Metrosideros fulgens*)

Purple coral pea (*Hardenbergia violacea*)



www.ccfgphoto.com

Also consider:
Sandpaper vine (*Petrea volubilis*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Mile-a-minute (*Dipogon lignosus*)



C.Lewis

Climbing or scrambling perennial vine with three heart-shaped leaflets per leaf. Produces white to pink pea-like flowers followed by seedpods. Smothers low-growing native plants, eventually replacing them completely.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Three King's vine (*Tecomanthe speciosa*)



G.Cowcroft, DOC



Also consider:
Metrosideros carminea

Purple coral pea (*Hardenbergia violacea*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Sky flower (*Thunbergia grandiflora*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



English ivy (*Hedera helix*)



Ivy is very tenacious and can creep along the ground forming a dense mat or just as easily climb way up into the trees. Stems can take root either on the ground or onto other plants, walls and fences. Ivy leaves are usually lobed but can vary in colour, size and shape, and the stems are light brown and woody.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Pohuehue

(*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)



Department of Conservation

Also consider:

Scarlet rata (*Metrosideros fulgens*)
Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)



Climbing hydrangea

(*Hydrangea petiolaris*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Virginia creeper (*Pathenocissus quinquefolia*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Blue morning glory (*Ipomoea indica*)

C. Lewis



High climbing perennial vine with mid- to dull-green three-lobed leaves. Purple-blue flowers are very rarely followed by viable seed in New Zealand, but new plants establish readily from stem fragments. Smothers native plants in natural areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

NZ bindweed (*Calystegia tuguriorum*)



S. Crump



Also consider:

- Powhiwhi (*Calystegia tuguriorum*)
- Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)
- Scrambling fuchsia (*Fuchsia perscandens*)

Evergreen clematis (*Clematis armandii*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

- Sky flower (*Thunbergia grandiflora*)
- Bluebell creeper (*Sollya fusiformis*)
- Clematis hybrids

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Jasmine (*Jasminum polyanthum*)



Vigorous evergreen climber growing to 10 metres. Clusters of highly scented pinkish-white flowers are sometimes followed by black, bird-spread berries. Mainly spreads by taking root where it touches the ground, forming a dense groundcover as well as smothering vegetation up to mid-canopy level. Capable of seriously damaging native forest. Yellow jasmine (*Jasminum humile*) is also weedy.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Akakiore (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)



www.cfgphoto.com



Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)



www.cfgphoto.com

Also consider:
Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)



Also consider:
Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)
Kohia (*Passiflora tetrandra*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)



Clem's
Climbers

Vigorous smothering climber capable of growing 15 metres each year. Produces sweetly scented white and yellow flowers, followed by black, bird-spread fruit. Also spreads by stem fragments. Invades natural areas, completely smothering small trees and shrubs. English honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), hedge honeysuckle (*L. nitida*) and *L.x. americana* are also weedy.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Small white clematis (*Clematis forsteri*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)
Kohia (*Passiflora tetrandra*)

White flowered banksia (*Rosa banksiae*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Snake vine (*Hibbertia scandens*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Banana passionfruit & blue passionflower

C.Lewis (left) C.Howell, DOC (right)



Passiflora caerulea



Passiflora tarminiana

(*Passiflora* species)

Vigorous evergreen climbers reaching 10 metres. Banana passionfruit (*P. tripartita*, *P. tarminiana*, *P. mixta*) has tubular pink flowers and oval yellow edible fruit; blue passion flower (*P. caerulea*) has blue-white flowers and inedible orange fruit. Both spread by seed or take root where stems touch the ground. They overtop and smother trees in native forest and crowd out low-growing native plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kohia

(*Passiflora tetrandra*)



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Also consider:

Akaiore (*Parsonia heterophylla*)

Carmine rata (*Metrosideros carminea*)



Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)



www.cfgphoto.com

Also consider:

Passiflora x violacea 'Eynsford Gem'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Climbing dock (*Rumex sagittatus*)



C. Lewis

Low climbing or scrambling herb with a woody, tuberous, kumara-like rootstock and stems to 3 metres long. Reddish-green arrowhead-shaped leaves, and spikes of small, attractive yellow-pink flowers followed by wind-spread seed. Develops into a smothering mass among native plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

NZ bindweed (*Calystegia tuguriorum*)



S. Crump



Also consider:
horokaka native ice plant (*Disphyma australae*)

Purple coral pea (*Hardenbergia violacea*)



www.cdfphoto.com

Also consider:
Chilian bell flower (*Lapageria rosea*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Senecio species



Cape ivy
(*Senecio angulatus*)



German ivy
(*Senecio mikanioides*)



Velvet groundsel (*S. petasitis*, aka *Roldana petasitis*)

Cape and German ivy are scrambling perennials with wiry to woody stems, fleshy, leathery leaves with coarse serrations on each edge. Velvet groundsel has large, velvety leaves. All have dense clusters of yellow, ragwort-like flowers followed by fluffy wind-spread seeds, and stems that take root where they touch the ground and scramble over low-growing plants.

Climbers

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)



www.cfgphoto.com



Also consider:

Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)
White rata (*Metrosideros perforata*)

Yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)



www.cfgphoto.com

Also consider:
Rosa banksia 'Luteum'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Monkey apple (*Acmena smithii*)

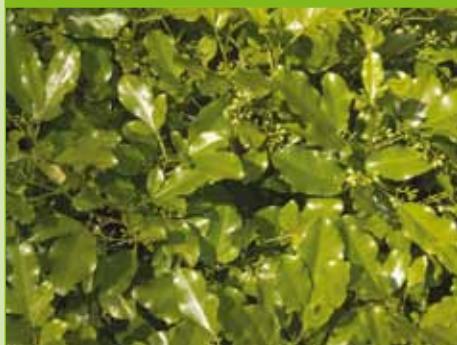
Department of Conservation



Tree to 20 metres tall with bronze-purple new foliage and fleshy white or pinky-mauve bird-spread fruit. Commonly used for hedging and as an ornamental. Seedlings are shade tolerant and can establish under forest canopies, eventually replacing canopy species altogether. Brush cherry (*Syzygium australe*) is closely related, looks very similar, and is also weedy.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Wharangi (*Melicope ternata*)



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Also consider:
Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)
Kaikomako (*Pennantia corymbosa*)

www.cfgphoto.com

Sweet michelia (*Michelia doltsopa*)



Also consider:
Michelia yunnanensis
Giant dogwood (*Cornus controversa*)

www.cfgphoto.com

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

C.Lewis



Fast-growing deciduous tree with leaves made up of smaller alternating leaflets that have a pungent smell when crushed. Yellow-green flowers are followed by large amounts of seed. Also spreads through an aggressive suckering root system that produces toxins that prevent other species establishing near it. Crowds out native species in natural areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Titoki

(*Alectryon excelsus*)



P de Lange



Also consider:
Kowhai (*Sophora tetraptera*)

Liquidamber

(*Liquidamber styraciflua*)



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Also consider:
Willow myrtle (*Agonis flexuosa*)
Blue jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)



Buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*)



Clews

Deciduous or semi-evergreen many-stemmed shrub to 4 metres tall. Spikes of fragrant blue to purple flowers are followed by numerous wind-spread seeds. Dull green, lance-shaped leaves are often hairy. Forms dense colonies and is an invader of exotic forestry and natural areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Koromiko

(*Hebe salicifolia*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Kawakawa (*Macropiper excelsum*)

Corokia *buddleoides*

Silk tassel bush

(*Garrya elliptica*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Luculia (*Luculia gratissima*)

Beauty bush (*Calliandra portoricensis*)

Texas mountain laurel (*Sophora secundiflora*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Cestrum (*Cestrum species*)



C.Lewis

Shrubs or small trees to 4m tall with hairy or smooth leaves that are foul smelling when bruised. Tubular flowers (red, orange, green or white), often fragrant, are followed by berries containing seed. Grows vigorously, invades forest and other natural areas, and forms dense undergrowth that crowds out other species. All cestrum species are toxic to stock.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kakabeak

(*Clianthus puniceus*)



N.Douglas



Also consider:

Kotukutuku (*Fuchsia excorticata*)

Correa pulchella 'Salmon Pink'



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Also consider:

Correa reflexa

Fuchsia hybrids (not *F. magellanica*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster franchetti* / *C. simonsii*)



C. Howell, DOC

Spreading evergreen shrubs growing to 4 metres, with blue-green leaves and bunches of glossy, bright red, bird-spread berries. Younger leaves have downy white undersides. Invades natural areas and forms dense stands that crowd out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Corokia

(*Corokia cotoneaster*)



C. Lewis



Also consider:
Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*)

Photinia

(*Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin'*)



C. Lewis

Also consider:
Crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Strawberry dogwood (*Dendrobenthamia capitata*)

C.Lewis



Bushy evergreen tree up to 6 metres tall with oval grey-green leaves tapering to a long point, paler underneath, and densely covered in fine hairs. Pale yellow flowers are followed by red strawberry-like, bird-spread fruit. Crowds out native species in regenerating bush areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*)



S.Curnup



Also consider:
Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)
Whau (*Entelia arborescens*)
Northern rata (*Metrosideros robusta*)

Cornus florida 'Spring song'



www.ccfphoto.com

Also consider:
Sweet michelia (*Michelia doltsopa*)
Kousa dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus x reflexa*)



C.Lewis

Long lived, vigorous scrambling vine with arching spiny stems to 20 metres long and oval leaves with metallic coloured undersides. Inconspicuous flowers are sometimes followed by oval orange to red fruit. Spreads by stem and root fragments, and occasionally seed, forming a dense blanket smothering native species and preventing access into recreational areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kohuhu

(*Pittosporum tenuifolium*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*)
Tarata (*Pittosporum eugenioides*)

Silk tassel bush

(*Garrya elliptica*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Fragrant viburnum (*Viburnum farreri*)
Photinia 'red robin'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Hydrangea (*Hydrangea macrophylla*)



C.Lewis

Shrub up to 3m tall with large shiny leaves. Large heads of blue, white or pink flowers in summer are followed by wind-blown seed. Hydrangeas adapt to most conditions and invade low light, moist areas such as river banks and bush gullies, crowding out other species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Karamu

(*Coprosma robusta*)



J. Rolfe



Also consider:

Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)
Five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*)

Evergreen hydrangea (*Dichroa versicolor*)



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Also consider:

Blue cape flower (*Plumbago capensis*)
Californian lilac (*Ceanothus papillosus*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Wonder tree (*Idesia polycarpa*)



C. Lewis

Deciduous pyramidal tree to 20m tall and up to 15m wide with male and female flowers on different trees. Female trees produce fragrant yellow green flowers followed by bunches of bright red berries that hang on the tree all winter. Seed is bird-spread. Invades natural bush areas and crowds out other species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Puriri (*Vitex lucens*)



C. Lewis



Also consider:

- Kaikomako (*Pennantia corymbosa*)
- Karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*)
- Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*)

Ilawarra flame tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*)



S. Brill

Also consider:

- Honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)
- Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Japanese walnut (*Juglans ailantifolia*)



C.Lewis

Deciduous hardwood tree growing to 15 metres with leaflets that are hairless above and have densely hairy veins below. Male and female catkins are followed by clusters of sticky rust-coloured fruit with hard, thick-shelled nuts that contain seeds. Long lived species that grows into the canopy and shades out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kahikatea

(*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*)



S.Frimmel



Also consider:

Karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*)

Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)

Ginkgo

(*Ginkgo biloba*)



www.ccfphoto.com

Also consider:

Hickory or pecan (*Carya* species)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Lantana (*Lantana camara*)



C. Lewis

Prickly, many-branched, scrambling shrub to 3m tall with pungent smelling mid- to dark-green leaves. Clusters of flowers, generally yellow and pink but sometimes red or orange, are followed by bird-spread fruit that ripens from green to a glossy black. Also spreads by suckering and forms dense colonies crowding out native plants and restricting access.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Taurepo

(*Rhabdothamnus solandri*)



S. Frimmel



Also consider:

Coastal tree daisy (*Olearia solandri*)

Heketara (*Olearia rani*)

Flame-of-the-woods

(*Ixora coccinea*)



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Also consider:

Australian fuchsia (*Correa pulchella*)

Common correa (*Correa reflexa*)

Lion's tail (*Leonitis ocymifolia*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Himalayan honeysuckle (*Leycesteria formosa*)



C.Lewis

Deciduous or semi-evergreen perennial shrub to 2 or more metres with heart-shaped leaves and straight, round, hairless stems that are hollow and green when young, but become woody. Drooping spikes of white and purple funnel-shaped flowers are followed by juicy, dark brownish-purple, bird-spread berries. Rapidly forms dense thickets that crowd out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Taupata

(*Coprosma repens*)



S.Crump



Also consider:

Kawakawa (*Macropiper excelsum*)



Pink tree broom

(*Carmichaelia glabrescens*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Taurepo (*Rhabdothamnus solandri*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Tree privet & Chinese privet (*Ligustrum spp*)



C.Lewis

Tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)

Chinese privet (*L.sinense*)

Evergreen trees growing to 10 metres (tree privet - shown here in berry) and 7 metres (Chinese privet - shown in flower). Tree privet has dark green glossy leaves while Chinese privet has small, dull green leaves with wavy edges. Both species have spikes of white flowers and black, bird-spread berries. Crowds out native species in natural areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kamahi

(*Weinmannia racemosa*)



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Also consider:

Broadleaf (*Griselinia littoralis*)

Hangehange (*Geniostoma rupestre*)

Puahou (*Pseudopanax arboreus*)

Port wine magnolia

(*Michelia figo*)



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Also consider:

Bottlebrush (*Callistemon pollandri 'Red Clusters'*)

Camellia sasanqua

Michelia yunnanensis

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Wattles (*Paraserianthes & Acacia* species)

Brush wattle (*Paraserianthus lophantha*)



C. Lewis

Evergreen shrub to small tree with densely hairy, ribbed twigs and feathery blue-green leaves. Numerous pale yellow, brush-like flowers are followed by smooth surfaced pods containing black seeds. Invades natural areas, forming dense stands and displacing native trees.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kowhai

(*Sophora microphylla*)



D. Veltch, DOC



Also consider:

- Green mikimiki (*Coprosma virescens*)
- Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)
- Kotukutuku (*Fuchsia excorticata*)

Lemon bottlebrush

(*Callistemon paludosus*)



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Also consider:
Blue jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
Cajeput tree (*Melaleuca linariifolia*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Phoenix palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Department of Conservation



Hardy, slow-growing palm to 18 metres tall with a single thick upright trunk and stiff leaves forming a crown up to 4 metres wide. Inconspicuous flowers are followed by clusters of orange-yellow, date-like, ornamental bird-spread fruit. Crowds out native species in natural areas. Barbs on young fronds can impale people and animals, requiring surgical removal.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Nikau

(*Rhopalostylis sapida*)



www.ccfgphoto.com



Also consider:

Wheki ponga (*Dicksonia fibrosa*)

Black tree fern (*Cyathea medullaris*)

Cabbage tree

(*Cordyline australis*)



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Also consider:

Soft tree fern (*Cyathea smithii*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Wild cherries (*Prunus* species)

Department of Conservation (left), C. Lewis (right)



Taiwan cherry (*P. campanulata*)



Rum cherry (*P. serotina*)

Taiwan cherry is a vase-shaped deciduous tree growing to 8 metres tall with pink bell-shaped flowers emerging before leaves in spring. Rum cherry grows to 20 metres tall and has long clusters of small white flowers at the ends of the branches in spring, followed by black berries. Both cherries invade bush areas and crowd out native plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Puriri (*Vitex lucens*)



N Dougan



Also consider:
Kotukutuku (*Fuchsia excorticata*)
Wineberry (*Aristotelia serrata*)

Crab apple (*Malus floribunda*)



www.cdfgphoto.com

Also consider:
Weeping silver pear (*Pyrus salicifolia 'pendula'*)
Kniphofia hybrid

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*)



Evergreen tree growing to 10 metres with oval green leaves that have two small holes at the base either side of the midrib and corresponding bumps on the topside (the 'buckthorns'). Inconspicuous flowers are followed by bright red, bird-spread berries. Aggressive invader of coastal cliffs and forest margins and can form dense colonies that crowd out native plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Matipou (*Myrsine australis*)



Also consider:
Ramarama (*Lophomyrtus bullata*)
Corokia buddleoides

Camellia sasanqua 'yuletide'



Also consider:
Weeping fig (*Ficus benjamina*)
Grewia occidentalis

GARDEN ESCAPEE



False acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

C. Lewis



Deciduous tree to 25 metres tall with thin leaflets that are dark green above and light green below. Fragrant, white, pea-like flowers are followed by shiny, flat pods that burst to release seeds. Spreads vigorously by root suckering and stump sprouting. Forms dense thickets that crowd out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Manatu

(*Plagianthus regius*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Mapou (*Myrsine australis*)

Kaikomako (*Pennantia corymbosa*)

Claret ash

(*Fraxinus angustifolia*)



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Also consider:

Honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)

Blue jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*)



C.Lewis



Small tree growing to 10 metres with large, fuzzy, pungent, greyish leaves. Clusters of purple flowers with yellow centres develop into yellow, marble-sized, bird-spread fruit. Invades natural areas and crowds out native plants. Moderately toxic to humans and livestock, and the hairs from the leaves can irritate skin, eyes, nose and throat.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Tarata

(*Pittosporum eugenioides*)



Also consider:
Broadleaf (*Griselinia littoralis*)
Red mapou (*Myrsine australis*)

Blue jacaranda

(*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)



S.Bill

Also consider:
Tibouchina granulosa
Round leafed mint bush (*Prostanthera rotundifolium*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Rice paper plant (*Tetrapanax papyriferus*)



Evergreen shrub or small tree to 2 metres tall with large, palm-like leaves and thick stems that are covered in fine, dusty hairs. Clusters of white, woolly, ball-shaped flowers are followed by clusters of round, black berries. Also spreads by suckering. Forms dense thickets that crowd out native species in natural areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Whau

(*Entelia arborescens*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:

Scented or weeping broom (*Carmichaelia*

odorata or *C. stevensonii*)

Five-finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*)

Cape reed

(*Elegia capensis*)



S.Brill

Also consider:
Restio tetraphyllus

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Chinese fan palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*)

Department of Conservation



Palm growing to 12 metres tall with large circular leaves and trunk covered in coarse fibre. Flowers emerging from a packet-like bud are followed by blue round or oblong bird-spread fruits in summer. Establishes as mature trees in native forests, replacing the native nikau and outcompeting native understorey plants. As a seedling it is very difficult to tell apart from nikau.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*)



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Also consider:
Ti kapu (*Cordyline indivisa*)

Nikau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*)



S.Frimmel



Also consider:
Tree fern (*Dicksonia fibrosa*)

GARDEN ESCAPEES



Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)

NIWA



Submerged freshwater plant with finely divided leaves with toothed edges making them rough to the touch. New plants form from each piece of brittle stem. Rapidly invades still and flowing waters, crowding out native species, and blocking irrigation and drainage channels and hydro dams.



Egeria (*Egeria densa*)

NIWA



Freshwater bottom-rooted herb to 5 metres tall. Produces white flowers just above the waterline. Stems can take root and form new colonies. Rapidly invades waterways, crowding out native species, and blocking irrigation and drainage channels, and hydro dams.



Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)



Free-floating perennial of home aquaria, ponds and slow-moving streams. Leaves have distinctive bladder-like swollen leaf petioles giving buoyancy. Spikes of up to 10 lilac to bluish-purple flowers with a distinct yellow spot. May rapidly invade and choke ponds and slow-moving water. Seeds and plants dispersed by water, machinery and people.

Notify MAF Biosecurity if you find this plant.

GARDEN ESCAPEES



Elodea (*Elodea canadensis*)

NIWA



Comparatively low-growing submerged plant, easily confused with other oxygen weeds (eg egeria and lagarosiphon). Leaves arranged in whorls of three, are 6-12mm long and usually rounded at the tip. Not as invasive as other submerged species, but not recommended.



Lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon major*)

NIWA



Submerged bottom-rooting perennial. The leaves are arranged spirally around the stem and are curved backwards or downwards. Produces tiny, pinkish flowers. Rapidly forms dense mats that shade out native species, and block irrigation and drainage channels and hydroelectric dams.



Parrot's feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)

NIWA



Perennial freshwater plant with distinctive, feathery, blue-green leaves in whorls of five to six, each divided into 20-30 leaflets. Takes root at the bottom of waterways and forms dense sprawling mats that clog channels.

GARDEN ESCAPEES



Mexican water lily (*Nymphaea mexicana*)



NIWA

Similar to other waterlilies, but heart-shaped floating leaves often have dark-brown flecks on the upper surface. Flowers are pale-yellow with many petals. Spreads by underwater rhizomes and extensive fleshy stems with banana-shaped tubers. Forms dense mats of floating leaves that clog waterways, crowding out other plants and preventing recreational use. *Nymphaea alba* is also a problem.



Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)



Free-floating fern forming dense mats in home aquaria, ponds, lakes and dams, shading out species underneath. Adult leaves folded and overlapping, light green or brown-green with the upper surface densely covered in hairs. Lower leaves look like roots. Fragments are spread by water, machinery and people. Notify MAF Biosecurity if you find this plant.



California rush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*)



S. Brill

A rush up to 3m tall growing on edges of ponds and lakes up to depth of 1m. Tall, dark green stems that are somewhat triangular in cross-section, and forms an open flowerhead of woolly, bristly tan or brown flowers. Invasive and crowds out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...



Water milfoil (*Myriophyllum propinquum*)



S. Crump

Water milfoil is a native alternative to aquatic weeds such as parrot's feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*).

Native milfoil (*Myriophyllum robustum*) is also a good alternative.



Red pond weed (*Potamogeton cheesemanii*)



S. Crump

Red pond weed is a native alternative to floating aquatic weeds such as salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) and water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*).

Another native alternative is swamp lily (*Ottelia ovalifolia*).



Raupo (*Typha orientalis*)



S. Crump

Raupo is a native alternative to marginal aquatic and wetland weeds such as California rush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*).

Acorus species and phormiums (flaxes) are also good for margins of waterways, as are astelia and carex species.

Groundcovers and fillers

Bear's breeches	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	1
Mistflower / Mexican Devil	<i>Ageratina riparia / A.adenophora</i>	2
Elephant's ear	<i>Alocasia brisanensis</i>	3
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	4
Snow poppy	<i>Eomecon chionantha</i>	5
Mexican daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	6
Artillery plant	<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	7
Chilean rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	8
Yellow & Kahili ginger	<i>Hedychium species</i>	9
Chameleon plant	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	10
Blue spur flower	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>	11
African club moss	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>	12
Tradescantia	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	13
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	14

Grasses, bulbs and ferns

Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	15
Canna lily	<i>Canna indica</i>	16
Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana, C. jubata</i>	17
Montbretia	<i>Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	18
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	19
Himalayan fairy grass	<i>Miscanthus nepalensis</i>	20
Tuber ladder fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	21
Bamboo	<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i>	22
Palm grass	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	23
Arum lily / green goddess	<i>Zantedeschia species</i>	24

Climbers and vines

Chocolate vine	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	25
Mignonette vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	26
Moth plant	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	27
Asparagus species		28
Greater bindweed	<i>Calystegia sylvatica</i>	29
Cathedral bells	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>	30
Mile-a-minute	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	31
English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	32
Blue morning glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	33
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	34

Japanese honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica*

35

Banana passionfruit *Passiflora species*

36

Blue passionflower

Climbing dock

Rumex sagittatus

37

Cape and German ivy,

velvet groundsel

Senecio species

38

Trees and palms

Monkey apple	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	39
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	40
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	41
Cestrum	<i>Cestrum species</i>	42
Cotoneaster	<i>C franchetti / C. simonsii</i>	43
Strawberry dogwood	<i>Dendrobenthamia capitata</i>	44
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus reflexa</i>	45
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	46
Wonder tree	<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	47
Japanese walnut	<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>	48
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	49
Himalayan honey suckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	50
Privet	<i>Ligustrum species</i>	51
Wattles	<i>Paraserianthes and acacia</i>	52
Phoenix palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	53
Wild cherries	<i>Prunus species</i>	54
Evergreen buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	55
False acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	56
Woolly nightshade	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	57
Rice paper plant	<i>Tetrapanax papyriferus</i>	58
Chinese fan palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	59

Aquatic weeds

Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	60
Egeria	<i>Egeria densa</i>	60
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	60
Elodea	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	61
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	61
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	61
Water lily	<i>Nymphaea mexicana & N. alba</i>	62
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	62
California rush	<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	62

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Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai



Tauranga *City*

