

# PLANT ME INSTEAD!



## CENTRAL DISTRICTS

# Acknowledgements

Thank you to the following people and organisations who helped with the production of this booklet: Albert James (Manawatu District Council), Sally Pierce (Environment Network Manawatu), Kelly Stratford, Margaret Metcalfe and Graeme Lacock (DOC), Garry McGraw (Tararua District Council), Geoff Wilkinson (Palmerston North City Council), Ross l'anson and Christine Godetz (Rangitikei District Council), Peter Shore (Horowhenua District Council), Elaine Iddon and Craig Davey (Horizons Regional Council), Chris Hayvice (Ruapehu District Council), Anwyl Minnaar, Forest & Bird, Team Te One, and Castlecliff Coastcare for input, information and advice; John Barkla, Jeremy Rolfe, Trevor James, John Clayton, Peter de Lange, John Smith-Dodsworth, John Liddle (Liddle Wonder Nurseries), Geoff Bryant, Clayson Howell, John Sawyer and others who provided photos; and Sonia Frimmel (What's the Story) for design and layout.



*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.*

# 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](http://www.weedbusters.org.nz)**



## Know what's weedy

Groundcovers and fillers .....	1
Grasses, bulbs and ferns .....	14
Climbers and vines .....	21
Shrubs, trees and palms .....	33



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

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Elephant's ear (*Alocasia brisbanensis*)

C.Lewis



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. Produces glossy scarlet or orange, bird-spread berries and it also spreads by root fragments. Shades out native ground cover species and seedlings.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

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



[www.cfgphoto.com](http://www.cfgphoto.com)



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

### Lady's mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*)



[www.cfgphoto.com](http://www.cfgphoto.com)

Also consider:  
Leopard plant (*Ligularia tussilaginea*)  
Dutch irises

1

## Groundcovers and fillers

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Giant lily (*Cardiocrinum giganteum*)

Department of Conservation



A member of the lily family reaching to over 3m tall. After winter dormancy the bulbs quickly form clumps of large heart-shaped fleshy leaves which each produces a single tall flowerstem in late spring and summer. New plants may not flower for 3-7 years. Large seedpods are produced after flowering.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Parataniwha (*Elatostema rugosum*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Kio kio (*Blechnum novae-zelandiae*)  
Kakaha (*Astelia fragrans*)

### Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)



www.cdfphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Hosta* species  
*Heartland saxifrage* (*Bergenia cordifolia*)  
*Ligularia* species

# 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 containing orange sap. 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:

*Parahēbe catarractae 'Snowcap'*  
*Panakenake (Pratia angulata)*

### Speedwell (*Veronica prostrata*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Hosta* species  
Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)

3

## 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 bellidifolia*)



J.Barkla



Also consider:

Rauhia (*Linum monogynum*)

Parahēbe species

### Chamomile sunray

(*Rhodanthe anthemoides*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Verbena* cultivars

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Erect, woody perennial herb up to 2 metres tall with small reddish-purple flowers that develop into thousands of tiny wind-spread seeds. Forms dense stands that compete with and eventually crowd out native weed in lowland wetlands and stream and lake margins. Can also change the nutrient structure of the soils where it grows so other species cannot grow there in future.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Paratahiwha (*Elatostema rugosum*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Kiokio (*Blechnum novae-zelandiae*)  
Kakaha (*Astelia fragrans*)

### Mexican bush sage (*Salvia leucantha*)



Also consider:  
Primulas

5

## Groundcovers and fillers

www.cfpphoto.com

# 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.ccfgphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Liriope muscari* 'Stripey White'  
*Tiarella wherryi* 'Spring Symphony'

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Chilean rhubarb



C.Lewis

### *Gunnera tinctoria & Gunnera manicata*

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...

### Puka

(*Mertya sinclairii*)



C.Lewis



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

www.cfpphoto.com

### Chinese rhubarb

(*Rheum palmatum*)



Also consider:  
*Hosta* species and cultivars  
Leopard plant (*Ligularia tussilaginea*)  
Bird of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*)

7

## Groundcovers and fillers

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Ivy (*Hedera helix*)

Department of Conservation



Vigorous, evergreen, creeping vine that can climb to 30 metres. Inconspicuous flowers are followed by black, fleshy fruit spread by birds. Stems or fragments touching the ground can also take root. Completely carpets the forest floor and can climb to the tops of trees, clinging with small aerial roots. Smothers native species and prevents native seedlings establishing.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### White rata

(*Metrosideros perforata*)



J. Taylor DOC



Also consider:

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

### Climbing hydrangea

(*Hydrangea petiolaris*)



www.dffphoto.com

Also consider:  
Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Yellow & kahili ginger (*Hedychium* species)

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



Yellow ginger (*H. flavescens*)



Kahili ginger (*H. gardnerianum*)

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...

### Parataniwha (*Elatostema rugosum*)



Department of Conservation



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

### Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)



Also consider:  
Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

[www.cfpphoto.com](http://www.cfpphoto.com)

9

## Groundcovers and fillers

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*)



Hardy, rapidly growing shrub with yellow flowers followed by red bird-spread berries that ripen to black. Leaves may turn red and fall in the autumn. Tutsan can withstand a range of conditions, including shade. It crowds out species that are lower growing.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Rock daisy (*Pachystegia insignis*)



Also consider:  
Long-leaved pimelea (*Pimelea longifolia*)

### Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)



Also consider:  
Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Pink ragwort (*Senecio glastifolius*)



Herbaceous perennial growing to 1 metre tall with lacy foliage and pink daisy-like flowers followed by wind-spread seed. Invades a range of habitats, forming large infestations that crowd out desirable species.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Hebe cultivars



C. Lewis



Also consider:  
*Leptospermum* cultivars  
NZ lilac (*Hebe hookianum*)

### Kingfisher daisy (*Felicia amelloides*)



J. Liddle

Also consider:  
*Aster x frikartii*  
*Heliotrope*

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Tradescantia (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)



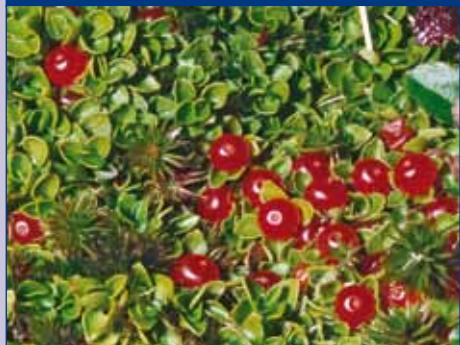
C.Lewis

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...

### Nertera

(*Nertera depressa*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)

Maidenhead fern (*Adiantum cunninghamii*)

### Winter rose

(*Helleborus orientalis*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

Speedwell (*Veronica prostrata*)

# 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...

### Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)



J. Rolfe



Also consider:  
Powhiwhi (*Calystegia tuguriorum*)  
Scrambling fuchsia (*Fuchsia perscandens*)

### Speedwell (*Veronica prostrata*)



www.cdgphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Campanula* cultivars

13

Groundcovers  
and fillers

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## 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*)

*Dianella* cultivars - non-native

Sterile agapanthus cultivars

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



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



C. Lewis

*C. selloana*



*C. jubata*

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 richardii*)



[www.cfgphoto.com](http://www.cfgphoto.com)



Also consider:  
*Chionochloa flavicans*  
Native carex species



### Red tussock (*Chionochloa rubra*)



K. Broome



Also consider:  
Hunangamoho (*Chionochloa conspicua*)

# 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...

### Turutu (*Dianella nigra*)



R.Morris, DOC



Also consider:

Maori onion (*Bulbinella hookeri*)

Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)

### Dutch irises



E.Idon

Also consider:

Oxblood lily (*Hippeastrum advenum*)

Crown Imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Stinking iris (*Iris foetidissima*)

C. Lewis



Clump-forming perennial up to 80 centimetres tall with a thick red-brown root system. Broad, leathery, sword-shaped, dark green leaves are foul-smelling when crushed. Stems of dull yellow flowers are followed by green, three-sided seed capsules that split open to release many round, red, bird-spread seeds. Tolerates deep shade. Crowds out native seedlings.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Mikoikoi (*Libertia ixioides*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:  
Kutakuta (*Eleocharis sphacelata*)  
Oioi (*Leptocarpus similis*)  
Astelia species

### Dietes (*Dietes bicolor*)



Also consider:  
Blue iris (*Iris versicolor*)  
Day lily (*Hemerocallis* spp., except *H. fulva*)  
Japanese iris or bearded irises

17

## Grasses, bulbs and ferns

www.cfpphoto.com

# 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:

Mikoikoi (*Libertia ixoides*)  
Oioi (*Leptocarpus similis*)

### *Hemerocallis* 'Amber glow'



www.ccfphoto.com

Also consider:

Day lily (*Hemerocallis* species except *H. fulva*)  
Blue iris (*Iris versicolor*)  
Japanese iris or bearded irises

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Formosan lily (*Lilium formosanum*)

Department of Conservation



Lily growing up to 1m tall with narrow, lance-shaped leaves coming off the main stem, and the stems rooting freely at ground level. Distinctive large white trumpet-like flowers up to 18cm long, often tinged purple on the outside and flowering in summer. Flowers are scented and develop into cylindrical papery brown seed capsules. Salt tolerant and has already established in the wild on dunes at Hokio and Waitarere Beaches in Horowhenua.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:  
*Libertia* species

### Hemerocallis 'Amber glow'



www.cfcgphoto.com

Also consider:  
Day lily (*Hemerocallis* species except *H. fulva*)  
Hippeastrums

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Arum lily & Green Goddess



C.Lewis

### Zantedeschia species

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*)

*Phormium cookianum*

### Hosta species



J. Little

Also consider:

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

*Ligularia* species

# 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*)



Department of Conservation



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

### Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)



Also consider:  
Purple coral pea (*Hardenbergia violacea*)  
Chilean jasmine (*Mandevilla laxa*)

[www.dffphoto.com](http://www.dffphoto.com)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Madiera vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)



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...

### Akakiore

(*Parsonsia heterophylla*)



[www.cdfphoto.com](http://www.cdfphoto.com)

Also consider:  
Creeping pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia australis*)  
Native clematis species



### Japanese wisteria

(*Wisteria floribunda*)



[www.cdfphoto.com](http://www.cdfphoto.com)

Also consider:  
Silky wisteria (*Wisteria venusta*)  
Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)

# 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...

### Three King's vine (*Tecomanthe speciosa*)



G.Crowcroft, DOC

Also consider:  
Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)  
Small white clematis (*Clematis forsteri*)

### Tweedia (*Tweedia caerulea*)



www.cfgphoto.com

Also consider:  
Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)  
Swanplant (*Asclepias physocarpa*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Asparagus group (*Asparagus* species)



*Asparagus asparagooides*



*Asparagus plumosus*



*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.ccfgphoto.com

Also consider:

Firecracker vine (*Manettia luteorubra*)

Banksia rose

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Climbing spindleberry (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

Department of Conservation



Deciduous, perennial vine with variable leaves that turn bright orange-yellow in autumn. Clusters of small greenish-yellow flowers are followed by yellow capsules that split to reveal a bright red, bird-spread berry. Aggressive invader that strangles or smothers native species in forest margins and natural areas.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Rata

(*Metrosideros fulgens*)



L. Fraser, DOC



Also consider:  
Kohia (*Passiflora tetandra*)  
Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)

### Climbing yellow rose (*Rosa banksiae*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Old man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*)



C. Lewis

Perennial, woody, deciduous climber with five leaflets (compared to the native clematis which has three leaflets). Small white flowers from December to March are followed by silky balls of seed. Serious threat to native bush, overtopping it and forming a thick blanket that kills native plants and trees.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

- Small white clematis (*Clematis forsteri*)
- Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)
- White rata (*Metrosideros perforata*)

### Evergreen clematis (*Clematis armandii*)



www.ccfgphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Banksia* roses  
Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Chilean glory vine (*Eccremocarpus scaber*)



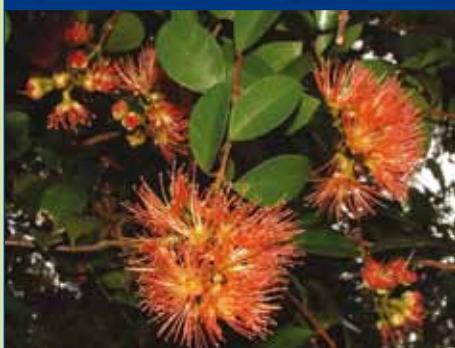
C.Lewis

Rapidly growing perennial vine that is evergreen but can be deciduous in cold climates. The thin, bright green leaves are arranged alternately on the stems, with 3-7 leaflets. It has numerous orange-red tubular flowers in summer. Seeds have a prominent wing that aids dispersal. Grows rapidly and smothers other plants. Prefers open, sunny, well-drained areas.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Rata

(*Metrosideros fulgens*)



A. Dijkgraaf, DOC



Also consider:

Pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)

White rata (*Metrosideros diffusa*)

### Firecracker vine

(*Manettia luteorubra*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)

Trumpet vine (*Campsis grandiflora*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Jasmine (*Jasminum polyanthum*)

C. Lewis



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](http://www.cfgphoto.com)

Also consider:

Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)

Kohia (*Passiflora tetrandra*)

Three Kings vine (*Tecomanthe speciosa*)

### Star jasmine

(*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)



[www.cfgphoto.com](http://www.cfgphoto.com)

Also consider:

Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)



C. Lewis

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* can also be weedy.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Small white clematis (*Clematis forsteri*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)

Titiramoia (*Rubus squarrosus*)

### Yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Rosa banksia 'luteum'*

# 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 tetandra*)



[www.cfgphoto.com](http://www.cfgphoto.com)

Also consider:

Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)



### Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)



[www.cfgphoto.com](http://www.cfgphoto.com)

Also consider:

Evergreen clematis (*Clematis armandii*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Climbing dock (*Rumex sagittatus*)



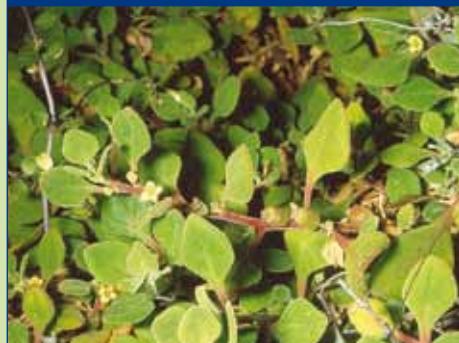
C.Lewis

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...

### Kookahi

(*Tetragonia implexicoma*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:

Pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)

www.cdfgphoto.com

### Climbing yellow rose (*Rosa banksiae*)



Also consider:

Pink flowered banksia (*Rosa 'Albertine'*)

Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Chilean flame creeper (*Tropaeolum speciosum*)

C. Lewis (left) / R. Milne (right)

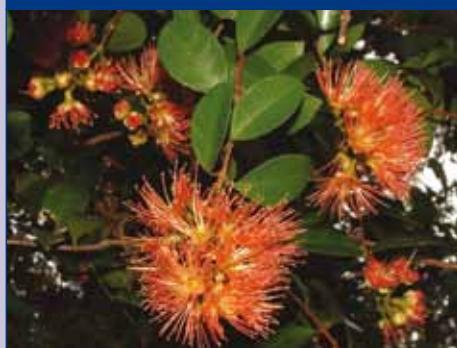


Vigorous perennial vine with slender stems and blue-green five-fingered leaves that die off over winter. Scarlet flowers are followed by blue, bird-spread berries. Root fragments can also form new plants. Invades natural areas, climbing high into tree canopies.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Rata

(*Metrosideros fulgens*)



A. Dijkgraaf, DOC



Also consider:

Pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)  
White rata (*Metrosideros diffusa*)  
*Rhabdothamnus solandri*

### Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)



www.cfgphoto.com

Also consider:  
Japanese wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Coastal wattle (*Acacia sophorae*)



www.cfgphoto.com

Dense spreading shrub to 4 m tall with long, flat grey-green 'leaves' that are actually stems. Cylindrical spikes of bright yellow flowers develop into pale brown, curved and twisted pods that break open to release shiny black wind-spread seeds. Grows very fast, and stems will take root once they touch the ground and are covered in sand, forming new plants.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Akeake (*Dodonea viscosa*)



www.cfgphoto.com



Also consider:  
Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)  
*Olearia* species



### Breath of Heaven (*Coleonema album*)



J. Liddle

Also consider:  
Pink breath of heaven (*Coleonema pulchrum*)  
Bottlebrush

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)



C. Howell, DOC

Deciduous tree to 20 metres tall with smooth grey bark and distinctive wind-spread “helicopter” seeds. Seedlings are shade tolerant, allowing it to invade and ultimately take over bush areas that would be resistant to invasion by other weed species. Long lived, and forms dense stands that crowd out native species.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Manatu

(*Plagianthus regius*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:

Tree fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*)  
Houhere (*Hoheria sexstylosa*)

### Liquidamber

(*Liquidamber styraciflua*)



C. Lewis

Also consider:  
Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)

Department of Conservation



Deciduous tree to 15m high with dark brown, fissured bark and oblong leaves with toothed edges. Buds and young leaves are slightly sticky with a resinous gum, and it has distinctive flowers (catkins) in winter. Forms dense stands in moist or waterlogged sites and along rivers. Spreads by seed and suckers.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Putaputaweta (*Carpodetus serratus*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Manatu (*Plagianthus regius*)  
Houhere (*Hoheria sexstylosa*)  
Swamp maire

### Snowball tree (*Viburnum opulus*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Burkwood viburnum (*Viburnum burkwoodii*)  
Port wine magnolia (*Mitchelia figo*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Darwin's barberry (*Berberis darwinii*)

A Partridge DOC



Evergreen, spiny, yellow-wooded shrub growing to 5 metres tall. Deep orange-yellow flowers followed by purplish-black berries that are spread long distances by birds. Invades natural areas, forming dense colonies that replace existing vegetation and prevent the establishment of native plants.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Porokaiwhiri (*Hedycarya arborea*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*)

### Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)



J.Liddle

Also consider:  
Australian frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum*)  
*Abelia grandiflora* 'snow shower'  
Snowdrop bush (*Styrax officinalis*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*)



C Lewiss

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 buddleioides

*Hebe hookianum*

### Lilac bush

(*Syringa vulgaris*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Luculia (*Luculia gratissima*)

Crepe myrtle (*Lagostromeria indica*)

Beauty bush (*Calliandra portoricensis*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE

Department of Conservation



## Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)



Bushy, many-branched shrub growing to 3 metres with thick, toothed leaves. Bright yellow, daisy-like flowers are followed by hard, ivory-coloured seed spread by birds and water. Rapidly colonises coastal cliffs and dunes and other associated natural areas and crowds out native plants.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Taupata

(*Coprosma repens*)



W.Bennett



Also consider:  
Corokia (*Corokia cotoneaster*)

### *Genista* *steropetalata*



J.Liddle

Also consider:  
*Daphne (Daphne odora)*

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Cotoneaster species

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. Invade natural areas and form dense stands that crowd out native species.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Corokia

(*Corokia cotoneaster*)



C. Lewis



Also consider:

Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*)  
Mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*)  
Kaiwhiri (*Hedycarya arborea*)

### Japanese rose

(*Rosa rugosa*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

*Photinia 'red robin'*  
*Viburnum* species

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)

C.Lewis



Thorny deciduous shrub or small tree growing to 10 metres. White flowers are followed by red, bird-spread berries. Widely planted in the past as a hedgerow. Forms dense thickets, blocking access and invading naturally open ecosystems such as frost flats and replacing native species along bush margins and in other natural areas.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Kaikomako (*Pennantia corymbosa*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Putaputaweta (*Carpodetus serratus*)  
Houhere (*Hoheria angustifolia*)  
Manuka cultivars

### Burkwood viburnum (*Viburnum x burkwoodii*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Shadbush (*Amelanchier canadensis*)

# 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...

### Northern rata (*Metrosideros robusta*)



P. Anderson, DOC



Also consider:  
Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)  
Whau (*Entelia arborescens*)

### Cornus florida 'Spring song'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*)  
Kousa dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)  
Viburnums

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Spindle tree (*Euonymus europaeus* / *E.japonicus*)



C.Lewis



*Euonymus japonicus*

Tree growing to 7 metres with small greenish flowers, followed by 3-chambered fruit containing bright orange, bird-spread seeds. Deciduous *E. europaeus* has dull grey-green leaves turning red in autumn; evergreen *E. japonicus* has shiny finely-toothed leaf margins. Variegated forms readily revert to green. Forms dense colonies crowding out native plants in natural areas.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Papauma (*Griselinia littoralis*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*)

Taupata (*Coprosma repens*)

Hangehange (*Geniostoma rupestre*)

### *Camellia sasanqua* ‘yuletide’



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

*Camellia japonica*

*Deutzia* (*Deutzia gracilis*)

*Skimmia* hybrids

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)



C.Lewis

Evergreen shrub or small tree growing to 12 metres. Its glossy dark green leaves have deeply serrated edges. Red bird-spread berries appear on female plants. Shade tolerant, and invades both fully intact beech forest and disturbed forest where it outcompetes native tree and shrub species.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Kaiwhiri

(*Hedycarya arborea*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Matai (*Podocarpus spicatus*)

### Japanese skimmia

(*Skimmia japonica*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Red flowered *Camellia sasanqua*

# 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



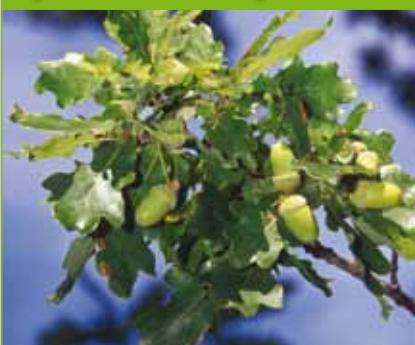
Also consider:

Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)

Kaiwhiri (*Hedycarya arborea*)

### English oak

(*Quercus robur*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Other *Quercus* species

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Coastal tea tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*)

Department of Conservation



Tall shrub or tree with green-grey leaves and abundant white flowers that develop into woody capsules containing large amounts of seed that falls from the parent plant. Tolerates salty conditions and can rapidly spread, forming dense thickets that crowd out other species.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Akeake

(*Dodonea viscosa*)



www.dcfphoto.com



Also consider:

Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)

*Olearia solandri*

### Breath of Heaven

(*Coleonema album*)



J. Little

Also consider:

Pink breath of heaven (*Coleonema pulchrum*)

45

Shrubs, trees  
and palms

# 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...

### Kakabeak

(*Clianthus puniceus*)



N.Douglas



Also consider:

Kawakawa (*Macropiper excelsum*)

Hangehange (*Geniostoma rupestre* var.  
*ligustrifolium*)

### Taurepo

(*Rhabdothamnus solandri*)



S.Fimmel



Also consider:

Pink tree broom

(*Carmichaelia glabrescens*)

# 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*)



[www.cfgphoto.com](http://www.cfgphoto.com)



Also consider:

Kawakawa (*Macropiper excelsum*)

Hangehange (*Geniostoma rupestre var. ligustrifolium*)

### Evergreen magnolia

(*Magnolia grandiflora*)



[www.cfgphoto.com](http://www.cfgphoto.com)

Also consider:

Bottlebrush (*Callistemon pollandri 'red clusters'*)

*Camellia sasanqua*

47

Shrubs, trees  
and palms

# 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*)

### Cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*)



www.ccfgphoto.com



Also consider:  
Soft tree fern (*Cyathea smithii*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Wild cherries and plums (*Prunus* species)

A. Partridge



Most garden cherry and plum trees are named varieties that produce fruit year after year. However, wild cherries and plums are those that have escaped from gardens and orchards. The fruit are relatively small and the stones are spread by birds. Wild cherries and plums can be found scattered around roadsides and in parks and reserves. They can form dense stands, shading out other species.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Kaiwhiri

(*Hedycarya arborea*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Houhere (*Hoheria sexstylosa*)

### Yoshina cherry

(*Prunus x yedoensis*)



www.ctgphoto.com

Also consider:

Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)  
- but don't plant this too close to buildings  
Other sterile Japanese cherry cultivars

# 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...

### Wineberry (*Aristotelia serrata*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

*Pittosporum* species  
*Lophomyrtus* species

### Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)



J.Liddle

Also consider:  
*Japanese skimmia* (*Skimmia japonica*)  
*Camellia* species

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

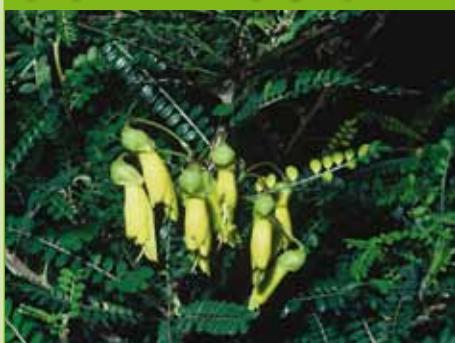


Deciduous tree to 25 metres tall with thin leaflets that are dark green above and light green below. Fragrant, white, pea-like flowers are followed by shiny, flat pods that burst to release seeds. Spreads vigorously by root suckering and stump sprouting. Forms dense thickets that crowd out native species.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Kowhai

(*Sophora microphylla*)



Also consider:

Green mikimiki (*Coprosma virescens*)  
Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)

### Whau

(*Entelia arborescens*)



Also consider:

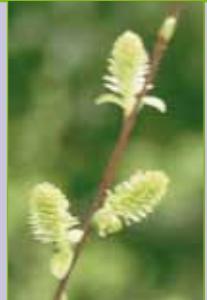
Rangiora (*Brachyglottis repanda*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Grey willow (*Salix cinerea*)

Department of Conservation



Deciduous tree to 7 metres tall with oval leaves serrated along both edges, shiny on top, and blue-grey and hairy underneath. Erect cylindrical catkins appear before leaves. Seeds are wind-spread, roots sucker, and stem fragments can take root. Replaces native species in wetlands, forms vast dense thickets, causing blockages, flooding and structural changes in waterways.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Swamp maire (*Syzygium maire*)



P. de Lange



Also consider:

Ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*)  
Pokaka (*Elaeocarpus hookerianus*)  
Hinau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*)

### Swamp cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)



www.cdfphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Gingko biloba* (male only)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*)



C. Lewis

Deciduous tree growing to 6 metres with smelly oval leaves. Masses of small white flowers in dense clusters are followed by shiny, black, bird-spread berries. Invades natural areas, forming moderately dense stands that crowd out native species.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Putaputaweta (*Carpodetus serratus*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
*Olearia* species  
Manatu (*Plagianthus regius*)  
Houhere (*Hoheria sexstylosa*)

### Snowball tree (*Viburnum opulus*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Burkwood viburnum (*Viburnum burkwoodii*)  
Port wine magnolia (*Michelia figo*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*)



C.Lewis



Small tree growing to 10 metres with large, furry, 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...

### Rangiora (*Brachyglottis repanda*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Houpara (*Pseudopanax lessonii*)  
Poroporo (*Solanum laciniatum*)

### Glory bush (*Tibouchina grandiflora*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Fragrant viburnum (*Viburnum farreri*)  
*Viburnum opulus* (sterile)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

C Howell, DOC. Inset: C Buddenhangen

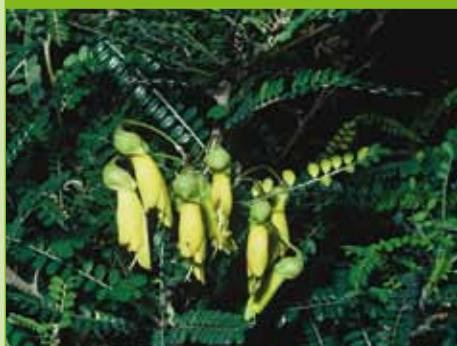


Deciduous tree growing to 8 metres tall with spreading branches and eight pairs of leaflets on each leaf. Clusters of small white flowers appear with new leaves, followed by bright orange, bird-spread berries. Will grow in deep shade, invading beech forest and crowding out native species.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Kowhai

(*Sophora microphylla*)



D Veitch, DOC



Also consider:  
Putaputaweta (*Carpodetus serratus*)

### Sugar maple

(*Acer saccharum*)



www.cgphoto.com

Also consider:  
Chinese pistachio (*Pistacia chinensis*)  
Gingko (*Ginkgo biloba*) - male only

## Groundcovers and fillers

Elephant's ear	<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	1
Giant lily	<i>Cardiocrinum giganteum</i>	2
Snow poppy	<i>Eomecon chionantha</i>	3
Mexican daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	4
Hemp agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	5
Artillery plant	<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	6
Chilean rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria, G. manicata</i>	7
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	8
Yellow (wild) ginger	<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	9
Kahili ginger	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	9
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	10
Pink ragwort	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	11
Tradescantia	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	12
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	13

## Grasses, bulbs and ferns

Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	14
Common pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	15
Purple pampas	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	15
Montbretia	<i>Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	16
Stinking iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	17
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	18
Formosan lily	<i>Lillium formosanum</i>	19
Arum lily / green goddess	<i>Zantedeschia</i> species	20

## Climbers and vines

Chocolate vine	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	21
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	22
Moth plant	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	23
Asparagus group	<i>Asparagus</i> species	24
Climbing spindleberry	<i>Celastrus orbiculata</i>	25
Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	26
Chilean glory vine	<i>Eccremocarpus scaber</i>	27
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	28
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	29
Banana passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tarminiana</i>	30
Blue passion flower	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	30
Climbing dock	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>	31
Chilean flame creeper	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>	32

## Trees and palms

Coastal wattle	<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	33
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	34
Black alder	<i>Alder glutinosa</i>	35
Darwin's barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	36
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	37
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	38
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> species	39
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	40
Strawberry dogwood	<i>Dendrobenthamia capitata</i>	41
Japanese spindle tree	<i>Euonymous japonica</i>	42
European spindle tree	<i>Euonymous europaeus</i>	42
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	43
Japanese walnut	<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>	44
Coastal tea tree	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	45
Himalayan honey suckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	46
Privet - all types	<i>Ligustrum</i> species	47
Phoenix palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	48
Wild plums and cherries	<i>Prunus</i> species	49
Evergreen buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	50
False acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	51
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	52
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	53
Woolly nightshade	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	54
Rowan	<i>Sorbus acuparia</i>	55



## Proudly supporting Weedbusters



Department of Conservation  
*Te Papa Atawhai*

