

PLANT ME INSTEAD!



SOUTHLAND

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.



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

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

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 plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Hell's bells

(*Anaphalioides bellidioides*)



J. Barkla



Also consider:
Rauhuia (*Linum monogynum*)
Pimelea 'Silver Ghost'

Chamomile sunray

(*Rhodanthe anthemoides*)



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Also consider:
Campanula species
Primula species

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Aluminium 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:
Mouku (*Asplenium bulbiferum*)
Parahebe *linifolia*

Dalmation bellflower (*Campanula portenschlagiana*)



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Also consider:
Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Gunnera (*Gunnera tinctoria*)



C.Lewis

Perennial with large, rough, rhubarb-like leaves up 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 plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kakaha (*Astelia chathamica*)



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

Chinese rhubarb (*Rheum palmatum*)



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Also consider:
Orange ligularia (*Ligularia dentata*)
Hosta species

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Groundcovers
and fillers

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...

Turutu (*Dianella nigra*)



R. Morris, DOC



Also consider:
Mikoikoi (*Libertia peregrinans*)
Phormium cultivars

Turf lily (*Liriope muscari*)



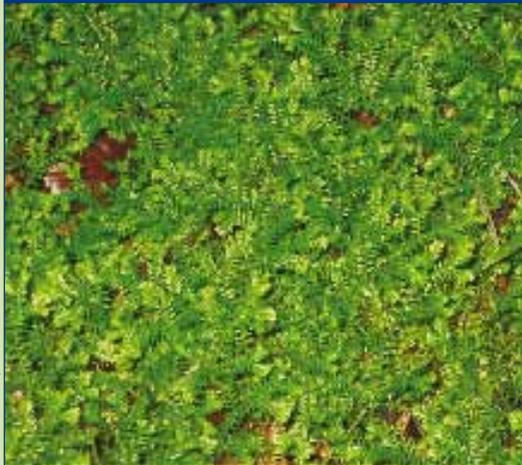
C. Lewis

Also consider:
Orange ligularia (*Ligularia dentata*)
Hosta species

GARDEN ESCAPEE



African clubmoss (*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*)



J. Barkla



Also consider:
Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)
Piripiri (*Acaena microphylla*)

Speedwell (*Veronica prostrata*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Ajuga 'Black Scallops'
Campanula 'Resholdts'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Tradescantia (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)



C.Lewis

Succulent, creeping, dark green perennial groundcover. White three-petalled 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...

Creeping fuchsia (*Fuchsia procumbens*)



S.Frimmel



Also consider:
Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)
Leptinella 'mediana'

Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Ajuga 'Black Scallops'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)



C. Lewis

Perennial evergreen 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:
Gunnera prorepens
Powhiwhi (*Calystegia tuguriorum*)

Ajuga 'Catlins Giant'



www.cjgphoto.com

Also consider:
Ajuga 'Black Scallops'
Campanula 'Resholdts'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Onion weed (*Allium triquetrum*)



Garlic-smelling perennial with fleshy, grass-like leaves and bulbous root system. Drooping white bell-shaped flowers are found in groups of three to fifteen. Forms large, thick patches that prevent native species establishing.

S.J. Brill

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Mikoikoi (*Libertia ixiodes*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:
Turutu (*Dianella nigra*)
Maori onion (*Bulbinella angustifolia*)

Turf lily (*Liriope muscari*)



C. Lewis

Also consider:
Snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*)
Mondo grass (*Ophiopogon planiscapus*)

Grasses,
bulbs and ferns

8

GARDEN ESCAPEE



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



C. Lewis

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*)



C. Lewis



Also consider:
Snow tussock (*Chionochloa flavescens*)

Harakeke (*Phormium tenax*)



S. Frimmel



Also consider:
Red tussock (*Chionochloa rubra*)



Grasses,
bulbs and ferns

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:
Turutu (*Dianella nigra*)
Wharariki (*Phormium cookianum*)

Hemerocallis 'Amber glow'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Crown Imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*)
Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Bomarea (*Bomarea caldasii* & *B. multiflora*)

Department of Conservation / P. Milne (inset)



Multi-stemmed vine that twines around any available support. Stems arise from short, underground rhizomes with numerous tubers. Flowers are clumped in dense, pendulous bunches of 15-20, and are reddish on the outside and yellow with red spots on the inside. They are followed by capsules that split open to reveal fleshy, bright orange seeds. Forms large masses that smother supporting vegetation and prevent native seedlings establishing.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Yellow clematis (*Clematis foetida*)
Clematis marata

Yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)



www.cdgphoto.com

Also consider:
Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)
Trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Greater bindweed (*Calystegia silvatica*)

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...

Pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Powhiwhi (*Calystegia tuguriorum*)
Rauparaha (*Calystegia soldanella*)

Morning glory (*Convolvulus cneorum*)



J.Liddle

Also consider:
Lady Banks Rose (*Rosa banksiae*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Old man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*)



C. Lewis

Perennial, woody, deciduous climber with five leaflets (compared to the native clematis that 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...

Yellow clematis (*Clematis foetida*)



J. Barkla



Also consider:
Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)
Native jasmine (*Parsonsia capsularis*)

Evergreen clematis (*Clematis armandii*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Clematis spooneri
Japanese wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Common ivy (*Hedera helix*)



Department of Conservation

Vigorous, evergreen, creeping vine that can climb to 30 metres. Inconspicuous flowers are followed by fleshy black bird-spread fruit. 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*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Scarlet rata (*Metrosideros fulgens*)
White rata (*Metrosideros diffusa*)

Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)

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...

Small white clematis (*Clematis forsteri*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)
Native jasmine (*Parsonsia capsularis*)

Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Lonicera 'Winchester'
Honeysuckle (*Lonicera splendida*)

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Climbers
and vines

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*)



Poisonous, scrambling perennial herb with woody stems and small drooping purple flowers, followed by bright scarlet, bird-spread berries. Invades damp, shady areas, smothering native species.

C. Lewis

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Native jasmine (*Parsonsia capsularis*)



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Also consider:
Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)
Puataua (*Clematis forsteri*)

Japanese wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*)



www.cfghphoto.com

Also consider:
Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)
Yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)

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...

Scarlet rata (*Metrosideros fulgens*)



J. Barkla



Also consider:
Native jasmine (*Parsonsia capularis*)
Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)

Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)



www.cjgphoto.com

Also consider:
Japanese wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*)
Trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)



Deciduous tree growing 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.

C.Howell, DOC

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Tawhai

(*Nothofagus menziesii*)



www.dfgphoto.com



Also consider:
Makomako (*Aristotelia serrata*)
Totara (*Podocarpus totara*)

Liquidamber

(*Liquidamber styraciflua*)



C.Lewis

Also consider:
Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipera*)
Acer 'Crimson King'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Darwin's barberry (*Berberis darwinii*)



A. Patridge, DOC

Spiny, evergreen, yellow-wooded shrub growing to 5 metres tall. Deep orange-yellow flowers are 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...

Corokia (*Corokia cotoneaster*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Karamu (*Coprosma lucida*)
Common tree daisy (*Olearia arborescens*)

Snowball tree (*Viburnum opulus* 'sterile')



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Abelia grandiflora 'Snow Shower'
Styrax officinalis

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Silver birch (*Betula pendula*)



C. Lewis

Deciduous small to medium tree with an open crown, distinctive fine drooping branches, and silver-white bark on stems that thickens and splits into narrow vertical furrows. Drooping cylindrical seed heads are made up of wind-spread seed. Forms a dense canopy in wetland areas, altering the growing conditions for low growing native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Manatu (*Plagianthus regius*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*)
Weeping mapou (*Myrsine divaricata*)

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Red alder (*Alnus rubra*)
Lime tree (*Tilia x europaea*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*)



C. Lewis

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

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Koromiko (*Hebe salicifolia*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Mountain holly (*Olearia ilicifolia*)
Corokia (*Corokia cotoneaster*)

Lilac bush (*Syringa vulgaris*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Silk tassel bush (*Garrya elliptica*)
Sagewood (*Buddleia salvifolia*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster franchetii*)

Department of Conservation



Spreading evergreen shrub growing to 4 metres tall, 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...

Karamu (*Coprosma lucida*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Corokia (*Corokia cotoneaster*)
Pseudopanax species

Japanese rose (*Rosa rugosa*)



www.cfdphoto.com

Also consider:
Photinia 'Red Robin'
Correa varieties

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)



C. Lewis

Thorny deciduous shrub or small tree growing to 10 metres tall. 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...

Totara (*Podocarpus totara*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Manatu (*Plagianthus regius*)
Horoeka (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*)

Crab apple (*Malus floribunda*)



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Also consider:
Burkwood viburnum (*Viburnum x burkwoodii*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Green daphne (*Daphne laureola*)



K. Martin

Evergreen shrub to 1 metre tall with very tough, fibrous bark, pale green flowers, and black, bird-spread fruit. Often grows wild in shady places and has potential to invade bush understorey, crowding out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Titirangi (*Hebe speciosa*)



D. Veitch, DOC



Also consider:
Mountain holly (*Olearia ilicifolia*)
Grey's groundsel (*Brachyglottis greyii*)

Daphne odora 'Leucanthe'



www.cfrphoto.com

Also consider:
Daphne bholua

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*)

Department of Conservation



Erect, brittle, woody perennial up to 2 metres tall, densely covered in small, needle-like leaves. Masses of small, snowy-white flowers in winter are followed by very small, light, wind-spread seeds in smooth capsules. Prefers poor acid soils in low fertility areas, such as weak pasture and open disturbed habitat. Grows from near sea level to 1000 metres, crowding out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Pimelea species



R. Stanley, DOC



Also consider:
Makomako (*Aristotelia serrata*)
Totara (*Podocarpus totara*)

Erica × *darleyensis* 'Jack H. Brummage'



www.dfgphoto.com

Also consider:
Bauera 'Plum Duff'
Grevillea 'Bronze Rambler'

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Shrubs
and trees

GARDEN ESCAPEE



European spindle tree (*Euonymus europaeus*)



C. Lewis / R. Milne (inset)

Much branched deciduous tree growing to 6 metres tall, with stems that are square when young, and leaves that turn red in autumn. Small greenish-yellow flowers are followed by deep pink, four-lobed capsules that open to expose an orange fruit around bird-spread seed. Invades natural areas, crowding out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kohuhu (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*)



Also consider:
Papauma (*Griselinia littoralis*)
Mahoe (*Melicytus lanceolatus*)

Camellia sasanqua 'Yuletide'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*)



C. Lewis

Poisonous, rapidly growing, medium to tall shrub with semi-woody stems and soft green leaves. Bright yellow flowers are followed by fleshy, red, bird-spread berries that ripen to black. Crowds out native species in bush understorey.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

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



www.cjphoto.com



Also consider:
Hebe cultivars

Burkwood viburnum (*Viburnum x burkwoodii*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Hypericum leschenaultii
Vanhoutte spirea (*Spirea x vanhouttei*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)



Evergreen shrub or small tree to 12m tall with glossy, dark green leaves with deeply serrated edges, and red, bird-spread berries on female plants. Shade tolerant, and invades disturbed forest where it out-competes native tree and shrub species.

C. Lewis

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Orihou

(*Pseudopanax colensoi*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Mountain holly (*Olearia ilicifolia*)

Mahoe (*Melicytus lanceolatus*)

Camellia sasanqua 'Yuletide'



www.cfdphoto.com

Also consider:

Taique (*Desfontainia spinosa*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*)



Deciduous tree growing to 6 metres tall 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.

C.Lewis / Department of Conservation (inset)

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Mahoe (*Melicoytus lanceolatus*)



N.Douglas



Also consider:
Makomako (*Aristotelia serrata*)
Totara (*Podocarpus totara*)

Snowball tree (*Viburnum opulus* 'sterile')



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Red-berried elder (*Sambucus racemosus*)
Ulmo (*Eucryphia cordifolia*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

C.Howell, DOC / C.Buddenhagen (inset)



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*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Putaputaweta (*Carpodetus serratus*)
Manatu (*Plagianthus regius*)

Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)



www.cfbphoto.com

Also consider:
Liquidamber (*Liquidamber styraciflua*)
Chinese mountain ash (*Sorbus hupehensis*)

POND & AQUARIUM ESCAPEES



Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)



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 hydroelectric dams.

NIWA



Lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon major*)



Submerged bottom-rooting perennial. The leaves, arranged spirally around stem, 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.

NIWA



Parrot's feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)



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.

NIWA



Ground covers and fillers

Mexican daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	1
Aluminium plant	<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	2
Gunnera	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	3
Stinking iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	4
African clubmoss	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>	5
Tradescantia	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	6
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	7

Groundcovers and fillers

Onion weed	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	8
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	9
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	10

Climbers and vines

Bomarea	<i>B.caldasii, B. multiflora</i>	11
Greater bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	12
Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	13
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	14
Jasmine	<i>Jasminium polyanthum</i>	15
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	16
Chilean flame creeper	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>	17

Shrubs and trees

Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18
Darwin's barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	19
Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	20
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	21
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	22
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	23
Green daphne	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	24
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	25
European spindle tree	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	26
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	27
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	28
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	29
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	30

Aquatic weeds

Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	31
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	31
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	31

Proudly supporting Weedbusters



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai



People First
Southland District Council
Te Rohe Pōtae O Murihiku



Invercargill
city council
"CITY OF WATER AND LIGHT"



environment
SOUTHLAND

Te Taiāo Tonga



GORE DISTRICT
COUNCIL