

PLANT ME INSTEAD!



**WELLINGTON
REGION**

Acknowledgements

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While all exotic 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, bush remnants, wetlands and coastal areas. Suggestions are given for locally-sold non-weedy species, both native and exotic, 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...

Rauhuia (*Linum monogynum*)



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Also consider:
Piripiri (*Acaena anserinifolia*)
Parahebe species

Chamomile sunray (*Rhodanthe anthemoides*)



www.cfphoto.com

Also consider:
Verbena cultivars
Speedwell (*Veronica prostrata*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Yellow & kahili ginger



Yellow ginger (*H. flavescens*)



Kahili ginger (*H. gardnerianum*)

(*Hedychium flavescens*,
H. gardnerianum)

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

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

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Parataniwha (*Elatostema rugosum*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Wharariki (*Phormium cookianum*)

Kakaha (*Astelia fragrans*)

Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)



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Also consider:

Dutch iris (*Iris hollandica*)

Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

Groundcovers
and fillers

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GARDEN ESCAPEE



Aluminium plant (*Lamium galeobdolon*)



C. Lewis

Aluminium plant has distinctive silvery patches on the leaves and may have yellow flowers. It is a groundcover plant that survives well in shaded areas. Aluminium plant spreads vigorously to form a thick, invasive, smothering mat. New plants easily establish from fragments.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Pānakenake (*Lobelia angulata*)



J. Redie



Also consider:
Manamana (*Asplenium bulbiferum*)
Piripiri (*Acaena anserinifolia*)

Mondo grass (*Ophiopogon ecklonii*)



www.cripphoto.com

Also consider:
Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)
Ceanothus (*Ceanothus griseus*)

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Groundcovers
and fillers

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...

Kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*)



A.J. Townsend



Also consider:
Karamū (*Coprosma robusta*)

Kakabeak (*Clianthus puniceus*)



N. Douglas



Also consider:
Makomako (*Aristotelia serrata*)

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...

Maidenhair (*Adiantum cunninghamii*)



www.cfpphoto.com



Also consider:
Pānakenake (*Lobelia angulata*)

Huruhuru whenua (*Asplenium oblongifolium*)



www.cfpphoto.com



Also consider:
Leptinella squalida subsp. *squalida*
Piripiri (*Acaena anserinifolia*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Tradescantia (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)

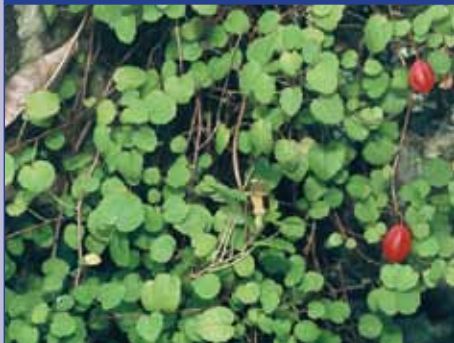


C.Lewis

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*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Pānakenake (*Lobelia angulata*)

Wharariki (*Phormium cookianum*)

Ajuga reptans 'Catlins Giant'



www.cifphoto.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...

Kōkihi

(*Tetragonia implexicoma*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:
Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)
Swamp musk (*Mazus radicans*)

Speedwell

(*Veronica prostrata*)



www.cjgphoto.com

Also consider:
Campanula cultivars
Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

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...

Turutu (*Dianella nigra*)



R.Morris, DOC



Also consider:
NZ iris (*Libertia peregrinans*)
Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)

Lily turf (*Liriope muscari*)



C.Lewis

Also consider:
Dianella cultivars - non-native
Sterile agapanthus cultivars

GARDEN ESCAPEE



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



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.

C. Lewis

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Toetoe

(*Austroderia toetoe*)



www.cfpphoto.com



Also consider:
Yellow toe toe (*Austroderia fulvida*)

Harakeke

(*Phormium tenax*)



S. Fimmel



Also consider:
Native *Carex* species



Grasses
and bulbs

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...

Mīkoikoi (*Libertia ixioides*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:
Turutu (*Dianella nigra*)
Chatham Is. forget-me-not
(*Myosotidium hortensia*)

Hemerocallis 'Amber Glow'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Oxblood lily (*Rhodophiala bifida*)
Crown Imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*)

Grasses
and bulbs

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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, modified, greenish-white 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...

Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:
Kakaha (*Astelia fragrans*)
Chatham Island forget me not
(*Myosotidium hortensium*)

Plantain lilies (*Hosta* species)



C.Lewis

Also consider:
Ligularia species
Heuchera species

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Asparagus group (*Asparagus species*)



Asparagus asparagoides



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...

Kōhia

(*Passiflora tetrandra*)



www.cjphoto.com



Also consider:

Pōhuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)

Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum cunninghamii*)

Star jasmine

(*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:

Banksia roses

Evergreen clematis (*Clematis armandii*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Great 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...

Puawānanga (*Clematis paniculata*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Creeping fuchsia (*Fuchsia procumbens*)
Pōhuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)

Morning glory (*Convolvulus cneorum*)



J. Liddle

Also consider:
Clematis cultivars
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...

Pikiarero (*Clematis forsteri*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)
White rātā (*Metrosideros perforata*)

Evergreen clematis (*Clematis armandii*)



www.cifgphoto.com

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

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Cathedral bells (*Cobaea scandens*)



C.Lewis

Vigorous, fast growing, perennial climber with vines 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...

Three King's vine (*Tecomanthe speciosa*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
White rātā (*Metrosideros perforata*)
Kaihua (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)

Purple coral pea (*Hardenbergia violacea*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Yellow jessamine (*Gelsiumium sempervirens*)
Pink flowered banksia (*Rosa 'Albertine'*)

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Climbers
and vines

GARDEN ESCAPEE



German ivy (*Delairea odorata*)



C.Lewis

Perennial, scrambling or climbing herb, sometimes forming a dense tangled shrub up to 2 metres tall. Glossy, ivy-shaped leaves are thin and clammy. Conspicuous yellow, daisy-like flowers are in loose clusters. Prefers dry or damp, open sites. Spreads by runners, and fragments, and also wind-dispersed seeds.

The weedy Cape ivy (*Senecio angulatus*) is very similar, but has thicker leaves and woodier stems.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Mingimingi (*Leptocophylla juniperina*)



W.Bennett



Also consider:
Three King's vine (*Tecomanthe speciosa*)
Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)

Yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:
Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)
Yellow Banksia roses

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...

Pōhuehue

(*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Native *Clematis* species
Kōhia (*Passiflora tetrandra*)

Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)



www.cjphoto.com

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

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, forming a dense blanket smothering native species and preventing access into recreational areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kōhūhū

(*Pittosporum tenuifolium*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Tarata (*Pittosporum eugenioides*)

Akiraho (*Olearia paniculata*)

Pāpāuma (*Griselinia littoralis*)

Lorapetalum chinense 'Burgundy'



J. Liddie

Also consider:

Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin'

Pink flowered banksia (*Rosa* 'Albertine')

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Common 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 rātā (*Metrosideros perforata*)



J. Taylor, DOC



Also consider:
Puawānanga (*Clematis paniculata*)
Pōhuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)

Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Ficus pumila
Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)

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Climbers
and vines

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...

Rātā

(*Metrosideros fulgens*)



A. Dijkgraaf, DOC



Also consider:
Scrambling fuchsia (*Fuchsia perscandens*)
Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)

White coral pea (*Hardenbergia* 'Alba')



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Clematis cultivars
Pink flowered banksia (*Rosa* 'Albertine')

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Jasmine (*Jasminum polyanthum*)



C. Lewis

Vigorous evergreen climber growing to 10 metres. Clusters of highly scented pinkish-white flowers are very occasionally 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. Italian jasmine (*Jasminum humile*) is also weedy.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Pikiarero (*Clematis forsteri*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Kaihua (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)
Kōhia (*Passiflora tetrandra*)

White banksia rose



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)

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* are also weedy.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kaihua (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:
Kōhia (*Passiflora tetrandra*)
Puawānanga (*Clematis paniculata*)

Japanese wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*)



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Also consider:
Yellow banksia roses

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Banana passionfruit



C.Lewis

(*Passiflora tripartita*,
P. tarminiana, *P. mixta*)

Vigorous evergreen climber reaching 10 metres. Banana passionfruit has tubular pink flowers and oval yellow edible fruit. It spreads by seed or take root where stems touch the ground. It overtops and smothers trees in native forest and crowds out low-growing native plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kōhia

(*Passiflora tetrandra*)



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Also consider:
Puawānanga (*Clematis paniculata*)
Kaihua (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)

Firecracker vine

(*Manettia luteorubra*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Pink flowered banksia (*Rosa 'Albertine'*)

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...

Kōkihi

(*Tetragonia implexicoma*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:
Pōhuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)
Pāpāma (*Griselinia littoralis*)

Chilean jasmine

(*Mandevilla laxa*)



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Also consider:
Pink flowered *banksia* (*Rosa 'Albertine'*)
Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Cape ivy (*Senecio angulatus*)



C. Lewis

Scrambling perennial with thick, leathery leaves, forming a dense, tangled shrub to 3 metres tall, but also can climb to 5 metres. Produces long-lived wind-spread seed. Once established the long-lived thickets and scrambling stems smother low growing plants and prevent establishment of native seedlings.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Taupata (*Coprosma repens*)



S. Crump



Also consider:
Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)
White rātā (*Metrosideros perforata*)

Banksia rose (*Rosa banksia* 'Luteum')



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Yellow jessamine (*Gelsiumium sempervirens*)

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Climbers
and vines

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)



C. Howell, DOC

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.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)



P.de Lange



Also consider:
Makomako (*Aristolelia serrata*)
Tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*)

Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)



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Also consider:
Hardy *magnolia* cultivars

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Darwin's barberry (*Berberis darwinii*)



A. Paltridge, 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...

Whauwhaupaku (*Pseudopanax arboreus*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Karamū (*Coprosma lucida*)
Akiraho (*Olearia paniculata*)

Photinia

(*Photinia x fraseri* 'Red Robin')



C. Lewis

Also consider:
Camellia species

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*)



C.Lewis

Deciduous or semi-evergreen many-stemmed shrub up 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...

Makomako (*Aristotelia serrata*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Koromiko (*Hebe stricta* var. *atkinsonii*)
Korokio (*Corokia buddleioides*)

Lilac bush (*Syringa vulgaris*)



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Also consider:
California lilac (*Ceanothus papillosus*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)



Department of Conservation

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:
Akiraho (*Olearia paniculata*)
Takupurenga (*Olearia solandri*)

Genista *steropetalata*



J. Liddle

Also consider:
Daphne (*Daphne odora*)
Dwarf frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum*
'Gold Nugget')

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster franchetii* / *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...

Korokio (*Corokia cotoneaster*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:
Karamū (*Coprosma robusta*)
Shining karamū (*Coprosma lucida*)

Japanese rose (*Rosa rugosa*)



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:
Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin'
Viburnum cultivars

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...

Kaikōmako (*Pennantia corymbosa*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Makomako (*Aristotelia serrata*)
Tarata (*Pittosporum eugenioides*)

Burkwood viburnum (*Viburnum x burkwoodii*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin'
Camellia species

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)



C.Lewis

Upright, almost leafless woody shrub up to 3 metres tall. Golden yellow flowers appears in spring to early summer are followed by large amounts of seed that is released from ripe pea-like pods which are widely spread with soil movement. Forms dense stands that crowd out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Karamū

(*Coprosma robusta*)



J.Roife



Also consider:
Koromiko (*Hebe stricta* var. *atkinsonii*)
Maukoro (*Carmichaelia australis*)

Grevillea

(*Grevillea* 'Robin Hood')



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin'

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...

Koromiko (*Hebe salicifolia*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Tauhinu (*Ozothamnus leptophyllus*)
Small mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium* cvs)

Bauera sessiliflora 'Rosy Glow'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)
Grevillea 'Bronze Rambler'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)



C. Lewis

Evergreen shrub or small tree to 12 metres 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.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Karamū

(*Coprosma robusta*)



J. Rolfe



Also consider:

Māpou (*Myrsine australis*)

Kaiwhiri (*Hedycarya arborea*)

Wharangi (*Melicope ternata*)

Camellia sasanqua 'Yuletide'



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:

Japanese skimmia (*Skimmia japonica*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Tree privet & Chinese privet (*Ligustrum* spp)



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.

C. Lewis

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kāmahi

(*Weinmannia racemosa*)



www.cfpphoto.com



Also consider:
Kaikōmako (*Pennantia corymbosa*)
Hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*)
Tree hebe (*Hebe parviflora*)

Evergreen magnolia

(*Magnolia grandiflora*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Bottlebrush (*Callistemon pollandri* 'Red Clusters')
Camellia sasanqua

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Brush wattle (*Paraserianthes lophantha*)



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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...

Ti kōuka (*Cordyline australis*)



www.cfgphoto.com



Also consider:
Makokako (*Aristotelia serrata*)
Kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*)

Lemon bottlebrush (*Callistemon paludosus*)



www.cfgphoto.com

Also consider:
Hardy *magnolia* cultivars

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*)



A. Patridge

Small deciduous tree 5-12 metres high with large leaves with serrated edges, and white flowers in spring. Small fruit that ripens from green to red is eaten by birds which spread the seed. Once established this cherry can form dense stands, shading out other desirable species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Porokaiwhiri (*Hedycarya arborea*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:
Ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*)
Makomako (*Aristolelia serrata*)

Yoshina cherry (*Prunus x yedoensis*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Malus species

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*)



C.Lewis

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...

Puka (*Meryta sinclairii*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:
Porokaiwhiri (*Hedycarya arborea*)
Karamū (*Coprosma robusta*)

Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)



J.Liddle

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

WEEDS TO WATCH OUT FOR



Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)



C.Lewis

Perennial aquatic or terrestrial herb with waxy, dark-green leaves in opposite pairs. Hollow stems are often reddish in colour. Produces white, clover-like flowers but does not set seed in New Zealand. Rapidly forms extensive floating mats that cover and block waterways, causing siltation, flooding, and destruction of habitats for native species. Also invades dry land, affecting crops and pasture, and is toxic to livestock.



Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*)



C.Lewis

Perennial aquatic herb up to 1 metre tall with dark-green, slightly waxy, lance-shaped leaves with serrated edges, and white, highly scented clover-like flowers followed by seeds. Hollow stems can form roots at the nodes, and grows rapidly into a floating mat that shades out native species and blocks waterways.



Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)



W.Mead

Tall, hardy perennial growing to 2 metres with mid-green, lance-shaped leaves, and spikes of pinky-purple flowers followed by black seed capsules. Grows in a wide range of conditions including lake margins, ditches, wetlands and paddocks, forming dense invasive colonies and crowding out native plants.

Groundcovers and fillers

Mexican daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	1
Yellow and kahili ginger	<i>Hedychium</i> species	2
Aluminium plant	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	3
Himalayan honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	4
African clubmoss	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>	5
Tradescantia	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	6
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	7

Grasses and bulbs

Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	8
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> , <i>C. jubata</i>	9
Montbretia	<i>Crocossia x crocosmiiflora</i>	10
Arum lily & green goddess	<i>Zantedeschia</i> species	11

Climbers and vines

Asparagus group	<i>Asparagus</i> species	12
Great bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	13
Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	14
Cathedral bells	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>	15
German ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	16
Mile a minute	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	17
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>	18
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	19
Blue morning glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	20
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	21
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	22
Banana passionfruit	<i>Passiflora</i> species	23
Climbing dock	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>	24
Cape ivy	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	25

Shrubs and trees

Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	26
Darwin's barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	27
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	28
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	29
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i> , <i>C. simonsii</i>	30
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	31
Broom	<i>Cytisus</i> species	32
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	33
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	34
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> species	35
Brush wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	36
Wild prunus	<i>Prunus</i> species	37
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Weeds to watch out for

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