

**PLANT ME INSTEAD!**



**WEST COAST  
NELSON/MARLBOROUGH**

# 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](http://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



## Ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*)



J. Barkla

Perennial groundcover with stems to 6 metres long. Leaves have obvious three sharp angles to them, and the pale yellow flowers turn pink as they age and are followed by seeds. Also spreads by stem fragments taking root. Usually found in coastal areas, where it forms dense mats once established. Areas of low growing plants are particularly at risk to invasion by ice plant.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Horokaka (*Disphyma australe*)



R. Stanley, DOC



Also consider:  
Sand coprosma (*Coprosma acerosa*)  
Kowhangatara (*Spinifex sericeus*)

## Sunplant (*Portulaca grandiflora*)



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Also consider:  
Bitter root (*Lewisia rediviva*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Mexican daisy (*Erigeron karvinskianus*)



C. Lewis

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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Hell's bells

(*Anaphalioides bellidioides*)



J. Barkla



Also consider:

*Pimelea urvilleana* or *P. aridula*

*Rauhuia* (*Linum monogynum*)

*Parahebe linifolia* or *P. lyallii*

## Chamomile sunray

(*Rhodanthe anthemoides*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

*Verbena* x cultivars

Groundcovers  
and fillers

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# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Californian poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*)



J.Barkla

Erect, many-stemmed perennial growing to 30 centimetres tall. Leaves are bluish-green and very lacy. Yellow orange (occasionally cream or red) flowers are followed by masses of tiny water-spread black seeds. Invades dry, stony riverbeds, destroying the breeding habitat of river-breeding birds such as the endangered black-fronted tern.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Rauhuia (*Linum monogynum*)



L. Forester, DOC



Also consider:  
Chatham Island geranium  
(*Geranium traversii*)

### African daisy (*Arctotis x hybrida*)



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Also consider:  
Welsh Poppy (*Meconopsis cambrica*)  
Iceland poppy (*Papaver nudicaule*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Horned poppy (*Glaucium flavum*)



A. Patridge, DOC

Biennial or perennial to 30 centimetres. Hairy bluish/grey-green leaves have wavy and ruffled leaf edges. Yellow poppy-like flowers are followed by long, thin, horn-like seed pods containing many seeds. Crowds out native plants in rocky, shingly or sandy areas.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Waiu-atua (*Euphorbia glauca*)



J.L. Kendrick, DOC



Also consider:  
Rauhuia (*Linum monogynum*)

## Iceland poppy (*Papaver nudicaule*)



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Also consider:  
Oriental poppy (*Papaver orientale*)  
Welsh poppy (*Meconopsis cambrica*)

Groundcovers  
and fillers

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# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Chilean rhubarb (*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 species.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Swamp astelia (*Astelia grandis*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:  
Kakaha (*Astelia fragrans*)  
Harakeke (*Phormium tenax*)

## Chinese rhubarb (*Rheum palmatum*)



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

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Groundcovers  
and fillers

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



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



Yellow ginger (*H. flavescens*)



Kahali ginger (*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...

## Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)



C. Lewis



Also consider:

Harakeke (*Phormium tenax*)

Wharariki (*Phormium cookianum*)

## Bird of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

*Hippeastrum* cultivars

Groundcovers  
and fillers

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# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)



T.Belton, DOC

Herbaceous annual growing to 3 metres with succulent stems and long leaves. Pink and purple flowers shaped like an English policeman's helmet are followed by large, black, water-spread seeds in a 5-chambered capsule. Invades streamsides, including shady areas, and crowds out native plants.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Long-leaved pimelea (*Pimelea longifolia*)



R.Stanley, DOC



Also consider:  
*Hebe* species

Marlborough rock daisy (*Pachystegia insignis*)

### Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)



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Also consider:

Dalmation bellflower

(*Campanula portenschlagiana*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Stinking iris (*Iris foetidissima*)



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.

C. Lewis

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Mikoikoi (*Libertia ixiodes*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



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

### Diets (*Diets bicolor*)



www.cfpphoto.com

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

Groundcovers  
and fillers

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# 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 ixiodes*)  
Oioi (*Leptocarpus similis*)

## Hemerocallis 'Amber glow'



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:  
Any hemerocallis except *H. fulva*  
Blue iris (*Iris versicolor*)

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Groundcovers  
and fillers

# 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:  
Mouku (*Asplenium bulbiferum*)  
*Parahebe linifolia* or *P. lyallii*

## Dalmatian bellflower (*Campanula portenschlagiana*)



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Also consider:  
Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Russell lupin (*Lupinus polyphyllus*)



C.Lewis

Herbaceous perennial to 1.5 metres tall with dull blue-green foliage. Spikes of white/blue/pink/purple/orange/yellow flowers are followed by pea-like water-spread seeds that remain viable for up to 10 years. Invades river systems and destroys nesting sites for some endangered native birds.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Rock daisy (*Pachystegia insignis*)



C.Lewis



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

## Delphinium spp



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Also consider:  
Hollyhock (*Alcea rosea*)

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Groundcovers  
and fillers

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)



W.Mead / N.Procter (inset)

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.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Koromiko (*Hebe salicifolia*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
*Hebe stenophylla*

## Mexican sage bush (*Salvia leucantha*)



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Also consider:  
Mexican sage (*Salvia mexicana*)  
Speedwell (*Veronica spicata* subsp *incana*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Blue spur flower (*Plectranthus ciliatus*)



C.Lewis

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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Creeping fuchsia (*Fuchsia procumbens*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Bidibid (*Acaena inermis*)  
Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)

## Heartleaf saxifrage (*Bergenia cordifolia*)



C.Lewis

Also consider:  
Evergreen hydrangea (*Dichroa versicolor*)

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Groundcovers  
and fillers

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*)



S. Cranwell

Succulent mat-forming perennial herb, with small, scale-like leaves densely arranged around numerous short, erect stems, and creeping stems that root at the nodes. Yellow flowers are followed by seed, and it also spreads by stem fragments. Invades dry habitats up to 1500 metres above sea level, river habitats and coastal cliffs.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Horokaka (*Disphyma australe*)



R. Stanley, DOC



Also consider:  
*Hebe stenophylla*

## Sunplant (*Portulaca grandiflora*)



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Also consider:  
Jade plant (*Crassula ovata*)

# 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...

## Bidibid (*Acaena inermis*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:  
Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)  
Little hard fern (*Blechnum penna-marina*)

## Dalmation bellflower (*Campanula portenschlagiana*)



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Also consider:  
Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

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Groundcovers  
and fillers

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Cape ivy (*Senecio angulatus*)



C. Lewis

Scrambling perennial with wiry to woody stems that root when they touch the ground, and fleshy, leathery leaves with coarse serrations on each edge. Dense clusters of yellow, ragwort-like flowers are followed by fluffy wind-spread seeds. Scrambles over shrubs and ground, smothering low-growing plants and forming dense, long-lived mats that prevent the establishment of native plants.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

- White rata (*Metrosideros perforata*)
- Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)
- Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)

### Yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)



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Also consider:

*Rosa banksia* 'Luteum'

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Purple groundsel (*Senecio elegans*)



J. Barkla

Erect annual to 60 centimetres tall. Purple daisy-like flowers are followed by fluffy, wind-spread seeds. Invades sandy coastal sites, replacing native species. Perennial pink ragwort (*Senecio glastifolius*) is also a problem weed.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Horokaka (*Disphyma australe*)



R.Stanley, DOC



Also consider:  
Shore groundsel (*Senecio lautus*)  
Tauhinu (*Pomaderris phyllicifolia*)

## Kingfisher daisy (*Felicia amelloides*)



J.Liddle

Also consider:  
Swan River daisy (*Brachycome iberidifolia*)  
Marguerite daisy (*Chrysanthemum hosmariense*)

# 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...

## Nertera (*Nertera depressa*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)  
Bidibid (*Acaena inermis*)

## Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)



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Also consider:  
Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)



C. Lewis

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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Panakenake (*Pratia angulata*)



J. Rolfe



Also consider:  
Powhiwi (*Calystegia tuguriorum*)

## Speedwell (*Veronica prostrata*)



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Also consider:  
Campanula cultivars

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Arum lily & green goddess



C.Lewis

### (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)

Robust, evergreen, clump-forming plant to 1.5 metres tall with large, leathery, arrowhead-shaped leaves. Trumpet-shaped 'flowers' consist of a large, 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...

## Kahakaha (*Astelia nervosa*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:  
*Phormium* cultivars

## *Hosta* species



C.Lewis

Also consider:  
Any *Gladiolus* species except *G. undulatus*  
and *G. natalensis*

# 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...

## Rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*)



C. Lewis



Also consider:  
Turutu (*Dianella nigra*)  
Mikoikoi (*Libertia ixiodes*)

## Turf lily (*Liriope muscari*)



C. Lewis

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

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



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



C.Lewis

Large perennial clump-forming grass to 5 metres tall with large, upright, fluffy flowers. Leaves are narrow and sharp-edged. 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*)



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Also consider:  
Red tussock (*Chionochloa rubra*)

### Snow tussock (*Chionochloa flavescens*)



www.cfgphoto.com



Also consider:  
Pepepe (*Machaerina sinclairii*)

# 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 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*)

### Hemerocallis 'Amber glow'



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:  
Oxblood lily (*Hippeastrum advenum*)  
Crown Imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*)

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Grasses,  
bulbs and ferns

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*)



Strongly tufted fern on a short erect "trunk" with numerous fronds that often die down over winter. Dull green fronds are paler underneath, have toothed margins, and stalks sparsely covered in pale brown scales.

Invades native forest, shrubland and alpine zone, displacing native ferns, and is capable of surviving in dry habitats.

J. Barkla

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Punui (*Polystichum vestitum*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Mouku (*Asplenium bulbiferum*)

## Piupiu (*Blechnum discolor*)



www.cifgphoto.com



Also consider:  
Pukupuku (*Doodia australis*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Velt grass (*Ehrharta erecta*)



B. Stanley / T. James (inset)

Weakly tufted grass up to 1 metre tall with soft, flat, smooth and hairless bright green leaves often with red-purple bases. Fine flowerheads have a weak main stem with branches on one side. Forms extensive colonies in forest margins and in semi-shade, smothering native ground plants and preventing regeneration of native species.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Red tussock (*Chionochloa rubra*)



K. Broome



Also consider:  
Hunangamoho (*Anemanthele lessoniana*)

## Pukio (*Carex secta*)



K. Broome



Also consider:  
*Carex comans* 'frosted curls'.

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*)



C.Lewis

Also known as fine-stemmed needle grass. Densely tufted perennial tussock grass growing to 70 centimetres with fibrous roots and smooth, round, hairless stems with lower sections in a leaf-like sheath. Leaves are numerous and tightly rolled. Flowerheads often only partially emerge from the enclosing sheath. Hardy and drought tolerant, capable of invading pasture and open sites to crowd out native species. *Nassella* tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) is also a serious weed

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### *Carex comans* 'frosted curls'



www.cfpphoto.com



Also consider:  
Hunangamoho (*Anemanthele lessoniana*)  
Pukio (*Carex secta*)

### Pepepe (*Machaerina sinclairii*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:  
Snow tussock (*Chionochloa flavescens*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Tuber ladder fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*)



C. Lewis

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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Piu piu (*Blechnum discolor*)



B. Smith, DOC



Also consider:  
Pukupuku (*Doodia australis*)

## Puniu (*Polystichum vestitum*)



K. Broome



Also consider:  
Mouku (*Asplenium bilbiferum*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)



C.Lewis

Hairy perennial grass with long underground stems, and very long creeping stems that root frequently. Soft, drooping, bright green to yellow-green leaves. Spread by tiny fragments and sometimes by seed. Grows rapidly, and scrambles over or creeps under most plants, forming mats that smother all other low growing native species.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Pukio (*Carex secta*)



K.Broome



Also consider:  
Meadow rice grass (*Microlaena stipoides*)

### Carex comans 'frosted curls'



www.cjphoto.com



Also consider:  
Other *Carex* species

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)



B. Stanley / Department of Conservation (inset)

Tufted perennial grass to 1 metre tall forming dense unpalatable mats. Showy reddish-purple, bristly flower spikes develop wind-spread seeds that can also be carried on clothing and on animal pelts. Potential problem in dry open forest and grassland where it crowds out native species.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Pepepe (*Machaerina sinclairii*)



C. Lewis



Also consider:  
Red tussock (*Chionochloa rubra*)

## Toetoe (*Cortaderia richardii*)



www.cigphoto.com



Also consider:  
Snow tussock (*Chionochloa flavescens*)

# 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...

## Akakiore (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:  
Pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)  
Kohia (*Passiflora tetandra*)

## Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)



www.cjgphoto.com

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

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Mignonette 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. Spikes of sweetly scented white flowers. Smothers or replaces native plants in natural areas.

C.Lewis

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Akakiore (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)

### Japanese wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*)



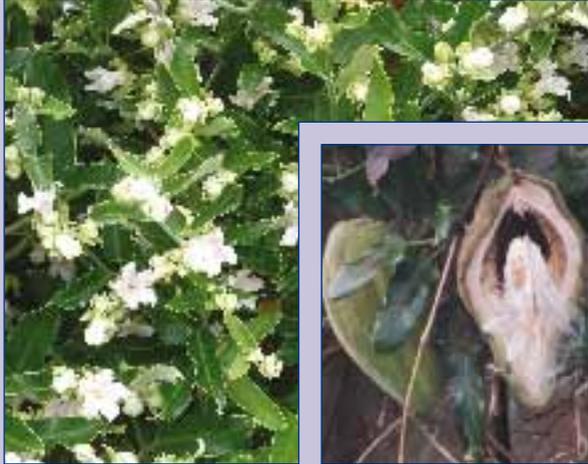
www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:  
Silky wisteria (*Wisteria venusta*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Moth plant / cruel vine (*Araujia sericifera*)



C.Lewis

Slender evergreen vine climbing to 6m 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...

### Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)



Department of Conservation



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

### Tweedia (*Tweedia caerulea*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Bushy asparagus (*Asparagus aethiopicus*)



C.Lewis

Spiny, scrambling perennial with thin wiry stems growing from fleshy tubers. Small white flowers are followed by red fruit containing bird-spread seed. Forms a smothering blanket, preventing native seedling growth. Thick growth and spines on stems can discourage access to coastal and recreational areas.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### White rata (*Metrosideros perforata*)



J.Taylor, DOC



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

### Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:  
Firecracker vine (*Manettia luteorubra*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Smilax (*Asparagus asparagoides*)



C.Lewis

Low climbing, wiry perennial vine growing from dense masses of tubers. Small oval leaves may die back over summer. Tiny white flowers are followed by red, bird-spread berries. Also spreads by tubers. Smothers and outcompetes native species. A particular problem in coastal areas.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

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



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)

White rata (*Metrosideros perforata*)

### Firecracker vine (*Manettia luteorubra*)



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:

Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Greater bindweed (*Calystegia sylvatica*)

Department of Conservation



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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Rauparaha (*Calystegia soldanella*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Akakiore (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)

## Morning glory (*Convolvulus cneorum*)



J.Liddle

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

# 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. Forester, DOC



Also consider:  
Kohia (*Passiflora tetandra*)

## 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.cifphoto.com

Also consider:  
Winter rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Cathedral bells (*Cobaea scandens*)



C.Lewis

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

## Putaputaweta (*Carpodetus serratus*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

White rata (*Metrosideros perforata*)

Akakiore (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)

Tree daisy (*Olearia hectorii*)

## Purple coral pea (*Hardenbergia violacea*)



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:

Chilean jasmine (*Mandevilla laxa*)

# 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...

## Akakiore (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:  
Native *Clematis* species  
Kohia (*Passiflora tetandra*)

## Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)



Department of Conservation

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

# 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 rata (*Metrosideros perforata*)



J. Taylor, DOC



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



## 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...

## Rauparaha (*Calystegia soldanella*)



Department of Conservation



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

## Morning glory (*Convolvulus cneorum*)



J. Liddle

Also consider:  
Evergreen clematis (*Clematis armandii*)

# 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:  
Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)

### Star jasmine

(*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)



www.cfpphoto.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* are also weedy.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Leafless clematis (*Clematis afooliata*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Small white clematis (*Clematis forsteri*)  
Tataramoa (*Rubus squarrosus*)

### Yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Rosa banksia 'luteum'*

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Cat's claw creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)



Vigorous climber with tiny branched, claw-like tendrils that cling tightly to whatever they are climbing on. Large yellow trumpet flowers are followed by long, bean-like seed pods. Smothers native plants in natural areas.

C.Lewis

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

- Akakiore (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)
- Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*)
- Tataramoa (*Rubus squarrosus*)

## Firecracker vine (*Manettia luteorubra*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

- Yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
- Trumpet vine (*Campsis grandiflora*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Banana passionfruit & blue passionflower



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



### *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*)



Also consider:  
Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)

### Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)



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...

## Kookihi (*Tetragonia implexicoma*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:  
Pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)

## White flowered banksia (*Rosa banksiae*)



www.cfpphoto.com

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

# 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*)

## Chilean bellflower

(*Lapageria rosea*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:  
Japanese wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*)

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Climbers  
and vines

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)



C.Lewis

Deciduous tree growing to 20 metres 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...

## Red beech (*Nothofagus fusca*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:

Totara (*Podocarpus totara*)  
Manatu (*Plagianthus regius*)  
Houhere (*Hoheria angustifolia*)

## Liquidamber (*Liquidamber styraciflua*)



C.Lewis

Also consider:

Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Monkey apple (*Acmena smithii*)



Department of Conservation

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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)



K.Brnoome



Also consider:  
Houhere (*Hoheria angustifolia*)  
Kaikomako (*Pennantia corymbosa*)

## Sweet michelia (*Michelia doltsopa*)



www.cifphoto.com

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

49

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



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



A. Paltridge, 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...

## Tarata / Lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*)



K. Broome



Also consider:  
Coastal tree daisy (*Olearia solandri*)  
Matagouri (*Discaria toumatou*)  
Papauma (*Griselinia littoralis*)

## Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)



J. Lidde

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

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

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# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*)



C.Lewis

Deciduous or semi-evergreen, many-stemmed shrub growing to 4 metres. 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*)



R.Morris, DOC



Also consider:  
*Hebe stenophylla*  
*Hebe townsonii*

## Lilac bush (*Syringa vulgaris*)



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Also consider:  
Luculia (*Luculia gratissima*)  
Crepe myrtle (*Lagastromeria indica*)  
Beauty bush (*Calliandra portoricensis*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)



P. Peterson, Landcare

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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Whipcord hebe (*Hebe cupressoides*)



R. Morris, DOC



Also consider:  
Tauhinu (*Ozothamnus leptophylla*)

## Breath of Heaven (*Coleonema album*)



J. Little

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

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)



C.Howell, DOC

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...

## Shrub daisy (*Brachyglottis greyi*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Houhere (*Hoheria angustifolia*)  
Kaikomako (*Pennantia corymbosa*)

## Genista *steropetalata*



J.Liddle

Also consider:  
Daphne (*Daphne odora*)  
Dwarf frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum* 'gold nugget')

53

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Large leaved cotoneaster (*C. glaucophyllus*)



C. Howell, DOC

Spreading evergreen shrubs 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. *C. franchetti*, *C. simonsii*, *C. bullatus*, *C. lacteus*, and *C. pannosus* are other weedy large leaved cotoneasters.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Corokia (*Corokia cotoneaster*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Shrub daisy (*Brachyglottis greyi*)  
Taupata (*Coprosma repens*)

## Japanese rose (*Rosa rugosa*)



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Photinia 'red robin'*

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Small leaved cotoneaster (*C. horizontalis*)



C. Lewis

Deciduous shrub/groundcover growing to 1.5 metres with small, rounded, shiny dark green leaves arranged horizontally along branches. Small pink flowers are followed by bright red, bird-spread berries. Grows in deep shade beneath native forest, displacing native species. Non-deciduous small-leaved cotoneasters that are also weedy are *C. microphyllus* and *C. conspicuus*.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Twiggy coprosma (*Coprosma rhamnoides*)



R. Morris, DOC



Also consider:  
Long-leaved pimelea (*Pimelea longifolia*)  
Wrinkled coprosma (*Coprosma rugosa*)

### Japanese skimmia (*Skimmia japonica*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:  
Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)

55

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# 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:  
Tree daisy (*Olearia hectorii*)  
Putaputaweta (*Carpodetus serratus*)  
Houhere (*Hoheria angustifolia*)

## Burkwood viburnum (*Viburnum x burkwoodii*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Shadbush (*Amelanchier canadensis*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Strawberry dogwood (*Dendrobenthamia capitata*)



C. Lewis

Bushy evergreen tree 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...

## Southern rata (*Metrosideros umbellata*)



P. Anderson, DOC



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

## *Cornus florida* 'Spring song'



www.cdgphoto.com

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

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus x reflexa*)



C.Lewis

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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Kohuhu

(*Pittosporum tenuifolium*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:

Tarata (*Pittosporum eugenoides*)

Akiraho (*Olearia paniculata*)

Papauma (*Griselinia littoralis*)

## Silk tassel bush

(*Garrya elliptica*)



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:

Fragrant viburnum (*Viburnum farreri*)

Photinia 'red robin'

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

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# GARDEN ESCAPEE



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



*Euonymus europaeus*



*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.

C.Lewis

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Papauma (*Griselinia littoralis*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*)  
Taupata (*Coprosma repens*)

## Camellia sasanqua 'yuletide'



www.crfphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Camellia japonica*  
*Deutzia (Deutzia gracilis)*

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)



C. Lewis

Deciduous tree up to 20 metres high with large leaves made up of opposite pairs of narrow unstalked leaflets each up to 10 centimetres long. Narrow, flattened and partly-winged seeds hang in clusters and are wind-spread. Branchlets have large black buds at their ends. Frost-tolerant and fast-growing, it invades forest margins and clearings, especially along streamsides.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Manatu (*Plagianthus regius*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Kotukutuku (*Fuchsia excorticata*)  
Putaputaweta (*Carpodetus serratus*)  
Tree daisy (*Olearia hectorii*)

### Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Liquid amber (*Liquidamber styraciflua*)

**Shrubs,  
trees and palms**

60

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Willow-leaf hakea (*Hakea salicifolia*)



T. James

Large erect shrub or tree growing to 5 metres with thin, flattened leaves. White flowers are followed by woody capsules containing wind-spread seeds that are winged down one side. Forms extensive stands in shrublands, crowding out native vegetation.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Akeake

(*Dodonea viscosa*)



www.cjphoto.com



Also consider:

Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)

Shrub daisy (*Olearia avicenniifolia*)

### Bottlebrush

(*Callistemon citrinus*)



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:

Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata*)

61

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# 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 holly (*Ilex crenata*)



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:  
Red flowered *Camellia sasanqua*

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Lantana (*Lantana camara*)



C. Lewis

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

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Taurepo

(*Rhabdothamnus solandri*)



S. Fimmel



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

### Flame-of-the-woods (*Ixora coccinea*)



www.digphoto.com

Also consider:  
Australian fuchsia (*Correa pulchella*)  
Common correa (*Correa reflexa*)

63

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# 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...

## Titoki

(*Alectryon excelsus*)



K. Broome



Also consider:

Black maire (*Olea apetala*)  
Manatu (*Plagianthus regius*)  
Akeake (*Dodonaea viscosa*)

## Evergreen magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

*Camellia sasanqua*  
Bottlebrush (*Callistemon pollandri* 'red clusters')

**Shrubs,  
trees and palms**

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# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Brush wattle (*Paraserianthes lophantha*)

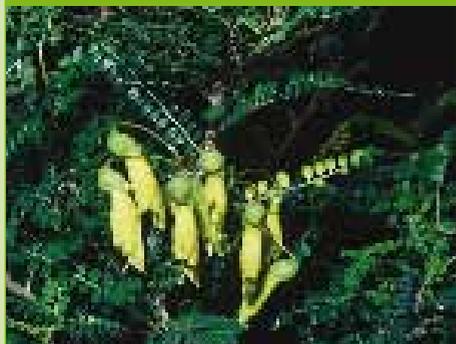


C. Lewis

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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*)



D. Veitch, DOC



Also consider:  
Green mikimiki (*Coprosma virescens*)  
Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)

## Lemon bottlebrush (*Callistemon paludosus*)



www.cjgphoto.com

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

65

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Contorta pine (*Pinus contorta*)

Department of Conservation



Evergreen tree up to 24 metres tall with red-brown bark and yellow to dark-green needles. Egg-shaped cones point backwards on branches. Prolific seeder over large distances. Can grow in dense thickets making access impossible. Crowds out native species and invades alpine shrub and tussockland, creating a higher bushline and destroying alpine habitat. Other similar weedy pines are mountain pines (*P. mugo* and *uncinata*), Scots pine (*P. sylvestris*) and Corsican pine (*P. nigra*).

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Kawaka (*Libocedrus plumosa*)



P. de Lange



Also consider:  
Pahoutea (*Libocedrus bidwillii*)  
Totara (*Podocarpus totara*)

## Black spruce (*Picea mariana*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Big cone pine (*Pinus coulteri*)  
Deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Sweet pea shrub (*Polygala myrtifolia*)



C. Lewis

Perennial shrub up to 2 metres tall, with light green oval leaves. Pinky-purple pea-like flowers with a white outside petal are followed by hairy dark brown seeds in a winged capsule. Particularly a problem in coastal areas, where it suppresses and inhibits native plant establishment.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Kowhai (*Sophora prostrata*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Hebe species  
Pink tree broom (*Carmichaelia glabrescens*)

## Mexican bush sage (*Salvia leucantha*)



www.cdgphoto.com

Also consider:  
Glory bush (*Tibouchina grandiflora*)  
Round leafed mint bush (*Prostranthera rotundifolium*)

67

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Taiwan cherry (*Prunus campanulata*)



Department of Conservation

Deciduous tree growing to 8 metres tall with branches stretching upward to produce a 'chalice' shape. Pink bell-shaped flowers emerge before leaves in early spring and are followed by small, bird-spread cherries that ripen to black. Invades bush areas and crowds out native plants.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Houhere (*Hoheria angustifolia*)



A. Dijkgraaf, DOC



Also consider:

Limestone tree daisy (*Brachyglottis hectorii*)

Pink tree broom (*Carmichaelia glabrescens*)

## Weeping silver pear (*Pyrus salicifolia* 'pendula')



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)

Crabapple (*Malus floribunda*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)



C. Lewis

Small evergreen tree growing to 10 metres with thick, oval-to lance-shaped leaves. Small spikes of sweet-smelling flowers are followed by black, cherry-like bird-spread fruit in grape-like clusters. Forms dense stands in natural areas, including deep shade, replacing native species.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Papauma (*Griselinia littoralis*)



R. Stanley, DOC



Also consider:  
Karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*)  
Puka (*Griselinia lucida*)

## Evergreen magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)



www.crfphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Camelia japonica*  
Any *Rhododendron* species except *R. ponticum*

69

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Bamboo (*Pseudosasa japonica*)

Department of Conservation



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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Toetoe (*Cortaderia richardii*)



www.cfpphoto.com



Also consider:  
Bamboo grass (*Microlaena polynoda*)

## Harakeke (*Phormium tenax*)



S.Frimmel



Also consider:  
Pepepe (*Machaerina sinclarii*)

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

70

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)



C. Lewis

Very large evergreen tree with thick resin, thick, rough, furrowed bark which is reddish-brown underneath, and downward-pointing cones. Drooping needles are whitish on the underside and orange-scented when crushed. One of the most common weedy conifers in the South Island high country, growing above the treeline and destroying alpine habitat. Also invades gaps in beech forest.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Totara

(*Podocarpus totara*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Hall's totara (*Podocarpus hallii*)  
Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*)

## Atlantic cedar

(*Cedrus atlantica*)



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Also consider:  
Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*)  
Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*)

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Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Fire thorn (*Pyracantha angustifolia*)



C.Lewis

Shrub growing to 4 metres tall with oblong leaves and small branches tipped with a thorn. Bunches of small white flowers are followed by many small, bright orange, bird-spread berries. Crowds out native species in natural areas. *Pyracantha crenatoserrata* and *P. crenulata* are also weedy.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Twiggy coprosma (*Coprosma rhamnoides*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Corokia (*Corokia cotoneaster*)

## David viburnum (*Viburnum davidii*)



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Also consider:  
*Escallonia punctata* 'red elf'  
Californian lilac (*Ceanothus impressus*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Asiatic knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*)



C.Lewis

Upright perennial to 3 metres tall with hollow mature canes speckled purple, and long, triangular leaves pointed at the top and flattened at the base. Produces masses of creamy white flowers but no viable seed; spread is by root fragments. Forms dense stands that shade and crowd out all other plants.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Pepepe

(*Machaerina sinclairii*)



C.Lewis



Also consider:  
Native willow weed (*Polygonum salicifolium*)

## Koromiko

(*Hebe salicifolia*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Makomako (*Aristotelia serrata*)

73

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# 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...

## Karamu (*Coprosma lucida*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*)  
Puka (*Griselinia lucida*)  
Makomako (*Aristotelia serrata*)

## Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)



J.Liddle

Also consider:  
Japanese skimmia (*Skimmia japonica*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*)



K.Lee

Large evergreen shrub up to 6 metres tall with shiny, dark green leaves and pale purple flowers. It seeds profusely and invades forest and scrub, suppressing other plants. It is very prolific in areas of acidic soil. It is also very hard to tell apart from non-weedy rhododendrons, but modern hybrids do not produce seedlings like *R. ponticum* does.

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Pink tree broom (*Carmichaelia glabrescens*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Southern rata (*Metrosideros umbellata*)

### Korean rhododendron (*R. mucronulatum*)



www.crfphoto.com

Also consider:  
Any *Rhododendron* species except *R. ponticum*

75

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)



Erect deciduous shrub up to 2 metres tall with dense, pleasant smelling, light green foliage. Pale pink to deep red flowers are followed by bird-spread berries. Forms dense thickets on stream banks, forest margins and clearings, crowding out native species.

C. Howell, DOC

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Titirangi (*Hebe speciosa*)



D. Veitch, DOC



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

## Sweet mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
*Rosa rugosa* 'Alba'  
Old fashioned weigela (*Weigela florida*)

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Grey willow (*Salix cinerea*)



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.

Department of Conservation

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Swamp maire (*Syzygium maire*)



P. de Lange



Also consider:  
Tree daisy (*Olearia hectorii*)  
Kahikatea (*Dacrydium dacrydioides*)  
Cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*)

## Swamp cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)



www.dfgphoto.com

Also consider:  
Pussy willow (*Salix caprea*)



Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# 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:  
Tree daisy (*Olearia hectorii*)  
Manatu (*Plagianthus regius*)  
Houhere (*Hoheria angustifolia*)

## Snowball tree (*Viburnum opulus*)



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

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Velvet groundsel (*Senecio petasitis*)



C. Lewis

Erect, soft perennial shrub growing to 2 metres with large velvety leaves and clusters of yellow, daisy-like flowers followed by fluffy wind-spread seeds. Invades natural areas, forming dense cover that shades out and suppresses native plants.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Rangiora (*Brachyglottis repanda*)



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Also consider:  
Shrub daisy (*Brachyglottis greyi*)  
Whau (*Entelea arborescens*)

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



www.cfphoto.com

Also consider:  
Leopard plant (*Ligularia tussilaginea*)

79

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*)



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.

C.Lewis

## PLANT ME INSTEAD...

### Whauwhaupaku (*Pseudopanax arboreus*)



Department of Conservation



Also consider:  
Houpara (*Pseudopanax lessonii*)  
Poroporo (*Solanum laciniatum*)

### Glory bush (*Tibouchina grandiflora*)



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Also consider:  
Fragrant viburnum (*Viburnum farreri*)

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

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# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)



C. Howell, DOC. Inset: C. Buddenhagen

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.cjgphoto.com

Also consider:  
Chinese pistachio (*Pistacia chinensis*)  
Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)

81

Shrubs,  
trees and palms

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Yew (*Taxus baccata*)



C. Lewis

Evergreen conifer up to 10 metres with needle-like leaves with two parallel white stripes on the under-surface, and that are arranged in two rows along the branches. Produces a 'cone' with a single bird-spread seed within a fleshy red outer casing enclosing a clear, sticky mucus. Very shade tolerant and long-lived. All parts are highly poisonous except the red casing.

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Kawaka (*Libocedrus plumosa*)



P. de Lange



Also consider:  
Pahoutea (*Libocedrus bidwillii*)  
Miro (*Prumnopitys ferruginea*)

## Black spruce (*Picea mariana*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:  
Korean fir (*Abies koreana*)  
Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica* 'elegans')

# GARDEN ESCAPEE



## Fan palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*)

Department of Conservation



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

# PLANT ME INSTEAD...

## Nikau

(*Rhopalostylis sapida*)



www.cifphoto.com



Also consider:  
Ti kapu (*Cordyline indivisa*)

## Ti kouka

(*Cordyline australis*)



www.cifphoto.com



Also consider:  
Silver fern (*Cyathea dealbata*)

# GARDEN 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 hydro dams.

NIWA

# GARDEN ESCAPEES



## Egeria (*Egeria densa*)



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

NIWA

# GARDEN ESCAPEES



## Reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima*)



C.Lewis

Aggressive perennial grass growing to 2 metres tall with soft, light green leaves and flowerheads with numerous spikelets containing many long-lived seeds. Spreading rhizomes break off and root in any damp spot. Rapidly forms dense mats in nutrient-rich bogs and waterways and shades out native species.

# GARDEN ESCAPEES



## 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. Grows rapidly into a floating mat that shades out native species and blocks waterways.

# GARDEN ESCAPEES



## Lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon major*)



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

NIWA

# GARDEN ESCAPEES



## 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

# GARDEN ESCAPEES



## Fringed waterlily (*Nymphoides peltata*)



Bottom-rooted perennial with long branched running stems up to 1 metre long just beneath the water surface that take root to form new plants. Circular, floating, scallop-edged leaves and golden flowers with five fringed 'petals' above the water surface are followed by capsules of water and bird-spread seeds. Grows in a wide range of habitats, crowds out native species and blocks waterways.

NIWA

## Ground covers and fillers

Iceplant	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	1
Mexican daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	2
Californian poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	3
Horned poppy	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	4
Chilean rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	5
Yellow (wild) ginger	<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	6
Kahili ginger	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	6
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	7
Stinking iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	8
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	9
Artillery plant	<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	10
Russell lupin	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	11
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	12
Plectranthus/blue spur flower	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>	13
Stoncrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>	14
African clubmoss	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>	15
Cape ivy	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	16
Purple groundsel	<i>Senecio elegans</i>	17
Tradescantia	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	18
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	19
Green goddess	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	20
Arum lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	20

## Grasses, bulbs and ferns

Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	21
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana, C. jubata</i>	22
Montbretia	<i>Crocossia x crocosmiiflora</i>	23
Male fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	24
Velt grass	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	25
Fine-stemmed needle grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	26
Tuber ladder fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	27
Kikuyu grass	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	28
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	29

## Climbers and vines

Chocolate vine	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	30
Mignonette vine/Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	31
Moth plant/cruel vine	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	32
Bushy asparagus	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	33
Smilax	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	34
Greater bindweed	<i>Calystegia sylvatica</i>	35
Climbing spindleberry	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	36
Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	37
Cathedral bells	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>	38
Mile-a-minute	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	39
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	40
Blue morning glory	<i>Ipomaea indica</i>	41
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	42
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	43
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	44

Banana passionfruit		
Blue passion flower	<i>Passiflora species</i>	45
Climbing dock	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>	46
Chilean flame creeper	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>	47

## Trees, shrubs and palms

Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	48
Monkey apple	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	49
Darwin's barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	50
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	51
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	52
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	53
Cotoneasters, large leaved	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	54
Cotoneasters, small leaved	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	55
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	56
Strawberry dogwood	<i>Dendrobenthamia capitata</i>	57
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>	58
Spindle tree	<i>Euonymus species</i>	59
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	60
Willow-leaf hakea	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	61
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	62
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	63
Privet (Chinese & tree)	<i>Ligustrum sinense, L. lucidum</i>	64
Brush wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	65
Contorta pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	66
Sweet pea shrub	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	67
Taiwan cherry	<i>Prunus campanulata</i>	68
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laucerasus</i>	69
Bamboo	<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i>	70
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	71
Fire thorn	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	72
Asiatic knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	73
Evergreen buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	74
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	75
Flowering currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	76
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	77
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	78
Velvet groundsel	<i>Senecio petasitis</i>	79
Woolly nightshade	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	80
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	81
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	82
Fan palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	83

## Wetland and aquatic weeds

Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	84
Egeria	<i>Egeria densa</i>	84
Reed sweet grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	85
Senegal tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	85
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	86
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	86
Fringed waterlily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	87

## Proudly supporting Weedbusters



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