

INVASIVE OR ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS OF WAITAKERE

November 2007



Weeds are do-able!!

Know how to make the difference, and which plants to target.

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS - know the difference between ginger, ragwort & oxalis

Weeds are plants that are unwanted where they are growing. *Horticultural* and *agricultural* weeds interfere with amenity or production. **Environmental weeds** pose the added threat of damaging natural areas, processes and values, limiting the ability of NZ ecosystems and native species to survive! They spread rapidly suppressing our bush, affecting our wildlife and clogging our streams. Many are common, some are beautiful – but they are all unwanted because of the damage they cause.

5 key points about weeds

<p>Weeds Travel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weeds in your place will spread -by people, machinery, wind, water, birds. From your place they will establish - in your neighbours, along bush edges, streams, road edges and in roadside ditches. And from there to ... <p>Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Don't tolerate</u> weeds. Remove them. (See 'Help Is Available...'). <u>Keep good 'weed hygiene'</u>: Keep compost piles where you can maintain all around them, and well away from streams, ditches or bush. Cut the flowers off any weeds you haven't managed to remove yet. Keeping good weed hygiene also includes clean edge trimmers, farm machinery, etc & disposing safely of weeds e.g. at the Transfer Station.
<p>Weeds Explode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sprinkled individuals or clusters of weed plants will spread much faster and wider than one large colony will. So be strategic! <p>Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Control these sprinkled 'outliers'</u>. This is Step 1 to eradicating the problem. Deal with the large colony after the outliers are controlled. That is Step 2. Step 3 - Maintain 'clean' areas to keep them weedfree. Step 4 - Talk to neighbours. The bigger the weed-free area the less threat of re-infestation.
<p>99% are OK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "But they're beautiful". Yes. But plants on this list are judged not on ugliness or commonness, invasiveness is the point. There are over 200 invasive species in Waitakere at present (list attached). This is only 1% of all plants that can be grown in Waitakere. We are not stuck for healthy choice! <p>Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose from the big range of other beautiful native & introduced plants. Avoid being a base for weeds that will infest your neighbourhood. Pass a copy of this document on to your friends and neighbours.
<p>Eradicate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many weeds grow from stumps, logs, branches, twigs, leaves, spores, seeds, rhizomes, tubers, bulbs ... or other pieces left in or on the ground. <p>Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be weed hygienic. Don't spread pieces & let all your efforts go to waste! Follow up 3-monthly until there is <u>no</u> returning growth. <u>This is eradication!</u> A once-a-year check to remove new seedlings will keep you weed-free. But weeds just 'controlled' go on and on and ... Check gardens, pot plants, even other plants free-riding with the pot plant.

Be
Weedfree!
Be Healthy!

- Weeds will travel and quickly establish in habitat they like - disturbed areas, or where lawns, pasture, gardens, or bush are struggling.
- Removing or **preventing weeds** means natural areas will be healthier.

Solutions

- Avoid weed habitat! Revegetate areas of bare ground with desired plants. Establish **shade** quickly at ground level. Most weed species are sun happy.
 - Establish a **dense edge** to your bush. The edge helps prevent invasion.
 - Withdraw stock from bush & bush edges. Browsing creates weed habitat.
 - Raise the height of your mowing or browse more lightly so your pasture or lawn remains dense.
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ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS OF WAITAKERE

- **Plants on this list are environmentally damaging** and present a risk in Waitakere. Some are widely distributed, some have not spread widely yet, and others will be added to the list as they develop their invasive abilities and become known. Regardless of their look or familiarity in the garden or landscape, all should be controlled i.e. eradicated to limit their invasive potential.
- Such plants form '**populations**'. By treating them as a population and understand how they grow and spread **you can succeed** where before you may have struggled. See the previous page and note some **key words and ideas including:** *environmental weed; outliers; weed hygiene; eradicate; follow-up; habitat; prevent*. Weeds are do-able!! So, do read the list, and please do tell friends, family and neighbours about both the weeds and these ideas.
- Many of the plants have **legal requirements for control**. See Pest Fact Sheet 30 for the legal requirements specific to this Region. For the national requirements see the National Pest Plant Accord List (www.protectnz.org.nz). Both are available from the ARC at (09) 366 2000 or by visiting www.arc.govt.nz/arc/environment/biosecurity/.
- Use the final page for **planning** weed control activities.
- **Help is available** from [Waitakere City Council](http://www.waitakere.govt.nz) – see the 'Help Is Available' page towards the back. Also see WEEDBUSTERS at www.weedbusters.org.nz/.
- **For colour photos** of most of these weeds visit www.envbop.govt.nz/Weeds/Pest-Plants--Weeds.asp, do a web search on a plant name or see the 'National Surveillance Plant Pests' booklet available from ARC at (09) 366 2000.

Key to Growth Form – to help with identifying the plants

- B** = Bush or tree
G = Grass or long flax like leaf
F = Fern, moss or look-a-like plants
V = Vine or scrambler
S = Succulent
W = Water plants
H = Herbaceous plant or groundcover – can be up to small bush size

* Signifies these plants are listed in the Regional Pest Management Strategy or National Pest Plant Accord and as such are automatically **banned from sale, distribution, propagation, release or communication** throughout the Auckland Region, and may also be subject to other requirements, under the Biosecurity Act. For more information on the Regional Pest Management Strategy or the National Pest Plant Accord contact the Auckland Regional Council.

** Signifies these plants are '**Total Control Pest Plants**'. They should be reported immediately to the Regional Council at 0800 80 60 40. The ARC will accept responsibility for funding and implementing their control. These weeds are also banned from sale, distribution, propagation, release or communication.

Key	Common Names	Latin Names
F	African clubmoss* (selaginella)	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>
G	African feather grass*	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>
G	African love grass*	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>
B	African olive	<i>Olea europaea subsp. africana</i>
G	Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>
V	Akebia	<i>Akebia quinata</i>
W	Alligator weed*	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
B	Apple of Sodom	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>
G	Aristea*	<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>
H,W	Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>
V	Artillery plant*	<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>
H	Arum lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
F,V	Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus setaceus</i> syn. <i>A. plumosus</i>
F	Asparagus, bushy*	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>
V,F	Asparagus, climbing*	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>

Key	Common Names	Latin Names
B	Australian maire (Lilly Pilly)	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
G	Australian sedge*	<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>
B	Australian tea tree	<i>Leptospermum polyalifolium</i> <i>L. laerigatum</i> <i>L. petersonii</i>
B	Baccharis*	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
V	Balloon vine*	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>
V	Balloon vine, small	<i>Cardiospermum halicacatum</i>
B	Balsam	<i>Impatiens sodenii</i>
B	Bamboo	<i>Arundinaria japonica</i>
G	Bamboo	<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i>
G	Bamboo, black	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>
G	Bamboo, fishpole	<i>Phyllostachys sp.</i>
V	Banana passionfruit, northern*	<i>Passiflora mixta</i>
V	Banana passionfruit*	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>
B	Bangalow palm	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>

Key	Common Names	Latin Names
B	Banksia, coast	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>
B	Barberry, Darwin's*	<i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i>
B	Bartlettina*	<i>Bartlettina sordida</i>
B	Bathurst bur*	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>
B	Bear's Breeches	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>
V	Bindweed (convolvulus)	<i>Calystegia sylvatica</i> <i>C. septum</i>
V	Blackberry*	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.
V	Black-eyed Susan	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>
W	Bladderwort*	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>
V	Blue morning glory*	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>
V	Blue passion flower*	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>
V	Blue spur flower*	<i>Plectranthus ecklonii</i> <i>P. grandis</i>
W	Bogbean*	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
V	Bomarea	<i>Bomarea caldasii</i> <i>B. multiflora</i>
B,H	Boneseed*	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
B	Boxthorn*	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
	Brazilian fireweed	<i>Erichites valerianifolia</i>
B	Broom*	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
B	Broom, Montpellier*	<i>Teline monspessulana</i>
B	Broom, spiny*	<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>
G	Broomsedge*	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>
B	Brush cherry (Lilly Pilly)	<i>Syzygium australe</i>
B	Buckthorn* (rhamnus)	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>
B	Buddleia*	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
G	Buffalo grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>
H	Bur daisy*	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>
G	Bur reed*	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>
B	Burdock*	<i>Arctium minus</i>
V	Cape honey flower*	<i>Melianthus major</i>
V	Cape honeysuckle	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>
V	Cape ivy*	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>
G	Cape tulip	<i>Homeria collina</i>
B	Castor oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
V	Cathedral bells*	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>
B	Cattley's guava (red and yellow guava)	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>
	Caulerpa taxifolia*	<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>
S	Century plant	<i>Agave americana</i>
B	Cestrum – see Green*, Red & Queen of the night	<i>Cestrum</i> spp.
V	Chameleon plant	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>
B	Cherry, Taiwan	<i>Prunus campanulata</i> <i>P. serrulata</i>
V	Chilean flame creeper*	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>
G	Chilean needle grass*	<i>Nasella neesiana</i> syn. <i>Stipa neesiana</i>
G	Chinese pennisetum*	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
H	Chilean rhubarb*	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>

Key	Common Names	Latin Names
B	Christmas berry*	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
H	Christmas (Formosa) Lily	<i>Lilium formasanum</i>
W	Clasped pondweed*	<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>
V	Climbing dock	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>
V	Climbing spindleberry	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb
B	Coast banksia	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>
H	Coltsfoot*	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
F	Common polypod	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>
V	Convolvulus (bindweed)	<i>Calystegia sylvatica</i> <i>C. septum</i>
B	Coral tree (Flame tree)	<i>Érythrina indica</i>
B	Cotoneaster*	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> <i>C. franchetii</i> <i>C. pannosus</i>
H	Cotyledon	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>
H	Crassula species	<i>Crassula</i> spp.
G	Crocoshia (montbretia)	<i>Crocoshia x crocosmiiflora</i>
V	Devil's tail tearthumb*	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>
G	Eel grass*	<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> , Lake Pupuke and Meola Creek varieties
V,B	Elaeagnus*	<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>
H	Elephant's ear	<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>
G	Elephant grass* (Napier grass)	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>
W	Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
H	Fairy crassula	<i>Crassula multicaeva</i>
B	False acacia	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>
H	Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
	Fire tree* (candle-berry myrtle)	<i>Myrica faya</i>
B	Flame tree (Coral tree)	<i>Érythrina indica</i>
G	Floating sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>
H	Formosa (Christmas) lily	<i>Lilium formasanum</i>
G	Fountain grass*	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
W	Fringed water lily*	<i>Nymphaoides peltata</i>
H	Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> spp.
G	Giant reed (arundo grass)*	<i>Arundo donax</i>
H	Ginger, Kahili*	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>
H	Ginger, yellow*	<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>
H	Ginger, white	<i>H. coronarium</i>
V	Goats rue*	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
B	Gorse* (mostly an agricultural weed)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
V	Grape (wild plants)	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
W,H	Great reedmace*	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
B	Green cestrum*	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>
B	Hakea, downy	<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>
B	Hakea, prickly	<i>Hakea sericea</i>
B	Hakea, willow-leaved	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>
B	Hawthorn*	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
B	Heath, Spanish*	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>

Key	Common Names	Latin Names
B	Heather*	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
H	Hemlock*	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
G	Himalayan fairy grass	<i>Miscanthus nepalensis</i>
V	Honeysuckle, Cape	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>
B	Honeysuckle, Himalayan*	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
V	Honeysuckle, Japanese*	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
W	Hornwort* (coon's tail)	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
B,H	Horse nettle *	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
H	Horsetail*	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>
V	Houttuynia* (chameleon plant)	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>
B	Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
W	Hydrilla*	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
B	Inkweed	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>
V	Ivy*	<i>Hedera helix spp. Helix</i>
V	Ivy, Cape*	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>
V	Ivy, German*	<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>
G	Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
B	Japanese spindle tree*	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
B	Japanese walnut	<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>
V	Jasmine*	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>
B	Jerusalem cherry	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> <i>S. diflorum</i>
G	Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
B	Kangaroo acacia	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i> <i>syn. Racosperma paradoxum</i>
G	Kikuyu grass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
V	Kiwifruit (wild plants)	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>
G	Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
G	Knotweed, pink-headed	<i>Polygonum capitatum</i>
F	Ladder fern*(tuber sword fern)	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>
B	Lantana*	<i>Lantana camara</i> <i>All varieties</i>
B	Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
V	Madeira vine* (mignonette vine)	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>
G	Manchurian wild rice*	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>
W	Marshwort*	<i>Nymphoides geminata</i>
H	Mexican daisy*	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>
H	Mexican devil	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
W	Mexican water lily	<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>
V	Mignonette vine* (madeira vine)	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>
V	Mile-a-minute*	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>
H	Mistflower*	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
B	Monkey apple* (lilypily)	<i>Syzygium smithii syn. Acmena smithii</i>
G	Montbretia	<i>Chasmanthe bicolor</i>
G	Montbretia (crocsmia)	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
B	Montpellier broom*	<i>Teline monspessulana</i>
B	Moreton Bay fig	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>

Key	Common Names	Latin Names
V	Moth plant*	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>
V	Mysore thorn	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>
W	Nardoo*	<i>Marsilea mutica</i>
G	Nassella tussock*	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> <i>N. trichotoma</i>
G	Needle Grass*	<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>
H	Ngogoora bur*	<i>Xanthium occidentale syn. X. strumarium</i>
G	Nutgrass*	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
V	Old man's beard*	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
W	Oxygen weed*	<i>Egeria densa</i>
W	Oxygen weed*	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
B	Oxylobium*	<i>Oxylobium lanceolatum</i>
B	Palm, Bangalow	<i>Archontophoenix septemtrionalis</i>
G	Palm grass*	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>
B	Palm, phoenix	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
G	Pampas, purple*	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
G	Pampas, white*	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
W	Parrot's feather*	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
H	Perennial nettle*	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
V	Periwinkle*	<i>Vinca major</i>
B	Phoenix palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
W	Phragmites*	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
G	Pink-head knotweed	<i>Polygonum capitatum</i>
B	Pine, lodgepole*	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
B	Pine, maritime	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>
B	Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
V	Plectranthus*	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>
B	Plectranthus*	<i>Plectranthus grandis</i>
B	Plectranthus* – (blue spur flower)	<i>Plectranthus ecklonii</i>
G	Pyp grass	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>
B	Poplar, Chinese	<i>Populus yunnanensis</i>
B	Poplar, Lombardy	<i>Populus nigra</i>
B	Poplar, Queensland	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>
B	Poplar, white	<i>Populus alba</i>
B	Port Jackson fig*	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>
W,H	Primrose willow*	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
B	Prickly Moses	<i>Acacia verticillata</i> <i>syn. R. verticillatum</i>
B	Privet, Chinese*	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
B	Privet, southern	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
B	Privet, tree (nuzhen)*	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
H	Purple Loose-strife*	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
B	Queen of the night	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>
H	Ragwort*	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
H	Ragwort, pink	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>
B	Red cestrum	<i>Cestrum elegans</i> <i>C. fasciculatum</i>
G	Reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>

Key	Common Names	Latin Names
B	Rhamnus* (Italian buckthorn)	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>
G	Rice paper plant	<i>Tetrapanax papyriferus</i>
H	Rough horsetail	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>
F	Royal fern*	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
H	Rush, soft	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
W	Sagittaria*	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> ssp. <i>platyphylla</i> , <i>S. montevidensis</i> ,
W	Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
	Sawtooth*	<i>Najas marina</i>
V	Scrambling lily*	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
F	Selaginella (African clubmoss)	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>
W	Senegal tea*	<i>Gymnocoronis</i> <i>spilanthoides</i>
G	Sharp rush	<i>Juncus acutus</i>
H	Sheeps bur*	<i>Acaena agnipila</i>
H	Skeleton weed*	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
V	Smilax*	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>
	Southern cattail*	<i>Typha domingensis</i>
	Southern naiad*	<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>
H	Spartina*	<i>Spartina anglica</i> <i>S. townsendii</i> <i>S. Alterniflora</i>
B,H	St John's Wort*	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
H	Stinking iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
G	Stipa species* (except NZ native ones)	now <i>Austrostipa</i> spp. and <i>Nassella</i> spp.
V	Sweet briar*	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
G	Sweetgrass, floating	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>
G	Sweetgrass, reed	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
B	Sweet pea shrub*	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>
B	Tasmanian blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> syn. <i>Racosperma</i> <i>melanoxylon</i>
V,S	Tecoma	<i>Tecomaria capense</i>
H	Thistle, nodding *	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
H	Thistle, plumeless*	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
H	Thistle, saffron*	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
H	Thistle, variegated *	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
B	Tobacco tree (woolly nightshade)*	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>
B	Tree lupin	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>

Key	Common Names	Latin Names
F	Tuber sword fern* (ladder fern)	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>
B	Tutsan*	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
G	Veldt grass, perennial	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>
B	Velvet groundsel*	syn. <i>Senecio petasitis</i>
H	Wandering jew*	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>
B	Walnut, Japanese	<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>
W	Water chestnut*	<i>Trapa natans</i>
W	Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
W	Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
W	Water poppy*	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>
W	Water primrose*	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>
W	Water soldier*	<i>Statiotes aloides</i>
G	Watsonia	<i>Watsonia bulbifera</i>
B	Wattle, black	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i> syn. <i>Racosperma mearnsii</i> <i>Acacia decurrens</i> syn. <i>Racosperma decurrens</i>
B	Wattle, brush	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>
B	Wattle, cedar	<i>Acacia elata</i> syn. <i>Racosperma elatum</i>
B	Wattle, kangaroo acacia	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i> syn. <i>Racosperma paradoxum</i>
B	Wattle, prickly Moses	<i>Acacia verticillata</i> syn. <i>R. verticillatum</i>
B	Wattle, silver	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> syn. <i>R. dealbatum</i>
B	Wattle, Sydney golden	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> syn. <i>Racosperma longifolium</i>
B	Wattle, Tasmanian blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> syn. <i>Racosperma melanoxylon</i>
G	Wild gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>
	White bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
B	White-edged nightshade*	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>
B	Willow, crack	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
B	Willow, grey	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
V	Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
B	Woolly nightshade* (tobacco tree)	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>
W	Yellow flag Iris*	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
W	Yellow water lily*	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>

WEEDS BY GROWTH FORM

- an interesting comment

Vines are intrinsically more weedy than most other growth habits, at least in New Zealand. In 1996, whilst compiling "The Good Plant Guide", Jack Crow did a brief survey of garden plants as environmental or economic weeds. He grouped them by growth form. He covered most species found in local shops and gardens, or recommended in current garden books. The approximate figures for 'weediness' by growth form are revealing. They are:

<i>Species that are invasive</i>		<i>Species that are invasive</i>	
<i>Vines</i>	80%	<i>Grasses & Sedges</i>	15%
<i>Aquatic plants</i>	80%	<i>Trees</i>	10%
<i>Groundcovers</i>	40%	<i>Bulbous monocots</i>	10%
<i>Shrubs</i>	20%	<i>Annuals</i>	3%

The point is that most commonly known introduced vines and aquatic plants have become weedy – posing a threat to the health of the NZ countryside.

Question: Given their potential 'weediness' should we be bringing any new vine or aquatic plant into our garden?

HELP IS AVAILABLE . . .

Sometimes getting in control of weeds is a daunting task.

Don't give up!

The Green Network Community Assistance Programme is designed to help you over-come obstacles and keep going.

Through the programme, Waitakere City Council offers:

- ✓ **Bins** for getting rid of environmental weeds
- ✓ **Ginger** bags for free disposal of ginger plants
- ✓ **Free disposal** of boot and trailer loads of ginger plants (if taken to the Refuse Transfer Station at The Concourse, Henderson)
- ✓ **Subsidy for weed contractor** work
- ✓ **Free Escort** for eradicating large areas of ginger
- ✓ **Plants** (ecosourced native plants) for extending the Green Network, eg for planting after weed control
- ✓ **Fencing subsidy** - for fence construction that will keep stock out of streams and bush
- ✓ **Covenanted assistance** –for legally protecting your bush, wetland, etc
- ✓ **Rates Relief** – once your property has a covenant in place
- ✓ **Skilled advice** and guidance for all of the above to help you over-come obstacles and keep going.



Ph 839 0400 the Waitakere City Council Call Centre

for details and more information on the Green Network Community Assistance Programme.

My Weed Action Programme

Steps:

- ☼ Identify the weeds in the garden - on average Waitakere properties have 12 species of weeds.
- ☼ Divide the work up into bite-size chunks according to your time, physical ability, etc.....
- ☼ Get advice about how to eradicate the weed(s).
- ☼ Manual and chemical methods are available for most weeds. **Call 0800 80 60 40.**
- ☼ Get advice on appropriate replanting. Call 839 0400.
- ☼ Get ready to celebrate and enjoy the satisfaction and beauty of your healthy garden or property.

Jobs to Do:

- ✓ **Remove weeds**
in current focus area
- ✓ **Remove flower heads**
on those weeds you haven't got to yet
- ✓ **Dispose of weed waste safely**
- ✓ **Prevent regrowth**
mulch or replant, unless in the bush
- ✓ **Establish 'edge' plants**
on the edge of the bush
- ✓ **Chat to neighbours**
get rid of seed sources that might re-infest

Year:

Time To Action	Activity / Area Chosen	Preparation Needed	My Successes