

WHAT WEED IS THIS?

Learn about:

- (>) Moth Plant
- Pampas Grass
- (>) Climbing Asparagus
- > Wild Ginger
- Woolly Nightshade
- (>) Cotoneaster
- (>) & more.





For advice or any help please email us on weedaction@piroaconservation.org.nz

MOTHPLANT

How to get rid of it?

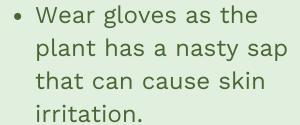
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Araujia hortorum

- Vine with white/pink scented, bell-shaped flowers.
- Very visible in Summer with its distinctive flowers and pods.
- Can grow in any frost-free habitat.
- Often discovered amongst hedges and native bush, replacing native vegetation and smothering other plants.



- For larger plants, cut down and stump-paint with herbicide containing Metsulfuron-methyl. Gel works best or spray.*
- Place any pods in household rubbish or a barrel of water to rot



*When using herbicide please read the label thoroughly and ensure all instructions and safety requirements are followed



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PAMPAS GRASS



How to get rid of it?

Cortaderia selloana

 Tall grass with large feathery flower plumes, usually white or pink.

 Resembles our native toetoe but flowers later, from January to March, with spent flowers lingering until May.

• Can grow in a variety of habitats, particularly disturbed and open areas.

 Dig or grub out seedlings or small plants, ensuring to remove all roots.

 For larger clumps and very dense site, cut down and treat stumps with herbicide containing glyphosate or haloxyfop-P-methyl.*

• Wear gloves and protective clothing as leaves can cause cuts and skin irritation.

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CLIMBING ASPARAGUS

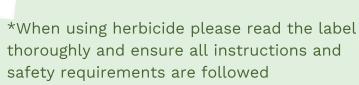
Asparagus scandens

- Fern-like vine with small white flowers and red berries.
- Very visible in winter when it forms dense mats in native bush and gardens.
- Can grow in a wide range of habitats, including shaded areas.
- Often found smothering native vegetation, replacing native plants with its aggressive growth.



How to get rid of it?

- Cut into crowns
 below soil with
 sharp knife and
 remove all greenery,
 treat regrowth the
 same way.
- For larger
 infestations, cut
 vines and treat
 stumps with
 herbicide containing
 glyphosate.*







WILD GINGER

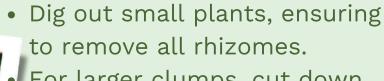


How to get rid of it?



Hedychium gardnerianum

- Tall perennial with large, glossy leaves and fragrant yellow or white flowers.
- Resembles other ginger plants but is invasive and highly aggressive.
- Very visible in late summer to autumn when flowers are prominent.
- Can grow in a variety of habitats, especially shaded and moist areas.
- displacing native plants and forming dense mats that smother other vegetation.
- Often found invading native bush and forest margins,



- For larger clumps, cut down above the pink collar at the base, and paint stump with herbicide containing picloram gel, glyphosate, metsulfuronmethyl, or metsulfuron gel.*
- Dispose of rhizomes and flowers/seeds in household rubbish or a barrel of water to rot down.
- Wear gloves and protective clothing as sap can cause skin irritation.

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WOOLLY NIGHTSHADE

- Solanum mauritianum
- Shrub or small tree with large, velvety leaves and purple star-shaped flowers.
- Also known as Tobacco Weed.
- Very visible year-round, especially when in bloom and fruiting.
- Often found invading native bush, replacing native vegetation and forming dense thickets.



How to get rid of it?

Pull out small plants by hand, ensuring to remove all roots. Dispose of flowers and berries in household rubbish to prevent spreading.

 For larger plants, cut down and paint stumps with herbicide containing glyphosate* or

- For thick trunks, drill downward sloping hole every 200mm around the base of the trunk and fill with undiluted glyphosate mixture with syringe or squeeze bottle.
- Take extra care and wear gloves and protective clothing as plant parts can cause skin irritation and respiratory issue

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COTONEASTER



How to get rid of it?

- (>) Cotoneaster franchetii
- Shrub with small, glossy leaves and clusters of white or pink flowers followed by red berries.
- Often used as ornamental plants in gardens, they have become invasive in many regions.
- Very visible year-round, especially when in fruit.
- Can grow in a variety of habitats, including gardens, roadsides, and forest margins.



• Aim to control whole areas to minimise reseeding by birds.

- Dig out small plants, ensuring to remove all roots.
- For larger shrubs, cut down and paint stumps with herbicide containing metsulfuron-methyl or picloram gel.*
- Dispose of berries in household rubbish to prevent spreading.
- Monitor for and remove any regrowth.

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Conservation Trust

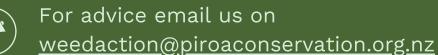


ARUM LILY

Zantedeschia aethiopic

 Perennial plant with large, glossy arrow-shaped leaves and white, hooded flowers.

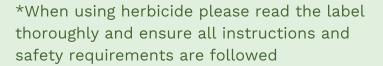
- Very visible when in bloom, typically in spring and summer.
- Can grow in a variety of habitats, including gardens, wetlands, and forest margins.
- Often found invading native bush, forming dense patches that outcompete native vegetation.





How to get rid of it?

- Dig out small plants, ensuring to remove all rhizomes.
- For larger clumps, cut down and paint stumps with herbicide containing metsulfuron-methyl or spray same.*
- Dispose of flowers and berries in household rubbish to prevent spreading.
- Wear gloves and protective clothing as all parts of the plant are toxic if ingested and can cause skin irritation.







PHOENIX PALM

How to get rid of it?

- Phoenix canariensis
- Also known as Date Palm, is a tall palm tree with feathery, arching fronds and orange fruit clusters.
- Can grow in a variety of habitats, including gardens, parks, and coastal areas.
- Often found invading native bush, displacing native vegetation and altering ecosystems.



- Dig out small plants, ensuring to remove all roots.
 - For larger trees, cut down and paint stumps using glyphosate.
- Dispose of fruit clusters and trunk at a refuse transfer station.
- Wear gloves and protective clothing as fronds can cause skin irritation and cuts.

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ELAEAGNUS

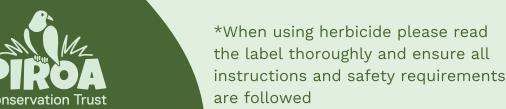
Elaeagnus x reflexa

- Shrub with silver-grey leaves and small, fragrant flowers followed by red or orange berries.
- Very visible year-round, especially when in fruit.
- Can grow in a variety of habitats, including gardens, roadsides, and forest margins.
- Often found invading native bush, forming dense thickets that smother native vegetation.

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- Dig out small plants, ensuring to remove all roots.
- For larger shrubs, stump swab at ground level using glyphosate or picloram gel.
- Dispose of berries in household rubbish to prevent spreading.
- Wear gloves and protective clothing as leaves can cause skin irritation.





MORNING GLORY



How to get rid of it?

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Ipomoea indica

- Climbing vine with heart-shaped leaves and funnel-shaped flowers in various colors.
- Very visible when in bloom, typically during spring and summer.
- Can grow in a variety of habitats, including gardens, roadsides, and forest margins.



- Pull out small plants by hand, ensuring to remove all roots.
- For larger vines, cut down and paint stumps with glyphosate or metsulfuron-methyl.
- Dispose of flowers and seeds in household rubbish to prevent spreading.
- Wear gloves and protective clothing as sap can cause skin irritation.

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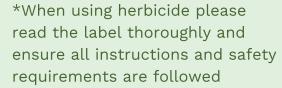
AGAPANTHUS

Agapanthus praecox

- Perennial plant known for its strap-like leaves and clusters of blue or white funnel-shaped flowers.
- Very visible when in bloom, typically in summer.
- Can grow in a variety of habitats, including gardens, roadsides, and coastal areas.
- Often found invading native bush, forming dense clumps that outcompete native vegetation.
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- Dig out small plants, ensuring to remove all roots.
- For larger clumps, cut down and paint stumps with a herbicide gel containing metsulfuron-methyl.
- Dispose of flowers and seeds in household rubbish to prevent spreading.
- Monitor and repeat treatment as needed.





ALLIGATOR WEED



How to get rid of it?

- > Alternanthera philoxeroides
- Aquatic plant known for its fleshy, lance-shaped leaves and small white or pale purple flowers.
- Forms dense mats that outcompete native aquatic plants, reducing biodiversity and altering ecosystems.
- Often introduced through contaminated soil or water, it can quickly colonize aquatic habitats, including ponds, lakes, and rivers.



- Report all sites to Northland Regional Council.
- Pull out small plants by hand, ensuring to remove all roots.
- For larger infestations, cut down and treat with herbicide containing glyphosate.
- Dispose of plants in household rubbish or burn to prevent spreading.
- Wear gloves to avoid skin irritation.

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