

JOIN THE HOME GUARD

- Don't choose plants that are invasive weeds for your garden, and control or remove any growing there. Some popular garden plants, aquarium and pond plants can be dangerous pests when they spread from people's properties into nearby natural areas. Some invasive weeds are listed on page 28 but there are many more. Contact your local DoC office or Regional Council for details. Some regions have also produced booklets listing alternative non-invasive plants that could be grown instead.
- Don't bring seeds or cuttings back to New Zealand if you visit overseas. A new plant species could pose a real risk to New Zealand's special places, and even a seemingly innocuous find could be contaminated by unknown seeds, insects or plant diseases.
- Become aware of activities that help to spread invasive weeds—for example the dumping of garden rubbish or water weeds from fish tanks, or through seeds and fragments attached to clothing, cars and boats.
- Support the control of invasive weeds where this is necessary to protect important protected natural areas nearby.
- Bring unusual new plants you find growing in the wild to the attention of DoC or regional council weed staff. The best time to eradicate a new weed species is when it first appears, and this can happen any where and any time. Help from the public, tramping clubs, botanical societies etc., can be invaluable to a surveillance programme.
- Support DoC's weed plan and other initiatives to control invasive weeds, in particular national and regional pest management strategies.



Japanese honeysuckle (left) and banana passionfruit (right) could be another old man's beard.

Susan Timmins

Boats are distributing the invasive seaweed *Undaria* around New Zealand's coast.

Cameron Hay, 1996



Further reading

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Glossary of technical terms

biodiversity	The international Convention on Biological Diversity recognises three layers of biodiversity: genetic variation within and between populations of a species; the diversity of species; and diversity in ecosystems.
containment	Preventing a species spreading beyond a defined distribution. Control usually has to be ongoing.
eradication	The permanent removal of all individuals of a species from a defined area. There must be little or no likelihood of reinvasion. Control has a definite end-point.
ERMA	Environmental Risk Management Authority New Zealand, established under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
natural community	A naturally occurring group of organisms inhabiting a common environment and interacting with each other.
naturalised	A species that is established in self-sustaining populations in the wild without direct and deliberate human help, and which persists over time (in the absence of unforeseen catastrophic events or successful eradication efforts). In contrast, some species are found only in cultivation.
taxa	Includes species, subspecies, and varieties.
vascular plant	Includes ferns, flowering plants and conifers; but does not include mosses, liverworts, lichens, fungi, seaweeds or other algae.

Common and scientific names used in the text

NATIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS

COMMON NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
banded dotterel	<i>Cbaradrius bicinctus</i>	kauri	<i>Agathis australis</i>
beech	<i>Nothofagus species</i>	kowhai	<i>Sopbora</i>
bidibid	<i>Acaena rorida</i>	pingao	<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>
black stilt	<i>Himantopus novaezealandiae</i>	Poor Knights spleenwort	<i>Asplenium pauperequitum</i>
Chatham Island toetoe	<i>Cortaderia turbaria</i>	sand bidibid	<i>Acaena pallida</i>
climbing broom	<i>Carmichaelia kirkii</i>	sand daphne	<i>Pimelea arenaria</i>
coastal peppergrass	<i>Lepidium banksii</i>	shore spurge	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>
freshwater mussels	<i>Hyridella menziesii</i>	spider orchid	<i>Corybas carsei</i>
kahikatea	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	wrybill plover	<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>

INVASIVE WEEDS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Austrian pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	maritime pine	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>
banana passionfruit	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	marram	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>
boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> <i>monilifera</i>	mistflower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	moth plant	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>
broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	mountain pine	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Chilean flamecreeper	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>	pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Christmas berry	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	pampas, purple	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
climbing asparagus	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
climbing spindleberry	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	pink ragwort	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>
contorta pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	radiata pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Darwin's barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
egeria	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Russell lupin	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>
elodea	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	salvinia / water fern	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
evergreen buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	smilax	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>
gunnera	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	spartina	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
hawkweeds	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	spartina, American	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	spartina hybrid	<i>Spartina x townsendii</i> ;
heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	wandering Jew	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	water poppy	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	white bryony	<i>Bryonia cretica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>
Japanese kelp / Undaria	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	wild ginger (yellow)	<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>
lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	wild ginger (kahili)	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>
larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	willow, crack	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Manchurian rice grass	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>	willow, grey	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
		yellow flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>