

PLANT ME INSTEAD!



**CANTERBURY
& OTAGO**

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 eco-sourced native species.*



Get rid of a weed, plant me instead!

In Canterbury and Otago, 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. If the species listed are not available at your local garden centre, ask them to source them for you. For native plants, try your local native plant nursery.

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
and for Canterbury www.ECan.govt.nz/weeds



Know what's weedy

Groundcovers and fillers	1
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Look for the kiwi – NZ's iconic bird – it is used to mark native alternatives.

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)



P. Peterson

This low-growing shrub has clusters of tiny bell flowers of pink, purple and white, and small overlapping leaves on wiry stems. Heather produces abundant seed, spreads easily, and is hard to control once it spreads.

As long as there is sufficient sunlight, heather grows well, even in harsh conditions, carpeting large areas and excluding any low-growing vegetation.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

NZ daphne (*Pimelea prostrata*)



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Also consider:
Hebe odora
Golden cottonwood
(*Ozothamnus leptophyllus*)

Breath of heaven (*Coleonema album*)



J. Liddle

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

1 Groundcovers
and fillers

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Pig's ear (*Cotyledon orbiculata*)

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This grey-green succulent has a distinctive red tinge to the leaf edges. It is low growing but has a flower stem up to 50 centimetres tall with clusters of orange flowers hanging down.

Pig's ear thrives particularly well in sunny exposed coastal areas, and can colonise large areas, displacing other plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

NZ ice plant (*Disphyma australe*)



R.Stanley, DOC



Also consider:

Native spinach (*Tetragonia implexicoma*)

Creeping pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia axillaris*)

Dahlia hybrids eg 'Suzie Dahl'



www.cfpphoto.com

Dahlias are ideal for sunny areas but will need some water when flowering.

Groundcovers
and fillers

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GARDEN ESCAPEE



Montbretia (*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*)



C. Lewis

Montbretia forms clumps and each flower stem has dozens of flowers.

The underground corms divide readily, and new plants can even form from discarded fragments of the corms and the root system, so montbretia can spread very quickly. The spreading corms can contribute to erosion, siltation, and the breakdown of stream banks. Take care when disposing of montbretia.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

NZ blueberry (*Dianella nigra*)



R. Morris, DOC



Also consider:
NZ iris (*Libertia ixioides*)
Bush lily (*Astelia fragrans*)

Chrysanthemum hybrids (*Dendranthema x grandiflorum*)



www.cripphoto.com

Also consider:
Patio dahlia hybrids
Fresias or *Fritillaria imperialis* (spring flowering)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Mexican daisy (*Erigeron karvinskianus*)



C. Lewis

This sprawling perennial daisy is tough and vigorous.

Unfortunately, it produces masses of viable seed and spreads too easily, and can form smothering mats, replacing other low-growing species. Mexican daisy is a particular concern in natural areas such as bluffs and coastal zones.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Everlasting daisy

(*Anaphalioides bellidioides*)



J Barkla



Also consider:

NZ iris (*Libertia grandiflora*)

Linen flax (*Linum monogynum*)

Kingfisher daisy

(*Felicia amelloides*)



J. Liddle

Can be a little frost tender.

Also consider:

Sea pink hybrids (*Armeria maritima* hybrids)

Groundcovers
and fillers

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Aluminium plant (*Galeobdolon luteum*)



C. Lewis

Aluminium plant has distinctive silvery patches on the leaves and may have yellow flowers. It is a groundcover plant that survives well in shaded areas.

Aluminium plant spreads vigorously to form a thick, invasive, smothering mat. New plants easily establish from fragments.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Kiwakiwa (*Blechnum fluviatile*)



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For shaded moist sites.
Also consider:
Hook sedge (*Uncinia uncinata*)
Native bidibidi (*Acaena* species)

Hosta hybrids eg 'Gold Standard'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Hosta 'Lemon Lime'
Epimedium x versicolor hybrids

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Groundcovers
and fillers

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*)



C. Lewis

This hardy shrub has yellow flowers followed by red berries that ripen to black. The leaves may turn red and fall in the autumn. Tutsan can withstand a range of conditions, including shade.

Tutsan grows quickly and the seeds are widely spread by birds. It crowds out species that are lower growing.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Bush lily (*Astelia fragrans*)



J.Rolfe



Also consider:

Native bidibidi (*Acaena species*)

Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*)

Lenten rose (*Helleborus orientalis*)



www.dfgphoto.com

Be aware: like tutsan, hellebores are poisonous.

Also consider:

Cushion spurge (*Euphorbia polychroma*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Stinking iris (*Iris foetidissima*)



C. Lewis

This iris has dull yellow flowers followed by lots of scarlet seed capsules which are spread by birds. The leaves smell foul when crushed.

Stinking iris tolerates a range of conditions, including shade, and will form dense clumps that crowd out other vegetation.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

NZ iris (*Libertia ixioides*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:
NZ iris (*Libertia grandiflora*)
NZ blueberry (*Dianella nigra*)

Daylily hybrid eg 'Amber Glow'



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Hemerocallis 'Stella de Oro'
Helleborus x 'Yellow Button'
or any of a wide range of tulips

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Russell lupin (*Lupinus polyphyllus*)



Russell lupins have flower spikes up to 60 centimetres long, crowded with colourful long, crowded with colourful flowers. Lots of seed that is viable for many years is produced. It can change the course and nature of riverbeds by stabilising gravel bank. This has devastating effects on endangered native birds, making it difficult for them to find food and nesting sites, and leaving them vulnerable to predators.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Koromiko (*Hebe salicifolia*)



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Also consider:
Red tussock (*Chionochloa rubra*)
Mountain flax (*Phormium cookianum*)
Linen flax (*Linum monogynum*)

Penstemon hybrids eg 'Alice Hindley'



www.crfphoto.com

Also consider:
Delphinium hybrids incl. Pacific Hybrids
Veronica spicata hybrids
Rosmarinus officinalis ' Tuscan Blue'

Groundcovers
and fillers

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Tradescantia (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)



C. Lewis

This dark green groundcover plant does not produce seed in New Zealand, but even small fragments of stem can take root and form a new plant.

Tradescantia grows quickly, even in shaded areas, and forms dense mats smothering other plants, taking over gardens and reserves. It can cause dermatitis in dogs.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Creeping fuchsia (*Fuchsia procumbens*)



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

Veronica hybrids eg 'Oxford Blue'



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:
Heuchera sanguinea hybrids incl 'Amethyst',
'Green Spice'

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Groundcovers
and fillers

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)



C. Lewis

This is a scrambling perennial with stems that produce roots when they come in contact with the soil, forming very dense carpet-like mats. The leaves are a glossy green and the flowers blue-violet.

Periwinkle is very vigorous and smothers other plants. Once it becomes established, it is extremely difficult to get rid of.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Creeping pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia axillaris*)



J.M. May



Also consider:

Creeping fuchsia (*Fuchsia procumbens*)
Pratia (*Pratia angulata*)

Heuchera hybrids eg 'Chocolate Ruffles'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Gentian (*Gentiana acaulis*)
Gentiana asclepiadea hybrids
Veronica hybrids incl 'Oxford Blue'

Groundcovers
and fillers

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Bomarea (*Bomarea caldasii* / *B. multiflora*)



DOC / R. Milne (inset)

Bomarea has pendulous bunches of 15 to 20 flowers that are red on the outside, and yellow with red spots inside.

It has fleshy underground rhizomes and long pointed leaves. Bomarea is shade and frost tolerant and fast growing. Bomarea vines grow into the tree canopy and form large masses, which overtop and smother the supporting trees.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

White clematis (*Clematis paniculata*)



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Also consider:
Yellow clematis (*Clematis foetida*)

Clematis cirrhosa



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)
Clematis hybrids incl 'Etoile Rose'

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Climbers
and vines

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Old man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*)



C. Lewis

This vine is usually found growing up trees. It has small white flowers from December to March, followed by seeds with fluffy tails. Old man's beard usually has 5 leaflets on each stem (most other clematis species have 3).

Old man's beard overtops other plants, forming a thick blanket that can kill them.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Small white clematis ✓ (*Clematis forsteri*)



J.Rolle



Also consider:
White clematis (*Clematis paniculata*)
Yellow clematis (*Clematis foetida*)

Clematis 'Henryii' ✓



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Clematis 'Markhams Pink'
Clematis 'Aljionuska'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



English ivy (*Hedera helix*)



Ivy is very tenacious and can creep along the ground forming a dense mat or just as easily climb way up into the trees. Stems can take root either on the ground or onto other plants, walls and fences. Ivy leaves are usually lobed but can vary in colour, size and shape, and the stems are light brown and woody.

If not kept under constant watch, ivy can smother and kill other plants from ground level to the tree tops.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

NZ jasmine (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)



J. Taylor, DOC



Also consider:
White clematis (*Clematis paniculata*)
White rata (*Metrosideros diffusa*)
- only suitable in high rainfall areas

Star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)



www.cigphoto.com

Also consider:
Carolina jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
- frost tender

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)



C. Lewis

Honeysuckle is a vine with pleasantly scented flowers and tough, wiry stems. Birds spread the black fruit but honeysuckle also spreads easily from fragments.

Honeysuckle uses other plants for support. Because it grows so vigorously, it can smother and weigh down shrubs and small trees.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Yellow clematis (*Clematis foetida*)



J. Barklia



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

Lonicera 'Sulphurea'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Carolina Jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
- frost tender
Honeysuckle (*Lonicera splendida*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Banana passionfruit & Yellow passionfruit



Passiflora tripartita and *P. pinnatistipula*

The vines, leaves, and hanging fruit of these passionfruit species are very similar. The banana passionfruit has banana-shaped fruit that turn from green to yellow; the yellow passionfruit are round. Yellow passionfruit is mainly found on Banks Peninsula. Both these passionfruit climb into trees, which they then smother.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

NZ passionfruit (*Passiflora tetrandra*)



J. Smith-Dodsworth



Also consider:
NZ jasmine (*Parsonsia heterophylla*)

Clematis cirrhosa



www.cdgphoto.com

For something different, try growing a Camellia hybrid such as 'Yuletide' or 'Appleblossom' as an espalier.

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Chilean flame creeper (*Tropaeolum speciosum*)

C. Lewis (left) / R. Milne (right)



This vine looks delicate with its small five-fingered leaves and thin stems, but is actually hardy. In winter all the above ground vegetation dies back to a tough root system, to grow vigorously again the next year. The flowers are scarlet and are followed by blue bird-spread berries. Chilean flame creeper climbs high into trees, depriving them of vital sunlight.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Scarlet rata (*Metrosideros fulgens*)



A. Diligrath, DOC



Only suitable in high rainfall areas.

Also consider:

Native passionfruit (*Passiflora tetrandra*)

Vinus vinifera 'Purpurea'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Chilean bellflower (*Lapageria rosea*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)



C. Howell, DOC

This deciduous tree grows up to 20 metres tall and produces large quantities of seeds; the winged seed capsules fall in a 'helicopter' motion.

Sycamore can establish even in shade, and then forms dense stands that crowd out other species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Black beech (*Nothofagus solandri*)



J.Rofe



Also consider:
Mountain beech (*Nothofagus solandri* var. *cliffortioides*)
Ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*)

Acer rubrum 'Columnare'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Fullmoon maple (*Acer japonicum*)
Norway maple hybrids (*Acer platanoides*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Darwin's barberry (*Berberis darwinii*)



A. Paltridge, DOC

This dense, dark green shrub is prickly and has small 'holly'-shaped leaves. The orange/yellow flowers are followed by berries which are spread by birds.

Darwin's barberry will survive even in low light and forms dense colonies, displacing other plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Mountain holly (*Olearia ilicifolia*)



J.Barkia



Also consider:
Matagouri (*Discaria toumatou*)
Mingimingi (*Coprosma propinqua*)

Viburnum tinus 'Eve Price'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Common hedge barberry (*Berberis glaucocarpa*)



C. Lewis

A shrub with tough woody stems and sharp spines. The smelly yellow flowers are followed by purple berries that are spread by birds. Barberry survives in harsh conditions and is a long-lived species.

Barberry establishes easily in relatively open spaces and where there is low growing vegetation and overtops lower growing plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Matagouri (*Discaria toumatou*)



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Also consider:
Mountain holly (*Olearia ilicifolia*)
Twiggy tree daisy (*Olearia virgata*)

Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)



J. Liddle

Also consider:
Viburnum tinus hybrids
Genista pilosa hybrid incl 'Vancouver Gold'
- a low-growing shrub

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*)



C. Lewis

Buddleia is a many-stemmed shrub which can be up to 4 metres tall. The leaves are dull green and hairy underneath. Spikes of fragrant blue to purple flowers are followed by numerous wind-spread seeds.

Buddleia forms dense colonies and can invade exotic forestry. It is a problem in river beds and can alter the waterflow, causing the build up of silt and flooding.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Fragrant tree daisy (*Olearia fragrantissima*)



www.mooseycountrygarden.com



Also consider:

Helichrysum lanceolatum

Koromiko (*Hebe salicifolia*)

Mountain ribbonwood (*Hoheria lyallii*)

Syringa vulgaris 'Charles Joly'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

California lilac hybrids (*Ceanothus* hybrids)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)



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subspecies *monilifera*

Boneseed is a hardy shrub which can grow up to 3 metres tall. It has leathery toothed leaves and bright yellow daisy-like flowers.

Boneseed is found mainly in coastal areas and thrives even on poor soil. It can spread quickly and forms dense stands, displacing desirable plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Yellow shrub daisy (*Brachyglottis cassinioides*)



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Also consider:

Kowhai (*Sophora* 'Dragons Gold')
Prostrate kowhai (*Sophora prostrata*)
Tauhinu (*Ozothamnus leptophylla*)

Sun-rose

(*Halimium lasianthum*)



www.cdgphoto.com

Also consider:

X Halimicistus wintonensis
'Merrist Wood Cream'

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Shrubs
and trees

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Cotoneaster species



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Cotoneaster franchetii, *C. glaucophyllus*, and *C. simonsii*

These cotoneasters are really tough bushes. The small white/pink flower clusters are followed by scarlet berries in bunches of up to 60 berries. For more details on the cotoneasters and how to tell them apart see the cotoneaster sheet on www.ecan.govt.nz/weeds. Dense cotoneaster stands form and crowd out other plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Korokio (*Corokia cotoneaster*)



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Also consider:
Coprosma propinqua
Coprosma tayloriae
Weeping mapou (*Myrsine divaricata*)

David viburnum (*Viburnum davidii*)



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:
Viburnum tinus hybrids incl 'Eve Price'.

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)



C. Lewis

Hawthorn is often found as a prickly hedge, but left to grow wild it forms a tree up to 10 metres tall. In either form, hawthorn is very tough. It has white flowers followed by red berries that are widely spread by birds.

Hawthorn crowds out other plant species and can form dense thickets, blocking access and invading new areas.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*)



J. Rolfe



For Otago, use kanono (*Coprosma grandifolia*)

Also consider:

Whiteywood (*Meliccytus ramiflorus*)

Lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*)

Dogwood hybrids (*Cornus kousa* hybrid)



www.cifphoto.com

Also consider:

Japanese cherry hybrids

Prunus accolade hybrids

Cornus florida hybrids

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Shrubs
and trees

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*)

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This woody shrub grows to 2 metres tall and has small, dense, needle-like leaves on woody stems. It produces masses of small, white, bell-shaped flowers and the profusion of small seeds are spread by wind.

Spanish heath thrives in poor or acidic soils and forms dense stands outcompeting other species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Mingimingi (*Leptocophylla juniperina*)



W. Bennett



Also consider:
Hebe cultivars
Tauhinu (*Pomaderris phyllicifolia*)

Lavendula angustifolia 'Munstead'



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
English lavender hybrid incl
Lavender angustifolia 'Hidcote'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Spindletree (*Euonymus europaeus*)



C.Lewis / R.Milne (inset)

Spindletree is a multi-branched deciduous tree up to 6 metres tall. Small greenish-yellow flowers are followed by pink four-lobed capsules that expose the orange fruit. The seeds are bird-spread and spindletree also spreads by suckering.

Spindletree survives in a range of conditions and forms dense stands in sun or in shade, crowding out other species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Red matipo (*Myrsine australis*)



J.Rolfe



Also consider:
Akeake (*Dodonaea viscosa*)
Karamu (*Coprosma lucida*)

Cornus 'Eddie's White Wonder'



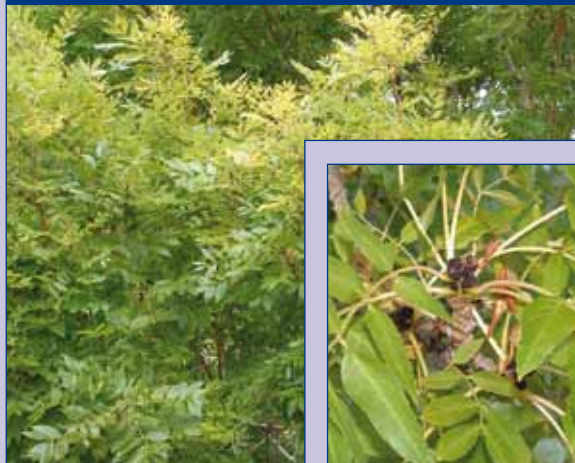
www.cripphoto.com

Also consider:
Japanese flowering dogwood hybrids
Cornus kousa hybrids
Flowering dogwood hybrids (*Cornus florida* hybrids)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)



C. Lewis

This deciduous tree with a silver grey trunk can grow to 30 metres tall. Each leaf is made up of nine or more leaflets. The narrow, flattened and partly-winged seeds hang in clusters and are wind-spread.

Ash is frost-tolerant and grows fast, quickly overtopping other plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*)



J. Barkla

Also consider:

- Hall's totara (*Podocarpus hallii*)
- Marble leaf (*Carpodetus serratus*)
- Five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*)

Fraxinus angustifolia hybrid 'Raywood'



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:

White ash hybrids (*Fraxinus americana* hybrids)



GARDEN ESCAPEE



Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)



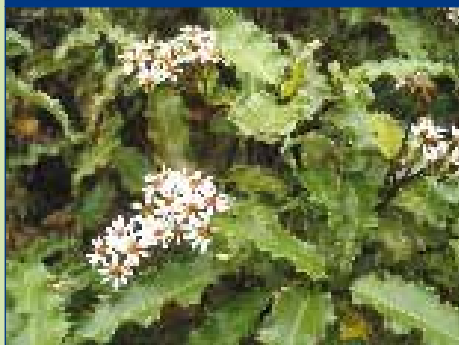
C. Lewis

Holly is an evergreen shrub or small tree that has glossy, dark green leaves with prickly, deeply serrated edges. The bright red berries are found on female plants and are spread by birds.

Holly is shade tolerant, and because of its dense green foliage, it blocks light from any plants growing underneath.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Mountain holly (*Olearia ilicifolia*)



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Also consider:
Broadleaf (*Griselinia littoralis*)
Kohuhu (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*)

Camellia hybrid

eg *Camellia sasanqua* 'Yuletide'



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Holly osmanthus hybrids
(*Osmanthus heterophyllus* hybrids)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Wild plums (*Prunus* species)



A. Patridge

Most garden plum trees are named varieties that produce fruit year after year.

However, wild plums (which are also sometimes called cherry plums) are those that have escaped in the past. The fruit are relatively small and the stones are spread by birds. Wild plums can be found scattered around roadsides and in parks and reserves. They can form dense stands, shading out other species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Wineberry (*Aristotelia serrata*)



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Needs a relatively sheltered site

Also consider:

Narrow-leaved lacebark (*Hoheria angustifolia*)

Yoshina cherry (*Prunus x yedoensis*)



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:

Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)

- but don't plant this too close to buildings

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)



C.Howell, DOC

This erect, deciduous, pleasant smelling shrub grows to 2 metres tall and has dense light green foliage. The pale pink to deep red flowers are followed by blue-black berries that are spread by birds.

Flowering currant forms dense thickets, particularly on stream banks, forest margins and clearings. It crowds out desirable species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Mountain wineberry (*Aristotelia fruticosa*)



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Also consider:
Hebe cultivars
Red matipo (*Myrsine australis*)

Star magnolia (*Magnolia stellata* 'Rosea')



www.cfpphoto.com

Also consider:
Magnolia stellata 'King Rose'

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*)



This is a small tree growing to 6 metres which has dense clusters of small white flowers that smell unpleasant. The abundant shiny, black berries are very attractive to birds, so the seeds are spread widely.

Elderberry grows fast and can form dense stands, overtopping and displacing other species.

C. Lewis / Plant Protection Society (inset)

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Five-finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*)



Department of Conservation

Also consider:



Mountain ribbonwood (*Hoheria lyallii*)
Whiteywood (*Melicytus ramiflorus*)
NZ myrtle (*Lophomyrtus obcordata*)

Snowball tree (*Viburnum opulis*)



J. Liddle

Also consider:

White flowering camellias (*Camellia sasanqua*)
Orange blossom (*Choisya ternata*)

GARDEN ESCAPEE



Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)



C.Howell, DOC / C.Buddenhagen (inset)

Rowan trees can be up to 10 metres tall. The leaves are made up of up to 8 pairs of leaflets and they turn golden in autumn. There are clusters of white flowers followed by red bird-spread berries. Rowan also spreads by suckering.

Rowan will grow in deep shade and can form dense stands, crowding out other species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)



S. Fritmei



Also consider:
Lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*)
Narrow-leaved lacebark (*Hoheria angustifolia*)

Viburnum tinus 'Eve Price'



www.cjphoto.com

Also consider:
Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida* hybrids)
Japanese flowering dogwood
(*Cornus kousa* hybrids)



Groundcovers and fillers

Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	1
Pig's ear	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	2
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	3
Mexican daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	4
Aluminium plant	<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	5
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	6
Stinking Iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	7
Russell lupin	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	8
Tradescantia	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	9
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	10

Climbers and vines

Bomarea	<i>Bomarea caldasii</i> & <i>B. multiflora</i>	11
Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	12
English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	13
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	14
Banana passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tripartita</i>	15
Yellow passionfruit	<i>Passiflora pinnatistipula</i>	15
Chilean flame creeper	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>	16

Shrubs and trees

Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17
Darwin's barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	18
Common hedge barberry	<i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i>	19
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	20
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	21
Cotoneaster species	<i>Cotoneaster</i> species	22
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	23
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	24
Spindletree	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	25
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	26
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	27
Wild plums	<i>Prunus</i> species	28
Flowering currant	<i>Ribes sanguinum</i>	29
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	30
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	31

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