



BLUE MORNING GLORY

Ipomoea indica

What does it look like?

This is a vigorous creeper with distinctive heart-shaped, three-lobed leaves and purple tubular flowers all year round. Its stems are hairy and often purple.

Why is it a problem?

It grows in wet and dry conditions, in open areas, forest margins, roadsides, hedges and gardens. It is spread from stem fragments and doesn't usually seed in NZ.

How do I get rid of it?

- Cut and stump-treat larger stems with 100ml glyphosate (360g/l e.g. Round-up®) or 1g metsulfuron-methyl (600g/kg e.g. Escort®) per 1 litre water; or
- Spray with 100ml glyphosate and 20ml penetrant per 10 litres water or 2g metsulfuron-methyl per 10 litres water.



CLIMBING DOCK

Rumex sagittatus

Also known as: rambling dock, wild kumara and *Acetosa sagittatus*

What does it look like?

This low-climbing or scrambling perennial herb has large kumara-like tubers and extensive rhizomes. It has arrowhead-shaped leaves on reddish stems. The massed panicles of pink or reddish flowers appear November to March at the plant tops.

Why is it a problem?

It smothers native plants in coastal areas, roadsides and waste areas. It is spread by wind and dumping of tubers.

How do I get rid of it?

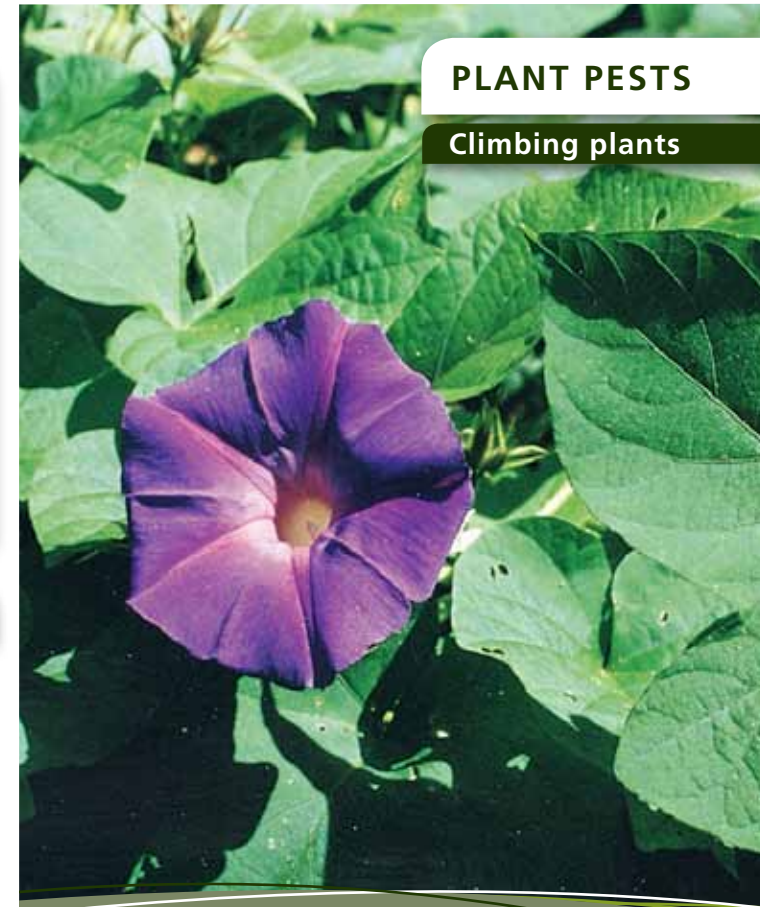
- Spray with 100mls glyphosate (360g/l e.g. Round-up®) + 20 mls penetrant per 10 litres water or 5g metsulfuron-methyl (600g/kg e.g. Escort®) +10 mls penetrant per 10 litres water. Spray in summer only.

Contact us:

For further information contact Northland Regional Council
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PLANT PESTS

Climbing plants



Climbing plants

- > Banana passionfruit
- > Bindweeds
- > Blue morning glory
- > Climbing asparagus
- > Climbing dock
- > Japanese honeysuckle
- > Jasmine
- > Mignonette vine
- > Mile-a-minute
- > Moth plant

Putting Northland first



CLIMBING ASPARAGUS

Asparagus scandens

What does it look like?

It has slender, extensively branched stems that wrap around small trees and saplings. It has fine, fern-like foliage, small, delicate leaves with small hooks. Tiny white flowers appear in September to December and berries ripen green to red-orange. This scrambling plant can also grow in trees as an epiphyte.

Why is it a problem?

This fast growing, rapid coloniser is very shade tolerant and kills host plants by smothering or ring barking. It carpets the forest floor preventing regrowth of native seedlings. It is spread by birds and garden dumping.

How do I get rid of it?

Pull the plant out of any trees it has climbed and bundle them on the ground and then:

- Weed-wipe 300mls glyphosate per litre water. Total coverage is not required; or
- Spray with 200mls glyphosate (360g/l e.g. Round-up®) per 10 litres water. Do not add penetrant if spraying against tree trunks.



JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera japonica

What does it look like?

This is a vigorous evergreen climber with oval leaves that are lighter green underneath. Juvenile leaves may be toothed. It has fragrant, paired, white or yellow tubular flowers (September to May) and black berries.

Why is it a problem?

It is well adapted to low light conditions, frost, wind, and drought. It may be more vigorous in deeper valley soils and it invades disturbed forests and margins, out-competing other plants by smothering. It is dispersed by birds and garden dumping.

How do I get rid of it?

- Cut and stump-treat larger stems with 5g metsulfuron-methyl (600g/kg e.g. Escort®) per 1 litre water; or
- Spray with 120mls clopralid (300g/l e.g. Versatill®) + 20 mls penetrant per 10 litres water or 5g metsulfuron-methyl + 10mls penetrant per 10 litres water.



JASMINE

Jasmine polyathum

What does it look like?

This is an evergreen climber that grows up to mid-canopy height. The shiny, dark green compound leaves have seven opposite leaflets and new growth is tinged with red. It has masses of highly scented, small white tubular flowers, mainly in spring followed by occasional glossy black fruit.

Why is it a problem?

It forms impenetrable groundcover, smothering all vegetation to mid-canopy level and suppressing regeneration. It is spread by garden dumping and birds.

How do I get rid of it?

- Cut off foliage in trees. Leave to sprout and spray regrowth with 5g metsulfuron-methyl (600g/kg e.g. Escort®) +10 mls penetrant per 10 litres water, or 120mls Banvine® +10 mls penetrant per 10 litres water.



MIGNONETTE VINE

Anredera cordifolia

Also known as: Madeira vine

What does it look like?

This perennial creeper has bright green, alternate, fleshy heart-shaped leaves. Small fragrant, cream flowers on slender spikes appear January to April. Prolific fleshy tubers are produced on aerial stems.

Why is it a problem?

It forms dense long-lived infestations that smother native plants and dominate medium to high canopy level. The weight of tubers can topple small trees. It invades forest margins, rocky places and coastal areas and prefers fertile soils in warm, moist climates.

How do I get rid of it?

- Cut down and stump-treat larger stems with 1g metsulfuron-methyl (600g/kg e.g. Escort®) per 1 litre water; or 100mls glyphosate (360g/l e.g. Round-up®) per 1 litre water; or
- Clear off desirable trees and spray carefully with 100mls
- glyphosate + 3g metsulfuron-methyl + 20 mls penetrant per 10 litres water.



MILE-A-MINUTE

Dipogon lignosus

Mile-a-minute is an eradication plant under the Northland Regional Pest Management Strategies 2010-2015. This means that no one should have, or distribute this plant in any way. Please report this plant to the Northland Regional Council for control free of charge.

What does it look like?

This plant is an evergreen climber. The leaves have three roughly heart-shaped leaflets. The pea-like flowers are white, pink, lavender and white, or reddish purple (July to January). It has smooth sickle-shaped seedpods.

Why is it a problem?

It is a fast growing vine that smothers plants and prevents regeneration of canopy species and shrubs.

How do I get rid of it?

Contact the Northland Regional Council.



MOTH PLANT

Araujia hortorum

Also known as: Kapok vine, cruel plant, *Araujia sericifera*

What does it look like?

This slender evergreen vine has milky sap. It has arrowhead shaped, opposite leaves that are lighter green below. Clusters of small white, waxy, tubular flowers appear December to May followed by large choko-like seed pods that dry and split, releasing 250-1000 parachute-like seeds.

Why is it a problem?

It becomes the dominant species in urban areas and competes with, or replaces native plant species. The seedlings are shade tolerant and spread by wind. The sap can irritate skin.

How do I get rid of it?

- Gloves are recommended when handling moth plant. Pull out seedlings. Roots of large plants should be cut off at least 5cm underground; or
- Cut down and stump-treat larger stems with 20mls Banvine® per 1 litre water or 100mls Brushkiller per 1 litre water; or
- Clear off desirable trees and spray carefully with 120mls Banvine® per 10 litres water or 120mls Brushkiller per 10 litres water.

Climbing plants

This information brochure provides details on some of the common climbing pest plants you'll find in Northland, what to look for, why these plants are a problem and methods to get rid of them.

CONTROL METHODS

There is a range of methods available to control pest plants. The following recommendations – which are only a sample of those available – are based on safe-use methods that have proven effective.

- Physical removal of the plant and all fragments to a land-fill is the best organic method.
- Slashing, mowing or otherwise removing plant material and then treating the stumps or regrowth reduces the amount of chemicals needed.
- Spray is recommended for large areas. It is best to apply spray during spring to autumn when plants are actively growing. For gun and hose or aerial rates contact your local biosecurity officer.
- Penetrant aids the uptake of herbicides – there is a range available, e.g. Pulse®, Boost®, Freeway, Dewdrop, Kiwi Buddy Uptake crop oil, etc.
- Follow-up is always recommended until the seed source in the soil is exhausted.

Caution: when using any herbicide or pesticide **PLEASE READ THE LABEL THOROUGHLY** and follow all instructions and safety requirements.

More information on these and other pest plants is also available at:

www.nrc.govt.nz/pestmanagement

www.weedbusters.org.nz

www.arc.govt.nz

www.ebop.govt.nz



BANANA PASSIONFRUIT

Passiflora tripartita all sub-species and *P. tarminiana*

What does it look like?

This is a high-climbing vine with pink tubular flowers year round. The thin-skinned oval fruit turns yellow or orange-yellow when ripe. The glossy leaves are three-lobed (middle lobe longest), up to 14cm long and densely hairy underneath with some hairs above.

Why is it a problem?

This aggressive vine invades disturbed areas, light gaps in forests, wasteland and roadside margins. It smothers trees and reduces biodiversity and is spread by birds and garden dumping.

How do I get rid of it?

- Cut and stump treat larger stems with 1g metsulfuron-methyl (600g/kg e.g. Escort®) per 1 litre water; or 200mls glyphosate (360g/l e.g. Round-up®) per litre water; or
- Spray masses on the ground where roots can't be pulled, with 30mls triclopyr (300g/l e.g. Grazon®) + 20 ml penetrant per 10 litres water or 100ml glyphosate and 20ml penetrant per 10 litres water.



BINDWEEDS

Calystegia and *Convolvulus* species

Also known as: Convolvulus

What does it look like?

This perennial scrambling or trailing vine has extensive rhizomes and fibrous roots at the nodes. The arrow-shaped leaves are dark green, often with a blueish look. The broad funnel-shaped flowers are pink or white with a purplish-pink stripe on the centre of the petals and appear from November to March.

Why is it a problem?

It smothers low-growing vegetation, and spreads through garden waste where it's dumped.

How do I get rid of it?

- Cut and stump-treat larger stems with 100ml glyphosate (360g/l e.g. Round-up®) or 1g metsulfuron-methyl (600g/kg e.g. Escort®) per 1 litre water; or
- Spray with 60ml triclopyr (300g/l e.g. Grazon®) + 10ml penetrant per 10 litres water or 120ml Banvine® + 10ml penetrant per 10 litres water.