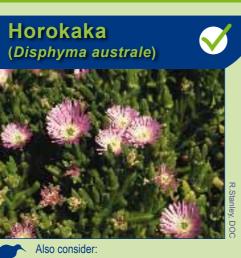


Perennial groundcover with stems to 6 metres long. Leaves have obvious three sharp angles to them, and the pale yellow flowers turn pink as they age and are followed by seeds. Also spreads by stem fragments taking root. Usually found in coastal areas, where it forms dense mats once established. Areas of low growing plants are particularly at risk to invasion by ice plant.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...



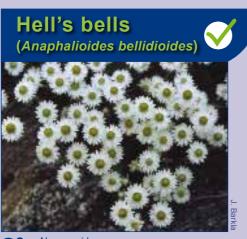
Sand coprosma (Coprosma acerosa) Kowhangatara (Spinifex sericeus)

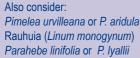


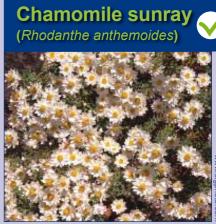
Also consider: Bitter root (Lewisia rediviva)



Vigorous groundcover with small green leaves and pink to white flowers almost all year round. Seeds prolifically, and can form dense smothering mats in natural areas crowding out native species.







Also consider: Verbena x cultivars

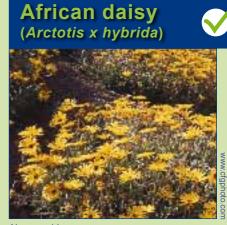


Erect, many-stemmed perennial growing to 30 centimetres tall. Leaves are bluish-green and very lacy. Yellow orange (occasionally cream or red) flowers are followed by masses of tiny water-spread black seeds. Invades dry, stony riverbeds, destroying the breeding habitat of river-breeding birds such as the endangered blackfronted tern.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...



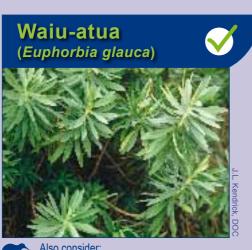
Chatham Island geranium (Geranium traversii)

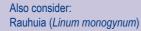


Also consider: Welsh Poppy (Meconopsis cambrica) Iceland poppy (Papaver nudicaule)



Biennial or perennial to 30 centimetres. Hairy bluish/grey-green leaves have wavy and ruffled leaf edges. Yellow poppy-like flowers are followed by long, thin, horn-like seed pods containing many seeds. Crowds out native plants in rocky, shingly or sandy areas.











Chilean rhubarb (Gunnera tinctoria)



Perennial with large, rough, rhubarblike leaves up to 2 metres across on prickly stems. Cone-shaped flowerheads produce small bird-spread seeds. Invades coastal cliffs, stream margins, wetlands, and slip faces, with the large leaves shading out native species.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...





Also consider: Kakaha (*Astelia fragrans*) Harakeke (*Phormium tenax*)



Also consider: Hosta species and cultivars Leopard plant (*Ligularia tussilaginea*) Bird of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*)

X

Yellow & kahali ginger (Hedychium species)





Herbaceous perennials with large, branching, tuberous roots that form mats up to 1 metre thick. *H. gardnerianum* spreads by seeds and root fragments, while *H. flavescens* spreads only by root fragments. Forms dense colonies in natural areas, smothering native plants and preventing native seedlings establishing.





Also consider: Harakeke (*Phormium tenax*) Wharariki (*Phormium cookianum*)



Also consider: Hippeastrum cultivars





Herbaceous annual growing to 3 metres with succulent stems and long leaves. Pink and purple flowers shaped like an English policeman's helmet are followed by large, black, water-spread seeds in a 5-chambered capsule. Invades streamsides, including shady areas, and crowds out native plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...



Also consider: Hebe species Marlborough rock daisy (Pachystegia insignis)



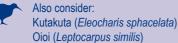
Also consider: Dalmation bellflower (Campanula portenschlagiana)



Clump-forming perennial up to 80 centimetres tall with a thick red-brown root system. Broad, leathery, sword-shaped, dark green leaves are foul-smelling when crushed. Stems of dull yellow flowers are followed by green, three-sided seed capsules that split open to release many round, red, bird-spread seeds. Tolerates deep shade. Crowds out native seedlings.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...





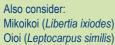


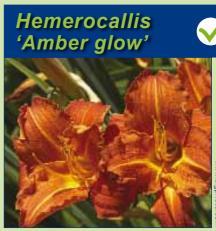
Also consider:
Blue iris (*Iris versicolor*)
Day lily (*Hemerocallis* spp, except *H. fulva*)



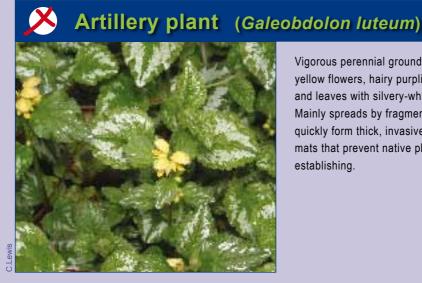
Semi-aquatic perennial growing in clumps to 2 metres tall, with dense rhizomes that form floating mats, and sword-like leaves emerging in fans from a reddish base. Yellow flowers are followed by seed capsules containing many brown, flattened, three-sided, disc-like seeds. Crowds out native species that grow on margins of water bodies and can invade floodprone pasture.





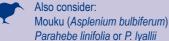


Also consider: Any hemerocallis except H. fulva Blue iris (Iris versicolor)



Vigorous perennial groundcover with yellow flowers, hairy purplish stems, and leaves with silvery-white patches. Mainly spreads by fragments and can quickly form thick, invasive, smothering mats that prevent native plants establishing.







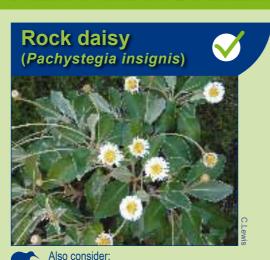
Also consider: Siberian bugloss (Brunnera macrophylla)

Russell lupin (Lupinus polyphyllus)



Herbaceous perennial to 1.5 metres tall with dull blue-green foliage. Spikes of white/blue/pink/purple/orange/yellow flowers are followed by pea-like water-spread seeds that remain viable for up to 10 years. Invades river systems and destroys nesting sites for some endangered native birds.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...



Long-leaved pimelea (Pimelea longifolia)

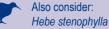


Also consider: Hollyhock (*Alcea rosea*)



Tall, hardy perennial growing to 2 metres with mid-green, lance-shaped leaves, and spikes of pinky-purple flowers followed by black seed capsules. Grows in a wide range of conditions including lake margins, ditches, wetlands and paddocks, forming dense invasive colonies and crowding out native plants.













Upright herb with trailing stems and aromatic leaves with purple undersides. Spikes of white flowers are followed by seed capsules. Spreads rapidly in native forest, smothering the ground and preventing native seedlings from establishing.



Also consider:
Bidibid (Acaena inermis)
Panakenake (Pratia angulata)



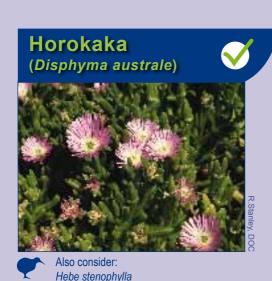


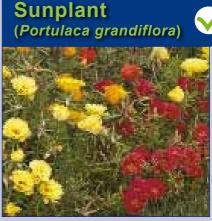
Also consider: Evergreen hydrangea (*Dichroa versicolor*)



Succulent mat-forming perennial herb, with small, scale-like leaves densely arranged around numerous short, erect stems, and creeping stems that root at the nodes. Yellow flowers are followed by seed, and it also spreads by stem fragments. Invades dry habitats up to 1500 metres above sea level, river habitats and coastal cliffs.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...





Also consider:
Jade plant (*Crassula ovata*)



Creeping, fernlike groundcover with slender stems and tiny leaves. Produces millions of tiny spores and grows from fragments. Forms dense mats in shady areas that crowd out native seedlings and replace lowgrowing native plants, such as mosses and ferns.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...



Panakenake (Pratia angulata) Little hard fern (Blechnum penna-marina)



Also consider: Siberian bugloss (Brunnera macrophylla)



Scrambling perennial with wiry to woody stems that root when they touch the ground, and fleshy, leathery leaves with coarse serrations on each edge. Dense clusters of yellow, ragwort-like flowers are followed by fluffy windspread seeds. Scrambles over shrubs and ground, smothering low-growing plants and forming dense, long-lived mats that prevent the establishment of native plants.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...



M

Also consider: White rata (*Metrosideros perforata*) Leafless clematis (*Clematis afoliata*) Puawananga (*Clematis paniculata*)

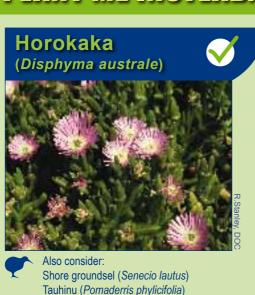


Also consider: Rosa banksia 'Luteum'



Erect annual to 60 centimetres tall. Purple daisy-like flowers are followed by fluffy, wind-spread seeds. Invades sandy coastal sites, replacing native species. Perennial pink ragwort (Senecio glastifolius) is also a problem weed.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...



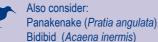


Also consider: Swan River daisy (Brachycome iberidifolia) Marguerite daisy (Chrysanthemum hosmariense)



Succulent, creeping, dark green perennial groundcover. White threepetalled triangular flowers do not produce seed, but fragments of stem take root. Forms dense mats that smother native plants and prevent native seedlings establishing. Can cause contact dermatitis in dogs.







Also consider: Siberian bugloss (Brunnera macrophylla)



Evergreen perennial groundcover with oval, waxy leaves and mauve-blue flowers. Stems root when they come in contact with the soil, forming very dense, carpet-like mats that smother native plants and prevent native seedlings establishing.





Also consider: Campanula cultivars



(Zantedeschia aethiopica)

Robust, evergreen, clump-forming plant to 1.5 metres tall with large, leathery, arrowhead-shaped leaves. Trumpet-shaped 'flowers' consist of a large, modified, greenish-white leaf enclosing the yellow spike-shaped flower inside. Spreads by seed and tubers. Persistent colony-forming invader of swampy areas, smothering the ground and preventing the establishment of native seedlings.

PLANT ME INSTEAD...

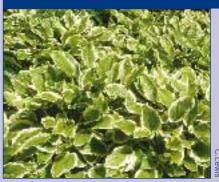


Also consider:

Phormium cultivars

Hosta species





Also consider: Any Gladiolus species except *G. undulatus* and *G. natalensis*