

Weeds

Listed here are invasive and agricultural weeds currently (2015) found on communal land, foreshore or private Lots. Although the list is not comprehensive for all weeds, these ones all require control, whether under the obligations of the Community Pest Control Area TBFP has with Northland Regional Council, with DOC, or in order to protect the farm.

Note: where glyphosate is referred to, the common commercial brand is Roundup.

If you are unable to tackle these weeds yourself, please contact the Pest Plants & Animals sub-committee or Craig Steiner.

If you see other invasive weeds appearing (especially if they are listed on NRC pest plant list) please alert the sub-committee and Kraig. Beyond our boundaries there are weeds such as cotoneaster and blackberry which could easily re-invade TBFP.



Arum italicum - arum lily with variegated leaf. Currently found in the covenant swamp.

- Dies down over winter so attack in early summer
- GRAZON (Roundup doesn't work)



Arundo donax - **giant reed**, in covenant swamp and above homestead picnic area. We are getting assistance from NREC/DOC on this one. Summer control.

- **Remove top growth** with mulcher or hedge cutter. **Spray 1.5-2 m high regrowth** with 20-30 ml (2-3%) glyphosate 360 (e.g. (Round-up®) plus 10 ml organosilicone penetrant per litre of water. A little metsulfuron-methyl (e.g. Escort®, MSF600, Meturon) in the mix seems to help.
- Follow-up three monthly as required.



Woolly nightshade. Shade tolerant, so is appearing within the forest remnants (spread by birds) as well as in the open. Has a long fruiting season so eradicate on sight.

- Cut and paint stump with Tordon (100ml/litre) or Picloram gel (stumps will resprout if not gel-treated)
- Pull out young plants



Shore Paspalum. Invasive inter-tidal grass.

- Summer spraying with Glyphosate & Pulse, outgoing morning tide, fine weather.
- Follow-up spray of regrowth preferably in same growth season, and weed-eat long growth to ground level
- Need to avoid killing native species while attacking the paspalum



Erigeron Mexican daisy. Currently growing on cliff faces in Takahoa Bay.

- Glyphosate or Versatill, prior to seeding, early summer.



Pampas. Can tell it apart from toetoe by looking for single midrib (not multiple), curled dead leaves, autumn flowering (not summer)

- Deadhead young flowerheads before they go to seed
- Pull out young plants
- Glyphosate spray adults and wait for regrowth before respraying



Gorse

- Spray with Tordon or cut and spray stump.
- Twice-annual flowering so eradicate on sight.



Senecio jacobaea Ragwort – an agricultural weed so we have a responsibility to eradicate the seed source on our Lots. Rosette of leaves first, followed by purple stems, then yellow flowers. Seed is wind distributed. There is another very common but smaller senecio called fireweed growing along roadsides and on bare ground, but it is not considered an agricultural weed like ragwort. It does not start life as a rosette.

- Winter control best, when plant is still a small rosette.
- Hand pull or spray with glyphosate (100ml/10 litres)

Unidentified iris-like bulb with creamy flowers, growing along Otamatea foreshore

- Spray with Glyphosate, as handpulling tends to leave bulbil fragments behind

Calystegia silvatica – great bindweed. This introduced vine has large white flowers. And large leaves. NOTE not yet present at TB but there are other native convolvulus species here which require discussion.



Calystegia sepium var *roseata*

This tall growing, native convolvulus has pink flowers and reddish stems. The natural habitat for this vine is estuarine bush edges. There is a large population of it in the covenant swamp. Its seeds are not likely to be wind blown therefore it is unlikely to be a problematic seed source and is part of the natural environment the covenant is protecting.

Elsewhere, because it is a 'weedy' plant, it is being controlled (e.g. around new plantings or in gardens). It dies back in winter. Spray control only, as broken stem fragments will resprout.



Calystegia turguriorum

This native convolvulus has very small heart-shaped leaves, and large white flowers. It is totally benign and can be found in scattered locations along the foreshore.



Ipomoea indica - **Morning Glory**. Leaves are 3-lobed, flowers all year round so destroy on sight.

- Cut and stump-treat with glyphosate or
- Spray large areas with glyphosate + pulse (best during its summer growth season)

Thistles. Generally autumn is a good time to tackle thistles before they die down for winter.



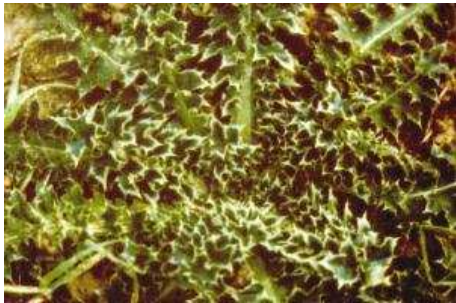
Californian thistle.

- Constant mowing can kill the plants
- Hand removal
- Apply Baton or glyphosate late summer or early autumn when sugar movement is down towards roots



Scotch Thistle (has spines on leaf surface as well as edges)

- Mowing will top the plant but not kill it
- Hand removal – if grubbing make sure the cut is below the crown or it will resprout.
- Spot-spray the centre of the rosette with metsulfuron or triclopy/picloram mix (such as Conquest)



Nodding thistle (named for the bent-over heavy flowers). Spines only around leaf edges.

- Mowing will top the plant but not kill it
- Hand removal – if grubbing make sure the cut is below the crown or it will resprout.
- Spot-spray with phenoxy herbicides (such as Baton) or glyphosate



Juncus acutus – needle rush, extremely sharp ends to the stalks. Growing along the waterfront, but distinguish it from other softer rushes

- Glyphosate + Pulse, late summer



Agapanthus – near the homestead picnic site.

- Monitor to see whether it is spreading. In the interim, pick the flowers before they seed.
- Cut and stump treat with Vigilant® gel; or
- Spray with 60ml triclopyr (300g/l e.g. Grazon) +10ml penetrant per 10 litres water Two or three repeat applications will be necessary at 6-8 week intervals for effective control.

NOT weeds



Please note that the native bush lawyer *Rubus squarrosus* is present in forest remnants, including some very old, extensive vines. This is a threatened species in Northland and is to be protected (even if you don't like its prickles!)



Calystegia turguriorum

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