

*appendix b:
environmentally damaging
plants and animals*



ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING PLANTS AND ANIMALS

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	REASONS FOR INCLUSION AND CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS
African feather grass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). Naturalised in Sth Titirangi at 51 sites.
African love grass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
African olive	<i>Olea europaea</i> subs. <i>africana</i>	
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Naturalised extensively around residential areas and on coastal cliffs at Piha. Becoming common as a roadside weed. Commonly cultivated. Forms very dense clumps and could become a major weed in coastal cliff situations. Very difficult to control once established.
all <i>Stipa</i> species (except native) *	<i>Stipa</i> spp.	
Apple of sodom	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	
Artillery plant*	<i>Galeobdolon huteum</i>	
Arum lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). A number of sites are present in Piha area.
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Known to be naturalised at Parau, and probably commonly cultivated as a house plant. Has proven to be a serious weed in parts of Australia. NZ already has two major asparagus weeds.
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus setaceus</i>	Known to be naturalised at Parau, and probably commonly cultivated as a house plant. Has proven to be a serious weed in parts of Australia and Norfolk I. NZ already has two major asparagus weeds.
Australian sedge	<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). Naturalised in Karekare, Oratia and Bethells/Swanson area, 53 sites.
Balsam	<i>Impatiens sodenii</i>	Naturalised in several places. Common in gardens and probably cultivated. Can invade forest internally from margins.
Baccharis	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Bamboo	<i>Arundinaria japonica</i>	Not known to be naturalised in Waitakere Ranges but known to invade into adjacent natural areas in other places. Cultivated.
Bamboo, black	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>	Not known to be naturalised in Waitakere Ranges but known to invade into adjacent natural areas in other places. Cultivated.
Bamboo, fishpole	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Known to be growing into forest in places, and invading Big Muddy Creek bush. Cultivated.
Banana passionfruit	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	Occurs as rampant vine in several places, smothering trees on which it grows. Popular garden plant.
Banana passionfruit	<i>Passiflora mixta</i>	Occurs as rampant vine in several places, smothering trees on which it grows. Popular garden plant.
Barberry	<i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i>	Noxious Plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Bartlettina	<i>Bartlettina sordida</i>	Common as weed of forest edge and gardens around Titirangi and other areas. Forms dense clumps that inhibit the establishment of native plants. Cultivated.
Bathurst bur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Noxious Plant (Noxious Plant Act). Two known sites.
Bears Breechs	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	
Black Wattle	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Common roadside and margin weed. On dunes at Whatipu. Can persist in naturally open areas.
Bladderwort*	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	

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Blue morning glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Several large infestations occur on forest edges and gardens. Kills trees & shrubs by smothering. Attractive plant.
Blue passion flower	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Is known in Cornwallis, though targeted there by ARC. Smothers trees. Cultivated as a root stock for other passionfruit plants.
Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Large population at Cornwallis in parkland and gardens. Also known from Piha. Invades sand dunes and other coastal habitats.
Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Known on sandflats at Piha, Karekare and Whatipu.
Broom*	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	
Broom sedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Occasionally naturalised. Has potential to replace sub-canopy trees and become a weed of streamsides. Cultivated as hedge plant.
Brush wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Very common on forest edges and disturbed sites. Can shade out and displace native plants. Nitrogen fixing capabilities can be a problem in places.
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Naturalising in several places. Displaces successional species, especially at streamsides. Cultivated.
Buffalo grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	
Bur Daisy	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious plant Act)
Burdock*	<i>Arctium minus</i>	
Cape honey flower	<i>Melianthus major</i>	Establishing on roadsides. Displaces native plants on sand dunes and forest margins. Abundantly naturalised in Northland.
Cape ivy	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Naturalised in several places. Serious problem at Piha. Smothers sub-canopy plants at forest margins. Cultivated.
Cape Tulip	<i>Homeria collina</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). One site known in Lincoln North.
Castor oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Naturalised in several places e.g. Whatipu. Displaces native plants along waterways, roads and coastal cliffs.
Cathedral bells	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>	Two known garden sites in Ranges. Both currently being eliminated by WCC noxious plant officers. Smothers native trees & shrubs over large areas. Cultivated.
Cattley's guava	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Not known to be naturalised. Major weed overseas in areas with similar climates. e.g. Norfolk Island & coastal New South Wales. Cultivated.
Century plant	<i>Agave americana</i>	
Chilean needle grass	<i>Stipa neesiana</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). One site known at Waitakere Dam.
Chinese pennisetum	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). No known sites in Ranges.
Chinese privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Established in gardens around Ranges, especially Parau. Forms long lived dense stands along streams and open margins.
Clasped pondweed *	<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>	
Climbing asparagus	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Widespread and well established in several places. Invades forest floor and kills sub-canopy plants.
Climbing dock	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>	Naturalised on forest edges. Weed of forest edge & sand dunes.
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).

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Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	Common on forest edges and disturbed sites. Invades bush margins, banks and coastal cliffs. Cultivated.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	Naturalised in places, particularly around Cornwallis. Invades bush margins, banks and coastal cliffs. Cultivated.
Cotyledon	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	
Crassula species	<i>Crassula spathulata</i>	
Crocoshia	<i>Crocoshia Xcrocoshiaflora</i>	Very common on forest margins. Displaces native plants and forest margins and other habitats.
Eel-grass	<i>Vallisneria, Lake Pupuke and Meola Creek varieties</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus Xreflexa</i>	Several sites around Ranges. Persistent hedges can completely exclude other plants. A serious problem where it has become rampant. Still occasionally cultivated.
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Not known to be naturalised. Can suppress regrowth in forests. Cultivated.
Fringed water lily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
German ivy	<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>	Naturalised in Ranges. Occurs in gardens throughout most of Ranges. Smothers sub-canopy plants at forest margins. Cultivated.
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Naturalised in several places in Ranges on forest and stream edges. Proven weed of forest edges. Establishes readily in wet environments and could become a serious problem in Waitakere wetlands. Cultivated.
Ginger, kahili	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Widespread throughout Ranges. Forms dense clumps in forests.
Ginger, yellow	<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	In several places around Ranges. Forms dense clumps on forests.
Goats rue*	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Very common throughout Ranges. Threat in naturally open areas.
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). No known sites in Waitakere City.
Fairy crassula	<i>Crassula multicava</i>	
False acacia	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	
Hakea, downy	<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>	Established in several places including Kaiterakihi gumland. Forms dense stands after fire.
Hakea, prickly	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Fairly common around Ranges. Forms dense stands after fire.
Hakea, willow leaved	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Naturalised in several places around Ranges. Considered to be a serious weed. Forms dense stands after fire.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Known to be in several places including Laingholm and Huia.
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). Known sites in Ranges.
Heather*	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	
Himalayan Honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Common in parts of the Ranges on forest edges and stream side. Forms impenetrable stands.
Hornwort	<i>Ceratoophyllum demersum</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Horse nettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). No known sites in Ranges.
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Houttuynia*	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	

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Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	
Hydrangea (fertile form)	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> "lacecap"	Naturalised in several places. Cultivated.
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Italian buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Not known to be naturalised. Major suppressor of native seedlings and small plants in forest and open situations. Cultivated.
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix helix</i>	Naturalised in several places. Smothers and kills native trees and epiphytes. Cultivated.
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Widespread on forest edges. Major smothering effect on trees and shrubs. Cultivated.
Japanese spindle tree	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Not commonly naturalised but occurs in gardens. Displaces natives plants in shrublands and forest margins, forming dense colonies. Cultivated.
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	Major infestations around Huia, Waiatarua and Mountain Rd. Smothers trees and shrubs up to mid-canopy level, and can prevent the establishment of seedlings in more open situations. Very commonly cultivated in gardens.
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum Halapense</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). No known sites.
Jerusalem cherry	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	
Kangaroo acacia	<i>Racosperma paradoxum</i>	
Kikuyu grass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i> (yellow-pink and yellow-red varieties)	Known to be naturalised in a few places. Major weed of Pacific. Cultivated.
Lodgepole pine*	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Self-sown plants known from several places. Can establish in closed forest and displace native species. Cultivated.
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Known from Karekare and Whatipu. Kills shrubs and small trees within 2 years of establishing. Can become a weed of tall forest. Difficult to control.
Manchurian wild rice	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Maritime pine	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	
Marshwort	<i>Nymphoides germinata</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Mexican daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Very common, with major infestations in several places. Commonly cultivated in gardens. Major smothering effect on ground covering plants and plants of cliffs, stream banks and natural open areas. Replaces rare native ground cover species.
Mexican devil	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Naturalised in several places. Invades forests.
Mile-a-minute	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Known to be around Karekare, Laingholm and Cornwallis. Vigorous smotherer of scrub, regenerating bush and coastal margins.
Mistflower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Very common throughout with major infestations in several places. Major weed of streamsides.
Monkey apple	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Naturalised plants in several places in forest. Large tree capable of becoming a permanent part of the canopy. Commonly cultivated as hedge.
Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	
Montpellier broom	<i>Teline monspessullana</i>	Forms dense stands on margins.
Moreton Bay fig	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Not known to be naturalised or common as garden plant. Capable of self-seeding and could establish in forests as an emergent species (ie above canopy). Very large but occasionally cultivated.

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Moth plant	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Naturalised in several places. Smothers bush canopy.
Nardoo	<i>Marsilea mutica</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Nasella tussock	<i>Stipa trichotoma</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). No known sites.
Needle tussock	<i>Stipa rudis</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). Cultivated.
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). 15 sites listed - Karekare and Swanson.
Noogoora bur	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Nutgrass	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Old mans beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Known from 3 or 4 sites in the past, and likely to re-occur. Completely smothers forest canopy.
Oxygen weed	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Several sites known - big problem in Lake Wainamu.
Oxygen weed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Known from several garden ponds and one creek.
Oxylobium	<i>Oxylobium lannceolatum</i>	Invades forest margins.
Palm grass	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Invades margins and under canopy.
Pampas, purple	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Extremely widespread in coastal and other natural open areas, and gardens. Replaces native plants in natural open areas.
Pampas, white	<i>C. selloana</i>	Known to be naturalised in several locations. Replaces native plants in natural open areas.
Parrots feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Common in waterways in city. Causes siltation of natural waterways.
Perennial nettle *	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Established in several places in Ranges and City. Forms dense mats on forest floor and natural gaps preventing regeneration.
Phragmites*	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Plectranthus	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>	Well established, particularly around Titirangi (aka Titirangi weed) as weed of forest edge, roadsides and gardens. Forms dense smothering mat. Cultivated.
Plectranthus, blue spur flower	<i>Plectranthus ecklonii</i>	Already established as weed, and increasing. Cultivated.
Plectranthus	<i>Plectranthus grandis</i>	Establishing in Ranges. Cultivated.
Plectranthus blue spur flower*	<i>Plectranthus ecklonii</i>	
Plumeless thistle*	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	
Port Jackson fig	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Not known to be naturalised or common as garden plant. Capable of self-seeding and could establish in forests as an emergent species (ie above canopy). Very large but occasionally cultivated.
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Widespread in rural areas. Several biocontrol sites established.
Red cestrum	<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	Naturalised on forest edges in several places. Displaces native plants in low / disturbed forest and at margins.
Saffron thistle*	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> ssp. <i>platyphilla</i> <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act) No known sites.

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Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act) One known active site. Two sites inactive.
Selaginella	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>	Naturalised extensively in gardens and natural areas. Invading into forest in several places. Has disastrous impact on small native plants. Prevents native regeneration. Cultivated (varieties) and common weed of garden centre plants.
Senegal tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act) Two or three sites, all garden ponds.
Sharp rush	<i>Junus acutus</i>	
Sheeps bur	<i>Acaena agnifila</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
Skeleton weed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). Known from City in past.
Smilax	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Been known from Ranges in past. Known from sites near Ranges in City. Major smothering of natives in bush and coastal situations. Heavy potential for infestation from present sites.
Spanish heath *	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	
Spartina	<i>Spartina ssp.</i>	No known sites.
Spiny broom	<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act).
St John's Wort*	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	
Stinking iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	
Sweet briar*	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	
Sweet pea shrub	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> (wild variety)	Serious infestation at Cave Rock, Karekare and in other coastal places. Able to invade undisturbed coastal sites.
Sydney Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	
Taiwan cherry	<i>Prunus campanulata</i>	Can invade regenerating bush.
Tecoma	<i>Tecomaria capense</i>	
Tree lupin	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	
Tree privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Common in City. Established in Ranges, especially around Titirangi. Forms dense stands.
Tuber sword fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Naturalised in gardens and forest edges, particularly around Titirangi, Cornwallis and Laingholm. Forms dense clumps that threaten natives, especially in rocky places. Cultivated.
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Common around Waiatarua, Arataki and Huia on roadsides and gardens. Invades open banks.
Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). 8 known sites in Bethells / Swanson area.
Velvet groundsel	<i>Senecio petasitis</i>	Common at Huia, Titirangi, Piha and Karekare in gardens and/or forest edges. Displaces native plants of forest margins. Possibly cultivated.
Wandering jew	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Extremely common throughout City. Invades forest floor forming dense mats 50cm+ high, displacing natives.
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichomia crassipes</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). Three sites. One large site at Whatipu.
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). No known sites.
Water poppy	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). Known from 5 garden ponds.
Water primrose*	<i>Ludwigia peploides ssp montevidensis</i>	

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Watsonia	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> subsp. <i>bulbillifera</i>	
White poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	
White-edged nightshade	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). No known sites.
Wild broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Noxious plant (Noxious Plant Act). 1 listed site at Titirangi.
Willow, crack	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Naturalised in several wet places, most importantly in Te Henga wetland. Invades wetlands and completely changes habitats. Cultivated.
Willow, grey	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Naturalised in several wet places, most importantly in Te Henga wetland. Invades wetlands and completely changes habitats. Cultivated.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinense</i>	
Woolly nightshade	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Common throughout City. Displaces native plants.
Yellow flag*	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> [28]	
Yellow water lily*	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	
Possums		Damage Native Plants
Cats		Kill native animals.
Stoats		Kill native animals.
Weasels		Kill native animals.
Ferrets		Kill native animals.
Rodents (mice, rats)		Kill native animals.