



Bream Head Scenic Reserve Weeds



Table of Contents

Introduction	1
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	2
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	3
<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	4
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	5
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	6
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	7
<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>	8
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	9
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	10
<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>	11
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	12
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	13
<i>Lantana camara</i> var. <i>aculeata</i>	14
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	15
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	16
<i>Passiflora tarminiana</i>	17
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	18
<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	19
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	20

Made on the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network website – www.nzpcn.org.nz

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Introduction

This book was compiled from information stored on the website of the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network (www.nzpcn.org.nz).

This website was established in 2003 as a repository for information about New Zealand's threatened vascular plants. Since then it has grown into a national database of information about all plants in the New Zealand botanic region including both native and naturalised vascular plants, threatened mosses, liverworts and fungi.

Funding to develop the website was provided by the New Zealand Government's Terrestrial and Freshwater Biodiversity Information System Programme (TFBIS).

The species information used on the website has come from a variety of sources. The indigenous vascular plant text was written largely by Dr Peter de Lange (former Network Vice President). Peter based the descriptions on a wide range of sources including the Flora of NZ Series (Allan 1961, Moore and Edgar 1970 and Webb et al 1987) as well as numerous other taxonomic treatments. For a full bibliography of information sources see the References at the end of this book.

Where no published treatment was available Peter used herbarium specimens and his own knowledge of the flora to prepare species pages. Various other contributors have provided text and additional information to many species pages including botanists such as Mike Thorsen, John Barkla, Cathy Jones, Simon Walls, Nick Singers and many others. The threatened fungi text was written by Eric Mackenzie and Peter Buchanan (Landcare Research).

More than 200 photographers have kindly provided images to illustrate the website and for use in this book especially John Smith-Dodsworth, Jeremy Rolfe, Peter de Lange, Wayne Bennett and Gillian Crowcroft.

The New Zealand Botanic Region

The information on the Network website, from which this book was compiled, is for species that are indigenous to or naturalised within the New Zealand Botanic Region as defined by Allan (1961). The New Zealand botanic region encompasses the Kermadec, Manawatawhi/Three Kings, North, South, Stewart Island/Rakiura, Chatham, Antipodes, Bounties, Snares, Auckland Campbell island/Motu Ihupuku and Macquarie.

About the Network

The Network has more than 800 members worldwide and is New Zealand's largest non-governmental organisation solely devoted to the protection and restoration of New Zealand's indigenous plant life.

The vision of the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network is that '*no indigenous species of plant will become extinct nor be placed at risk of extinction as a result of human action or indifference, and that the rich, diverse and unique plant life of New Zealand will be recognised, cherished and restored*'.

Since it was founded in 2003 the Network has undertaken a range of conservation initiatives in order to achieve its vision.

That work has included:

- Training people in plant conservation
- Publishing plant books, reports and posters
- Raising money for the David Given Threatened Plant Research Trust to pay for plant conservation research scholarships
- Advocacy to raise awareness of the importance of plant life in general and especially New Zealand's status as a Global Centre of Plant Diversity
- Lobbying central and regional government and business to protect indigenous plant life
- Educating people about plant life through the Network website
- Connecting people through the monthly newsletter, the Network conference and the annual general meeting

What is a threatened plant?

The NZ Threatened Plant Committee was formed in 1991 and ever since then it has met at regular intervals to review the status of indigenous vascular plants. It is made up of a small group of botanists that between them have an extensive knowledge of the native plants of New Zealand. This group is chaired by Dr Peter de Lange of the New Zealand Department of Conservation.

This committee applies a set of criteria to each native plant to determine its conservation status. The resulting list of species classified as threatened is published in the NZ Journal of Botany (see for example de Lange et al. 2009). The main threat categories used are: Extinct, Critical, Endangered, Vulnerable, Declining. Other categories used are: Recovering, Relict, Naturally Uncommon, Coloniser, Vagrant and Data Deficient. For vascular plants the threat status used in this book is taken from the 2009 conservation assessment (see de Lange et al 2009).

More recently other committees have been established to review the status of non-vascular plants but their lists are yet to be published.

Acacia paradoxa

Common Name(s):

kangaroo acacia

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Open sites usually of low fertility near the coast.

Features:

Small shrub to 3m high. Twigs furrowed, moderately hairy. Leaves reduced to phyllodes. Phyllodes alternate, glabrous or sparsely hairy, ovate asymmetrical up to 18 x 8 mm. Stipules are usually hardened to form a spine. Inflorescence consists of many golden yellow flowers held in solitary globose heads. Seed pods are straight or curved and up to 50 mm long.

Flowering:

July, August, September, October

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2421



Caption: Spirits Bay. Nov 2007.
Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Spirits Bay. Nov 2007.
Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Ageratina adenophora

Common Name(s):

Mexican devil

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. Lightly shaded frost-free areas, e.g. forest edges, shrublands, wetlands, streamsides, open forest, inshore and offshore islands, gumlands, slips, alluvial flats, coast and estuaries.

Features:

Erect, many-stemmed herb to subshrub to 1-2 m. Perennial fibrous rootstock. Stems often die back in winter, densely covered in stalked sticky hairs, usually purple, becoming woody, with branches in opposite pairs, often with galls formed by parasitic fly. Leaves in opposite pairs, 55-80 x 35-70 mm, diamond-shaped, margins irregularly roundtoothed. Flowers small, white, 5-7 mm diam, in dense terminal clusters, Aug-Dec. Seeds black, 5-angled, 1.8 mm long.

Flowering:

August, September, October,
November, December,
January, February, March.

Fruiting:

Late Summer-
Autumn? (Timmins &
MacKenzie 1995).

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2454



Caption: *Ageratina adenophora*
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: *Ageratina adenophora*
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Ageratina riparia

Common Name(s):

mist flower

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. Humid subtropical and tropical rainforests (W.T. Parsons & E.G. Cuthbertson 2001). In NZ, coastal, lowland (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). Forest margin, damp banks and streamsides, slips (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). In Australia, shaded riverbanks, steep south facing hillsides in areas where annual rainfall exceeds 1700mm (W.T. Parsons & E.G. Cuthbertson 2001).

Features:

Erect or sprawling, many-stemmed herb to subshrub to 0.5-1.5 m. Perennial fibrous rootstock. Stems occ die back in winter, covered in purple-striped non-sticky hairs, usually purple, becoming woody, with branches in opposite pairs. Leaves in opposite pairs, 60-100 x 15-25 mm, willow-like, coarsely serrate except near base. Flowers small, white, 4-5 mm diam, in terminal clusters, Aug-Jan. Seeds black, 5-angled, 2 mm long.

Flowering:

August, September, October,
November, December,
January, February, March

Fruiting:

June-September (W.T.
Parsons & E.G.
Cuthbertson 2001)

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2455



Caption: *Ageratina riparia*

Photographer: Graeme Lacock



Caption: *Ageratina riparia*

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Araujia sericifera

Common Name(s):

moth plant, moth vine

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. coastal, lowland cliff, bluff, waste places and other modified habitats (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995).

Features:

Rampant, evergreen vine to 10 m tall with smelly, milky sap. Stems twining, flexible, tough, downy, woody near base. Leaves opposite, 3-12 x 2-6 cm, dark green, hairless and dull above, greyish-downy below. Flowers bell-shaped, 20-25 mm diam, white, occ with pale pink streaks, usually in 2-4 clusters, Dec-May (can trap and kill insects). Distinctive pear-shaped choko-like pod, 10 x 7 cm, thick and leathery, containing kapok-like pulp, splits open dispersing many black, thistle down-like seeds.

Flowering:

December, January, February, March, April, May

Fruiting:

Autumn and winter (ARC, 1998).

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2542



Caption: Coromandel, Feb.

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Araujia sericifera showing flowers

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Asparagus asparagoides

Common Name(s):

smilax

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. Thrives in impoverished soils, bare rock and volcanic soils. Likes good drainage. Coastal areas, open rocklands, shrubland, roadsides, hedges, wastelands, inshore and offshore islands. Plants are typically found under tree canopies which is largely due to bird movement but also reflects greater seedling establishment in leaf litter and better growth in shaded or part-shaded environments.

Features:

Scrambling or twining perennial. White, fleshy, tuberous roots in dense clusters. Stems to 3 m, green or slightly woody, twisted, thin and wiry, branched. Leaves are actually cladodes (flattened leaf-like stems), solitary at each node, 10-35 x 4- 15 mm, flat, ovalish, pointed, with approx. 7 veins. Flowers greenish-white, 5-6 mm, July-Aug. Round red berry, 6-10 mm, 2-8 tiny black seeds.

Flowering:

August, September, October

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3480



Caption: Smilax rust (*Puccinia mysiphylli*) on undersides of leaves. Wanganui.

Photographer: Colin Ogle



Caption: Smilax rust (*Puccinia mysiphylli*) on undersides of leaves. Wanganui.

Photographer: Colin Ogle

Cortaderia selloana

Common Name(s):

pampas grass

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. A coastal and lowland plant found between sea level and 800 metres. Plant grows in sites of all levels of fertility from low to high. The plant grows in a wide variety of soils from pumice and coastal sands to heavy clay (Ford 1993). Coloniser of open ground (West, 1996). A plant that occurs in low or disturbed forest, wetlands, grasslands, scrub, cliffs, coastlines, islands, forest margins, riverbanks, shrubland, open areas, roadsides and sand dunes. The plants primary habitat is disturbed ground.

Features:

Large-clump-forming grass to 4 m+. Leaf base smooth or sparsely hairy, no white waxy surface. Leaves with conspicuous midrib which does not continue into leaf base, no secondary veins between midrib and leaf edge. Leaves bluish-green above, dark green below, snap readily when tugged. Dead leaf bases spiral like wood shavings. Flowerhead erect, dense, fluffy, white-pinkish, fading to dirty white, (Jan)-Mar-Jun.

Flowering:

March, April,
May

Fruiting:

April-May (Timmins & MacKenzie
1995).

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3753



Caption: Plimmerton. Jun 2006.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Plimmerton. Jun 2006.

Glabrous leaf base.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Elaeagnus x reflexa

Common Name(s):

Elaeagnus

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. A plant of coastal and lowland habitats. The plant grows in sites of moderate to high fertility. The plant spreads from gardens and farms to adjacent trees and shrubs. A plant of scrub and forest margins, also found in secondary forest communities. Low and disturbed forest and forest margins are at risk from the plant. The plant occurs forest margins and coastal areas.

Features:

Vigorous, often scrambling, dense shrub; stems to about 20m long, covered in peltate or stellate scales. Young shoots, petioles and of midrib beneath with brown scales; older branches often spiny. Petiole 5~13mm long. Lamina 4.5~9 x 1.5~4cm, elliptic, soon becoming glabrous above, with silvery scales beneath, usually dotted with and sometimes densely covered in brown scales; margins undulate to almost flat; base rounded; apex obtuse, acute or shortly acuminate. Fascicles few-flowered; flowers fragrant, generally pendulous. Pedicels 3~7mm long, densely covered in brown scales. Calyx 10~13mm long, abruptly constricted above ovary, covered with mostly silvery and few brown scales outside; lobes 2~4mm long, triangular, acutely ribbed at base in bud. Stamens inserted at apex of tube; filaments very short, hidden behind anthers. Style slightly > calyx tube. Fruit 1.5~1.8 x .8~1cm, oblong, pale reddish-orange, with silver and brown scales. Seed 8-ribbed.

Flowering:

March, April, May

Fruiting:

May, September.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3872



Caption: *Elaeagnus x reflexa*
Photographer: ARC



Caption: *Elaeagnus x reflexa* fruit
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Erica lusitanica

Common Name(s):

Spanish heath

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. A plant of coastal, lowland and montane habitats (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). Plant grows in sites with low - moderate fertility (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). The plant occurs in areas with moderate to high rainfall and also where the soil is acidic (Wilson & Galloway 1993). The plant is found in scrub and forest margin, shrubland, tussockland, herbfield and fernland (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). The plant occurs in rough pasture, shrubland and scrub (Wilson & Galloway 1993).

Features:

Erect shrub to about 2m high, occasionally with a trunk > 15cm diam. Shoots densely covered with short hairs, especially when young; hairs simple, of varying lengths. Leaves in whorls of 3~4, subsessile, 3~7mm long; margins revolute and contiguous, entirely concealing undersurface; apparent or false margin sometimes with sparse hairs giving a serrulate appearance, otherwise glabrous. Flowers in lateral racemes; racemes usually densely arranged so appearing as a large terminal panicle. Pedicels about 2mm long, recurved. Bracteoles situated near base, < 1mm long, generally linear, whitish, not reaching calyx. Calyx 1~1.5mm long; lobes triangular-ovate, glabrous, white, 2~3x length of tube. Corolla 3~5mm long, tubular-campanulate, white except for rose or pink flush outside in bud, glabrous; lobes very short, very broadly ovate, erect to spreading. Stamens included; anthers approx. 1mm long, dark maroon; awns whitish, echinate, 1/2 ~ 2/3 length of anther. Style slightly exserted; stigma obconic. Capsule about 3mm long, broad ellipsoid, glabrous. (- Webb et. al., 1988)

Flowering:

March, April, May June,
July, August, September,
October, November,
December

Fruiting:

Germinable seed present in
capsules in early spring
(Timmins & MacKenzie
1995).

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3911



Caption: Upper Hutt. Sep 2004.
Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Erica lusitanica
Photographer: Nic Singers

Erigeron karvinskianus

Common Name(s):

Mexican daisy

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. Intact and disturbed bush, shrubland, tussockland, fernland, herbfield, bare land, streamsides, cliffs and bluffs, inshore and offshore islands, gumlands, consolidated sand dunes, most coastal areas, riverbeds, epiphyte niches.

Features:

Sprawling perennial daisy to 40 cm tall. Roots fibrous. Stems long, thin, sparsely hairy to hairless, much-branching, rooting, sprawling, 15-70 cm long. Leaves small, narrow (upper leaves usually 3-lobed), fragrant when crushed. Flowers daisy-like, white, white-purplish or pink, central disc yellow to brownish-yellow, Jan-Dec. Fluffy seeds in profusion.

Flowering:

September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3912



Caption: Eastbourne Hills

Photographer: John Sawyer



Caption: Eastbourne Hills

Photographer: John Sawyer

Erythrina x sykesii

Common Name(s):

coral tree, flame tree

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial.

Features:

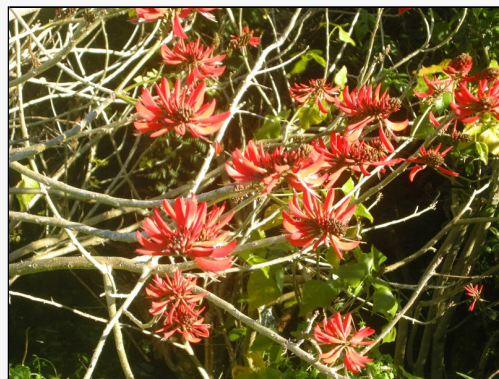
Deciduous tree up to 12-(18)m high; trunks with stout prickles; twigs round, smooth, clothed in short hairs when young but becoming glabrous, armed with prickles; prickles stout-based, scattered, 5-10 mm long. Leaves densely clothed with short medifixed hairs when young, becoming +/- glabrous; leaflets broadly ovate to deltoid, +/- acuminate, obtuse to truncate at base, entire (7)-10-20 cm long; lateral leaflets somewhat smaller than terminal; stipules lanceolate, 5-10 mm long, caducous; stipels c. 1 mm long. Inflorescences axillary, clustered at tips of branches, clothed in brown medifixed hairs when young; flowers numerous, shortly pedicellate, subtended by caducous bracteoles. Calyx spathe-like, bilbiate, or irregularly shallowly toothed. Standard scarlet, c. 50-60 mm long, wings and keel c. 1/2 length of standard, orange to pale orange; filaments mauve. Pods not formed. (Webb et al 1988).

Flowering:

August, September, October.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3926



Caption: Matapouri Bay, Northland

Photographer: John Sawyer



Caption: Matapouri Bay, Northland

Photographer: John Sawyer

Hakea salicifolia

Common Name(s):

Willow-leaved hakea

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. A coastal and lowland plant (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). The plant is found at sites with low fertility (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). A plant confined to very poor soils (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). The plant is found in low forest, scrub and forest margin, shrubland and fernlands (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995).

Features:

Large erect shrub or small tree, glabrous except for silky hairs on very young shoots and leaves. Shoots angular. Leaves sessile to shortly petiolate, flattened, 60-110 x 5-15mm, narrowly elliptic-oblong or narrow-elliptic, entire, coriaceous; base attenuate; apex acute, not spiny. Flowers in fascicles of up to about 20. Pedicels 3-7mm long. Perianth white, < pedicel; limb curled back against tube. Ovary sessile; style glabrous; stigma cone large, oblique. Fruit 2-2.7 x 1.3-1.6cm, tuberculate; beak curved. Seed 15-20 x 5-7mm (including wing), black; wing extending down 1 side. (Webb et. al., 1988)

Flowering:

August, September,
October, November

Fruiting:

Fruit are always present because
follicles persist on tree (Timmins
& MacKenzie 1995).

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=4048



Caption: Coromandel

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Coromandel

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Hedychium gardnerianum

Common Name(s):

Wild Ginger, Kahili Ginger

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. Forests, regenerating forest, streamside and alluvial forest, forest light gaps and gullies. Prefers moderate to high fertility, not found in very dry or rocky areas.

Features:

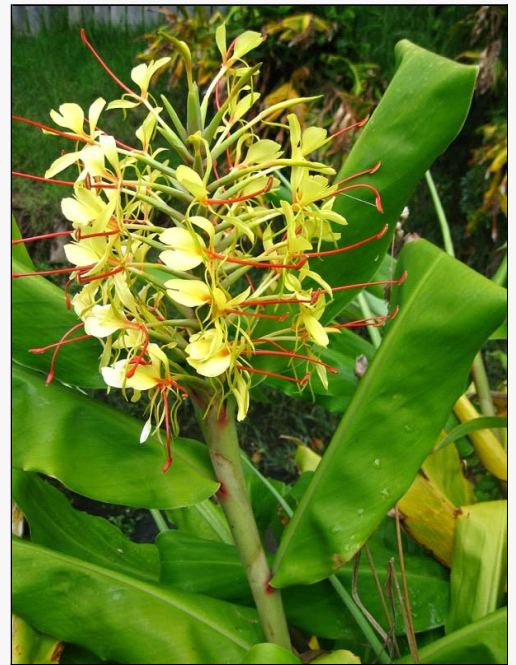
Non-woody perennial to 2 m tall, ginger-scented. Rhizomes massive, taro-like, close to ground surface, long, shallow rooted, much-branched, growing over each other, forming deep beds. Rhizome segments 4 x 10 cm, each producing an aerial stem usually annually. Stems to 2 m, erect, soft, unbranched, thickening to short pinkish collar at base. Leaves alternate, 20-45 x 10-15 cm, shiny, slightly hanging. Flowerhead 25-45 cm tall with many flowers, Jan-Mar. Flowers lemon-yellow with conspicuous red stamens, fragrant. Fruiting spike with fleshy orange fruits, 15-20 mm long, containing many bright scarlet seeds.

Flowering:

January, February, March

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=4063



Caption: Auckland
Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Hedychium
gardnerianum
Photographer: John Smith-
Dodsworth

Lantana camara var. *aculeata*

Common Name(s):

Lantana

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Features:

Aromatic shrub; stems upright to spreading, or almost scrambling to about 2m high, usu. with recurved prickles. Petioles to 2cm long. Lamina 3~13 x 1.5~7cm, ovate or oblong-ovate, crenate or crenate-serrate, densely hispidulous or scabrid above, the hairs usually dense but soft below; glandular scales minute; base cuneate to subcordate; apex acute to short-acuminate. Infl. corymbose; flowers fragrant. Peduncles 3~10cm long, moderately slender; bracts (1~3)/4 length of corolla tube, linear-lanceolate, densely hairy but eglandular. Calyx 1.5~2.5mm long, ciliate. Corolla densely puberulent outside; tube around 1cm long, narrow-cylindric; limb 6~10mm diam., when fresh, rather flat except for generally recurved lobes, usu. initially cream or pale yellow, changing to pink to rose, rarely deep yellow or orange. Drupe approx. 5mm diam., globular, black or blue-black. (- Webb et. al., 1988)

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3372



Caption: Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile

Photographer: John Sawyer



Caption: Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile

Photographer: John Sawyer

Lonicera japonica

Common Name(s):

Japanese honeysuckle

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. A plant of coastal and lowland communities which grows in moderately fertile sites. The plant grows more vigorously in deeper valley soils (Department of Conservation 1996). Grows best on calcareous soils and moist forest soils; it rarely establishes on excessively drained and drought-prone sandy or stony soils (Williams and Timmins, 1997). Occurs in scrub, forest margins, shrublands, disturbed or secondary forest, coastal areas, modified lowland forest, wetland margins, inshore islands, roadsides, farm hedges, wasteland, rough pasture, open forest, forest, wetlands, streambanks and around margins and in clearings (Webb et. al. 1988).

Features:

Vigorous climber, evergreen or semi-evergreen in cold districts. Stems mostly purplish and hirsute when young. Leaves dimorphic - those produced in colder weather in early spring sinuate to deeply lobed; summer leaves and those on reproductive shoots entire. Petiole to 1.3cm long, densely hirsute. Lamina of entire leaves 2.5~12 x 1.5 ~ 6cm, ovate-oblong, ovate or ovate-elliptic, usu. deep shining green or sometimes yellowish-green above, lighter green below, sometimes mottled yellow, densely hairy to glabrous on veins beneath; midrib above glabrous or hairy; base rounded, truncate or subcordate; apex obtuse to acute; leaves subtending; flowers similar but smaller, all free. Flowers in axillary pairs, fragrant; peduncles 5~25mm long, densely hirsute. Bracteoles generally oblong-obovate, much < ovaries. Calyx lobes very small, roughly narrow-triangular, fringed with long hairs. Corolla 2~4.5cm long, usu. white, becoming yellow after anthesis, often flushed pink on reverse, glandular-hairy outside; tube 1~3cm long, cylindrical; limb 2-lipped; single linear lobe of lower lip recurving; upper lip 4-toothed. Stamens and style < to = corolla limb. Ovaries separate. Berry 5~7mm diam., broad-ovate to suborbicular, glossy black. Seed around 2mm diam. (- Webb et. al., 1988)

Flowering:

September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3456



Caption: *Lonicera japonica*
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Haywards Hill, Upper Hutt. Apr 2006.
Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Paraserianthes lophantha

Common Name(s):

brush wattle

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Prefers disturbed open land, especially scrubland, riverbanks and coastal sites, but can persist in low forest for many years.

Features:

Evergreen shrub to small tree with hairy ribbed twigs. Leaves alternate and 2-pinnate, pinnae in 8-15 pairs; pinnules in 20-40 pairs, petiole 3-8 cm long, stipules minute. Numerous greenish-yellow flowers arranged in a cylindrical inflorescence. Seed pod without any hairs, straight, up to 15cm x 18mm. Numerous dark brown or black seeds in each pod.

Flowering:

May, June, July, August

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3287



Caption: Paraserianthes lophantha

Photographer: Peter de Lange



Caption: Paraserianthes lophantha

Photographer: Peter de Lange

Passiflora tarminiana

Common Name(s):

banana passionfruit

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. Lowland and coastal shrubland, margins of remnant forest stands, light gaps, roadsides, wasteland, farm and orchard hedges windbreaks, plantations.

Features:

Vigorous vine, often high-climbing. Stems with small stipules that do not persist long on mature stems. Leaves 3-lobed up to 12 cm long, without hairs on either surface. Flower with short tube (up to 6 cm) with a prominent nectary chamber and widely reflexed pale pink petals. Fruit slender and fusiform, up to 9 cm long. Green with small clear spots ripening to yellowish-orange, pulp orange, sweet and edible. Seed 4-5mm long.

Flowering:

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2996



Caption: *Passiflora tarminiana*
Photographer: Department of Conservation - BIOWEB database



Caption: *Passiflora tarminiana*
Photographer: Department of Conservation - BIOWEB database

Phoenix canariensis

Common Name(s):

Phoenix palm, Canary Island date palm

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=4381



Caption: Trunk. Auckland. May 2007.

Photographer: Peter de Lange



Caption: Seedlings, Riversdale Beach. May 2006.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Physalis peruviana

Common Name(s):

Cape gooseberry

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial.

Features:

Herb, grows 15-200 cm tall, densely hairy. Flowers pale yellow with patches of pale purple towards base, January-December. Fruit 10-20 mm diameter orange, sweet and enclosed in a lantern-like persistent calyx. (DoC 1998)

Flowering:

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3017



Caption: Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile

Photographer: John Sawyer



Caption: Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile

Photographer: John Sawyer

Solanum linnaeanum

Common Name(s):

apple of Sodom

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial.

Features:

Perennial shrub to 1m tall, generally stellate-hairy, branched, strongly armed; prickles yellow, to approx. 1cm long, glabrous or nearly so. Petioles to around 5cm long, prickly. Lamina to about 9 x 7cm, ovate to oblong, deeply pinnatisect, scarcely lobed in seedlings; lobes irregular, sinuate, with rounded apices, extending to 7/8 midrib, with hairs scattered above and mostly dense below, sometimes glabrate except for prickles on midrib and main veins; base truncate to rounded. Cymes few-flowered; pedicels to approx. 1cm long, densely stellate-hairy. Calyx 3~12mm long, often densely stellate-hairy, sometimes prickly, accrescent; lobes ovate to oblong, mainly = tube. Corolla 2.5~3.5cm diam., mauve or violet, stellate-hairy outside; lobes broadly ovate. Anthers 4~6mm long. Berry 1.5~3cm diam., almost globose, mottled green and white when immature, yellow at maturity; stone cells o. Seeds approx. 3mm diam., subglobose to broad-obovoid. (-Webb et. al., 1988)

Flowering:

September, October, November,
December, January, February, March,
April, May

Fruiting:

September to
May

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2776



Caption: Karekare. Oct 2007.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



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