

Cape Tulip



Despite its pretty appearance, Cape tulip is toxic to both humans and livestock – every part of this plant contains poisonous compounds. It is a highly invasive plant that forms dense colonies and spreads quickly through both seeds, ranging from 3000 to 6000 per plant, and corms. The corms can lie dormant underground for several years.

What does Cape tulip look like?

- Plants and/or flowers can appear between June and December.
- Plants grow from an underground corm (like a bulb).
- Plants have a single, long (90cm), strap-like leaf.
- Flowers are usually salmon-pink with a band of deeper colour near the base of the petals, sometimes with a yellow centre.

Where is it found?

Cape tulip is known to be found in gardens, particularly at old homesteads or their former sites. It can also appear in pasture, often after escaping from a nearby garden.



Water Hyacinth

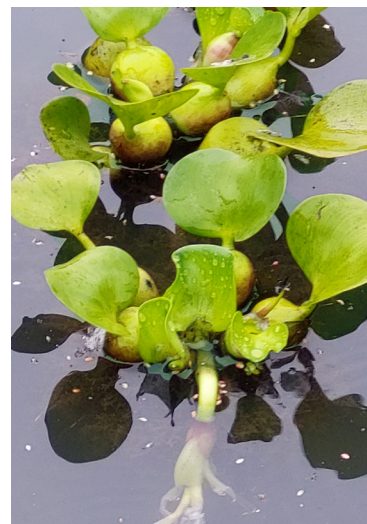
Water hyacinth is the world's most widespread invasive freshwater weed. It grows rapidly, forming dense floating mats that obstruct waterways, increase the risk of flooding and creating drowning hazards for animals and humans. It spreads quickly by plant fragments and seeds. It is illegal to gather or move water hyacinth.

What does Water hyacinth look like?

- Thick, glossy, leathery rounded leaves, dark green in colour.
- The base of the leaf stem in young plants is very swollen.
- Flowers are lavender and arranged in a spike with a yellow spot on the uppermost petal.
- Can grow up to a metre in height above the water surface.

Where is it found?

Water hyacinth can be found in still or slow moving freshwater such as ornamental and fish ponds, lakes and rivers.



Salvinia



Salvinia is a highly invasive freshwater plant that spreads rapidly causing harm to the New Zealand environment. It can double in size within a few days, taking over ponds and lakes. Salvinia can form thick mats that block sunlight and reduce oxygen levels, which disrupts habitats and threatens native wildlife.

What does Salvinia look like?

- Free-floating fern that forms rosettes.
- Young plants have small pale green leaves that lie flat on top of the water and are attached to a horizontal stem below the surface.
- Mature plants are brown and more crowded. They form dense mats that have root-like structures under the water.
- The upper surface of the leaves is covered with tiny, water-repellent hairs, giving it a velvety or fuzzy appearance.

Where is it found?

Salvinia can be found in aquariums, ornamental and fish ponds, lakes and rivers.

If you see any of these invasive weeds, contact Biosecurity New Zealand online at report.mpi.govt.nz or freephone 0800 80 99 66. They will dispose of them safely at no cost to you.

Cape Tulip, Water Hyacinth and Salvinia rank among the world's most invasive weeds and they have reached Taranaki. If these weeds spread, they could have devastating impacts on our environment.

All three plants are classified as notifiable plants under the Biosecurity Act 1993, and are banned from sale, propagation and distribution. To find out more visit:

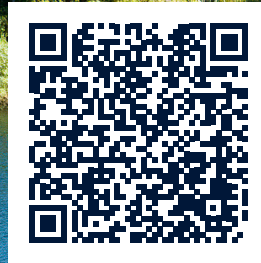
www.biosecurity.govt.nz/nipr

If you have or if you see any of these invasive weeds, take photos and let Biosecurity New Zealand know and they will dispose of them safely. There's no cost to you.

**Report online report.mpi.govt.nz
or freephone 0800 80 99 66**



Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



To learn more or join the Biosecurity Taranaki movement, scan the QR code or visit:
www.thisisus.nz/biosecurity-taranaki

Help protect Taranaki from the world's worst weeds

Biosecurity Taranaki's vision is a thriving future for Taranaki where communities and industry are connected to biosecurity, understand its importance and are motivated to act.