

JASMINE

Jasminum polyanthum



JASMINE LEAF



JASMINE FLOWERS



JASMINE SEEDLING

Jasmine is a climbing vine species originally from China, and brought into NZ as an ornamental plant. The jasmine vine is very hard to kill once grown. It grows rapidly and forms very long and incredibly tough stems that run along the ground and up other plants.

It is a problem in Kaipātiki as it forms dense ground covers, stopping native regeneration and smothering native trees and shrubs. This smothering can sometimes cause even large trees to fall.

Our native plants and trees have no defense against jasmine, so to help native plant and animal life flourish, removal of jasmine should be conducted.

Features of Jasmine



- Flowers are white, around 25 mm wide and formed in clusters, can flower all year round.



- Jasmine can spread from seed, or can multiply from small stem or root fragments.



- Leaves are small, dark green and pointed.
- Usually arranged in 7 leaflets

Manual Control

For any size vine:

- Dig out small sized infestations.
- Repeat removal after 3 months to remove regrowth. Check every 3-6 months.
- Larger infestations can be cut at ground height and again at 1-1.5m from the ground.
- Pull out the larger vines roots, and leave rest of vine in place within tree/plant to die and rot.

Disposal:

For roots/stems that have been dug up you can:

- Place in your landfill waste collection.
- Leave in a container of water until the roots have decomposed (around 1 year).
- Place in heavy duty weed composting bag until decomposed (around 1 year).

Herbicide Control

- Cut vine at base, near the ground and paint the cut vine(s) with a smear of Cut 'n' Paste Met gel (TM)*.
- If the vine is very thin, you can scrape 10-20 cm down the surface of the vine and apply the gel to the scraped surface.
- Leave the vine hanging in tree/plant to die.
- If you have incredibly large infestations, other control methods may be more appropriate, such as foliar spraying. Get in touch to receive specific advice about spraying

Important

- **When handling jasmine** be very careful when removing infestations to not leave any vine or root fragments on the ground, as these fragments can regrow into new vines.
- ***For all herbicides:** avoid contact with skin and eyes; Read labels thoroughly before use; Apply sparingly, only in dry weather conditions; Avoid dripping onto soil or using near waterways. Cut'n'Paste MetGel is a Trademark. MetGel can affect non-target plants through soil transmission.

Habitat and Distribution

- Jasmine inhabits low and disturbed forest and margins, gullies, shrublands, coastline and streams. Jasmine is Highly shade-tolerant, can flower under full canopy, and tolerates drought, damp, wind, salt, differing soil types, and damage

Method of Spread

- It has spread mainly by fragments of the plants being dumped at reserve edges, or by accidentally moving jasmine fragments around in greenwaste.
- Birds also rapidly spread jasmine seeds.

Life Cycle

- Vines can grow into huge masses, and climb up into canopy trees. The vines also spread outwards along the floor, growing into rocks, houses and other plants.

Further Information

To prevent infestation and reseeding, DO NOT dispose of jasmine roots or fragments in your compost, or in regular garden waste bins. Please safely destroy the fragments, as stated in the disposal method above.

If you have questions, want assistance, or want to borrow weeding resources, email pestplants@pestfreekaipatiki.org.nz

For more information on pest plants including disposal, visit www.pestfreekaipatiki.org.nz/pest-plant-resources



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