

Mexican daisy

Erigeron karvinskianus

Family

Asteraceae (daisy)

Also known as

Seaside daisy

Where is it originally from?

Mexico

What does it look like?

Sprawling perennial daisy (<40 cm tall) with fibrous roots, and long thin stems (from 15-70 cm long) that are sparsely hairy to hairless, much-branching and root at nodes. Small, narrow leaves (upper leaves usually 3-lobed) are fragrant when crushed. White, white-purplish or pink daisy-like flowers with a central yellow disc (Jan-Dec) are followed by masses of fluffy seeds.

Are there any similar species?

Bellis daisy (*Bellis perennis*) has nearly identical flowers, but wider leaves in a basal rosette.

Why is it weedy?

Forms dense mats and produces huge amounts of seed that travel for long distances. Wide ecological versatility, tolerating moderate shade to full sun, damp to drought conditions, sand to mud, almost any surface (tree and fern trunks, loose gravel, and so on), high to low temperatures.

How does it spread?

Seed is spread by wind and occasionally water. Seed sources include gardens, roadsides, and contaminated topsoil and potting mix. Fragments may also be spread by greenwaste dumping.

What damage does it do?

Forms dense mats in a huge range of habitats. While it isn't very long-lived itself, it opens habitats up to invasion by vines and other weeds. It replaces vulnerable herbs, shrubs, etc in key and isolated places.

Which habitats is it likely to invade?

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, and places where epiphytes would usually be found.

What can I do to get rid of it?

1. Physical removal - Hand pull or dig out entire plant - Ensure all plant material is removed from site to prevent regrowth, dispose of all plant material at a refuse transfer centre or burn it. Note large areas of bare soil are ideal for weed to establish. To avoid this, plant or sow desirable species to cover the bare soil
2. Foliar spray - Apply herbicide using a knapsack sprayer.
Apply Glyphosate (360 g/L active ingredient) herbicide (20ml/L) plus organosilicone penetrant (2ml/L) to cover entire plant. Note: Glyphosate overspray will kill other (desirable) plants.
OR metsulfuron-methyl 600g/kg at 0.5g/L + organosilicone penetrant (2ml/L)
OR metsulfuron-methyl 600g/kg at 0.5g/L + glyphosate 360g/kg at 10ml/L + organosilicone penetrant (2ml/L). Note: Overspray will kill other (desirable) plants. Avoid spraying over the root zone of desirable plants OR Clopyralid herbicide (300g/l active ingredient) at 12.5ml/L. Clopyralid is a herbicide for selective control on plants in the daisy family and some broadleaf weeds.



www.weedbusters.org.nz

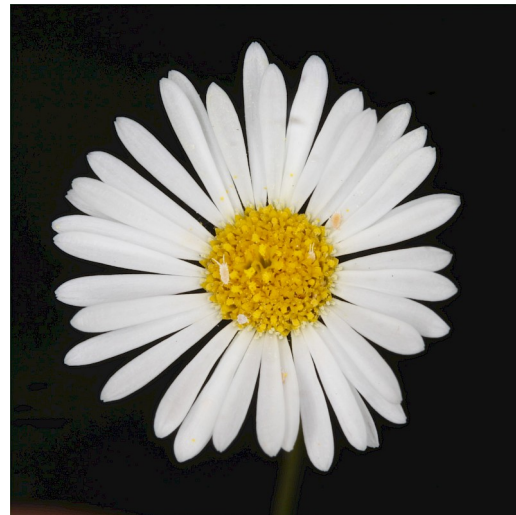


Photo: Trevor James



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Do not apply these herbicides near water bodies or wetlands
CAUTION: When using any herbicide or pesticide, PLEASE READ THE LABEL THOROUGHLY to ensure that all instructions and directions for the purchase, use and storage of the product, are followed and adhered to.

What can I do to stop it coming back?

Easy to kill but difficult to keep out. Can be crowded out with low, dense plants.



Photo: Trevor James