

Rough horsetail

Equisetum hyemale

Family

Equisetaceae (horsetail)

Also known as

Common horsetail, scouring rush, also sold under incorrect name *Equisetum equitaceae*

Where is it originally from?

Temperate northern hemisphere

What does it look like?

Erect, colony-forming, summer-green perennial, primitive fern-ally (<2 m tall) with extensive, deep, freely branching rhizomes. Ridged, hollow stems that occasionally branch and feel hard and rough. The stems are jointed and break easily at this point. Leaves are reduced to toothed sheaths that encircle the joints along the stems, with a black ring at the base. The stems have a distinctive black collar at the joints. Extensive underground rhizomes (underground stems). Spores produced in cone-like structures on fertile stems (rather than flowers and seed heads) ? looks like a strange asparagus spear. It is sometimes kept as an ornamental plant due to its unusual appearance.

Are there any similar species?

Field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) also has fertile stems that look asparagus-like, but they are shorter than ones produced by rough horsetail. Sterile stems of field horsetail resemble pine seedlings.

Why is it weedy?

Spreads rapidly, re-sprouting from underground stems, and displacing desirable plant species once established in an area. It is resistant to most herbicides and underground rhizomes make it hard to control.

How does it spread?

Underground rhizomes are spread by movement of soil or through deliberate planting.

What damage does it do?

Forms pure stands in wide range of damp habitats, preventing the seedlings of native species from establishing. Blocks and alters watercourses, causing flooding.

Which habitats is it likely to invade?

Prefers moist areas such as gravel areas and pond/lake margins but once it is well established, it will adapt to a wide range of conditions. It can even be found growing through the cracks in concrete.

What can I do to get rid of it?

Report all sites to your regional council or local Department of Conservation office.

1. Dig out and incinerate all parts and contaminated soil.



www.weedbusters.org.nz



Photo: Carolyn Lewis



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