

Russell lupin

Lupinus polyphyllus

Family

Fabaceae (pea)

Where is it originally from?

North America

What does it look like?

Perennial herb (to 1+ m) with erect, hairy stems that branch from the base. Clusters of 8-15 leaflets (3-13 x 1-3 cm) that are usually hairless above and silky below. Produces an erect flowerhead spike (15-60 cm long) bearing many slightly scented, pea-like blue, purple, orange, yellow, pink or white flowers (12-20 mm) from September to February. Straight seed pods (3-5cm) containing mottled dark brown seeds are covered in dense, soft hairs.

Are there any similar species?

The occasionally weedy semi-woody annual *L. angustifolius* (blue lupin) has blue flowers from August to April-April. *L. arboreus* and hybrid *L. arboreus* x *polyphyllus*, a shrub with yellow flowers with blue or purple streaks, are also similar. Try tall salvia or penstemon varieties, or native hebes such as koromiko (*Hebe salicifolia*). Your local garden centre will be able to recommend other non-weedy alternatives that will grow well in your area.

Why is it weedy?

Grows and matures quickly, produces many, well dispersed, long-lived seed. Tolerates wind, warm to cold, damage and grazing (not readily eaten), flooding and drought, poor soils, low fertility (fixes nitrogen), fire. Intolerant of moderate shade. Russell lupin rapidly invades shingly braided river systems and provides hiding places for predators of the (often endangered) birds that would usually nest safely on these bare islands. The dense infestations also interfere with waterflow along these rivers, changing the ecosystem for the birds that live there. It produces large amounts of seed that are spread mainly by water, and also by humans distributing them along roadsides.

How does it spread?

Explosive pods, water and soil movement. Intentional sowing in conservation areas because perceived as being attractive to tourists.

What damage does it do?

Forms dense, self-replacing stands, prevents native plants establishing. Increased soil nitrogen may induce change in species composition in plant communities from low fertility species to weed species. Causes sand and gravel to build up, altering shape of rivers and contributing to flooding and erosion. Increased cover prevents some birds (eg. dotterels, wrybills) nesting, and increases predation by cats, mustelids, etc fo those bird species that do.

Which habitats is it likely to invade?

Disturbed lowland to subalpine shrubland, short tussockland, bare land, riverbeds, wetlands.

What can I do to get rid of it?

Control probably only necessary in low-growing plant communities and necessary in specialised stony habitats.

1. Hand pull or dig small plants (all year round). Leave on site to rot down.
2. Weed wipe (all year round): metsulfuron-methyl 600g/kg (1g/L) or triclopyr 600g/L (200ml/L) or glyphosate (330ml/L). Add penetrant to all herbicide mixtures.
3. Cut stump application (all year round): triclopyr 600 g/L (100ml/L) or metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (1g/L) or glyphosate (200ml/L)
4. Spray (active growing period): clopyralid (35ml/10L) or triclopyr 600 g/L (15ml/10L).



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What can I do to stop it coming back?

Seeds in ground germinate in bared areas. Sites with strong tall regeneration of native species can usually be left for falling light levels to eliminate. This process can be assisted by slashing lupins and/or interplanting with natives.