



**WILD RUSSELL LUPIN
ARE FOUND
REGIONWIDE**

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Russell lupin can be found in a range of habitats, including on Canterbury's braided riverbeds, disturbed lowland and subalpine shrub land, short tussock-land and wetlands. It can also be found widely in the region in home gardens, on road sides and on production land as a nitrogen fixing crop.”

Control options

Prevention

- Regrowth can be limited or prevented by planting another species or taller-growing native. Shading can restrict them too.

Manual control

- Slashing
- Hand pull or dig small plants (all year round)

Herbicides

There are a number of herbicides that can be used. Always take care when using herbicides near waterways and read the label first.

Herbicide application methods:

- Wipe plant leaves with an appropriate herbicide (all year round);
- Cut plant close to ground and immediately apply an appropriate herbicide; and
- Spray during the active growing period with an appropriate herbicide.



More information
www.ecan.govt.nz/pests
(pages 62 to 65 of the plan)

 **Environment
Canterbury**
Regional Council
Kaunhera Taiao ki Waitaha

Contact us on:
0800 324 636 or
biosecurity@ecan.govt.nz

E18/6756

Wild Russell Lupin
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



Wild Russell Lupin

(Lupinus polyphyllus)

PEST STATUS:

Sustained Control Programme

The objective of this programme is to control Russell lupin within specified distances from waterways to prevent its establishment to protect biodiversity and biosecurity values.

Why is Russell lupin a problem?

It tolerates warm and cold weather, wind, flooding, drought, fire and low fertility. It grows quickly and produces many well-dispersed, long-living seeds. It rapidly invades braided river systems to form dense stands. These self-perpetuating dense stands cause a range of negative effects including:

- › invading native bird breeding habitats;
- › providing hiding places for predators of endangered birds that would usually nest on bare shingle islands;
- › trapping silt, sand and gravel, altering the river's shape, which interferes with water flow contributing to flooding and erosion; and
- › increasing the soil's nitrogen levels making it less habitable for native low fertility species and enabling other weed species to invade.

Where do we need to control it?

Russell lupin is not allowed to be planted and must be controlled within:

- › 200m of the outer gravel margin of a braided river (or 200m from the edge of the active channel of a braided river where there is no outer gravel margin beyond the active channel);
- › 50m of any non-braided river;
- › 10m of any irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for water electrical power generation or farm drainage canal; and
- › 10m of an adjoining property boundary.

How does it spread?

The seed is water dispersed. Humans have played a major role in spreading Russell lupin seed in sensitive natural areas. Once established in grazed areas, sheep can move Russell lupin seed great distances in their wool. Vehicles and machinery can also spread the seed.



WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR

- › A perennial herb
- › Grows to 1m tall
- › Hairy stems that branch from the base
- › Leaflets in clusters of 8 to 15, usually hairless on top and silky on the underside
- › Flowerhead is an erect spike 15 to 60cm long
- › Flower spike has pea-like blue, purple, orange, yellow, pink or white flowers (12 to 20mm)

Image credit: Weedbusters