

Some provisions within this chapter are subject to appeal to the Environment Court. Provisions that are under appeal are identified by a red box around the provision and a footnote identifying the appellant. The appeal documentation, including the scope of the appeal and relief sought, is available on the Council's Appeals webpage on the Wairarapa Plan website.

Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity

The Wairarapa has a rich biodiversity, including some special plants and animals that are unique to the Wairarapa.

The RMA requires district councils to recognise and provide for the protection of significant *indigenous vegetation* and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. In addition, a function of district councils under the RMA is the control of any effects of the use, development, or protection of land, for the purpose of maintaining indigenous biological diversity (abbreviated to 'biodiversity').

Historically, the dominant indigenous forest species of inland Wairarapa were typically a range of podocarps in the hill country, and rimu and tawa on the plains. *Natural inland wetlands* were dominant features of the plains, with Lake Wairarapa and its environs forming the largest *wetland* system in the lower North Island. Human settlement has resulted in most of the Wairarapa's *indigenous vegetation* being significantly reduced or heavily modified, through clearance of large areas of *indigenous vegetation*, drainage of *wetlands*, and the introduction of exotic species, including pests. Today, while little deliberate modification takes place, the main threats to indigenous forests are stock browsing and plant and animal pest infestation.

These pressures mean it is important to protect the remaining areas of significant indigenous vegetation and fauna on a long-term sustainable basis where indigenous species can regenerate naturally and through restoration. Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna are identified in SCHED5 Significant Natural Areas. While a number of these SCHED5 *Significant Natural Areas* in the Wairarapa are already in public ownership and legally protected (e.g., Lake Wairarapa and wetlands, and the Tararua, Remutaka, and Aorangi Forest Parks), outside these areas many remaining areas of remnant indigenous forest and *natural inland wetlands* have no legal protection, although pockets of remnant indigenous forest and *natural inland wetland* are increasingly being protected by landowner initiatives such as QEII covenants. SCHED6 Recommended Areas of Protection is provided for informational purposes. This schedule reflects areas identified in Department of Conservation publication: Eastern Wairarapa Ecological District, 2004. The Recommended Areas for Protection (RAP) are areas that are not identified as *Significant Natural Areas* but were identified as containing indigenous biodiversity values of significance. There are no objectives, policies, or rules that relate to the RAP, but they are included in the District Plan to ensure visibility to the community and landowners of their conservation value.

A number of activities have the potential to adversely affect remaining *indigenous vegetation* and fauna habitats. Such activities and their effects include uncontrolled stock grazing that can damage indigenous forest understorey and limit regeneration, and the fragmentation of remnant indigenous forest and *natural inland wetland* areas through clearance for pasture and exotic forestry. Other threats include feral animals, invasion of weeds, and drainage.

Many landowners are aware of the value of *indigenous vegetation* on their property, and most do what they can to protect and maintain these areas. Indeed, many landowners highly value the remnant indigenous forest and *natural inland wetland* areas within their property and regard them as heritage assets for future generations. However, the costs of actively protecting and maintaining such areas long-term can be large, and support, both in terms of expertise and resources, is often required to ensure effective ongoing management.

The Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter seeks to protect the *Significant Natural Areas* and maintain and enhance other indigenous biodiversity values through a combination of regulatory and non-regulatory methods. The regulatory methods are outlined in provisions of this chapter and other relevant chapters of the District Plan. Non-regulatory methods include:

- a. Information and education on the value of the Wairarapa's biodiversity and its significant natural areas, including the need to consider their values when planning an activity or development.
- b. Incentives and information as appropriate to encourage landowners to protect natural habitats, such as rates relief, support with fencing and pest control, funding sources, and assistance with applications for protective covenants.
- c. Use of other statutory functions and powers to promote biodiversity such as the Reserves Act 1977.
- d. Cooperation with landowners, organisations, groups and interested parties involved in conservation management.
- e. Support of local conservation care groups and programmes.
- f. The purchase of *Significant Natural Areas* where full protection of the area or public access is justifiable.
- g. As appropriate, use Heritage Orders to protect specific areas, particularly significant areas under immediate threat.

In relation to *natural inland wetlands*, the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 ("NES-F") provides a national environmental standard for activities on or near *natural inland wetlands*. The NES-F contains a set of planning controls that directs the requirement for consent or otherwise for activities on or near *natural inland wetlands*. Regional councils are responsible for applying and enforcing the provisions of the NES-F. Therefore, the District Plan and district councils do not manage *natural inland wetlands*.

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS) includes specific direction for the protection of indigenous biodiversity in the coastal environment. While the provisions of the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter apply district-wide (including in the Coastal Environment), additional provisions to protect indigenous vegetation in the Coastal Environment are located in the Coastal Environment chapter.

Objectives

ECO-O1¹	Indigenous biodiversity
Indigenous biodiversity within the Wairarapa is maintained and enhanced, or restored where degraded so there is at least no overall loss in indigenous biodiversity.	
ECO-O2	Significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and significant habitats of indigenous fauna
Areas of significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and significant habitats of indigenous fauna within the Wairarapa are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.	
ECO-O3	Tangata whenua relationships and traditions with indigenous biodiversity
Recognise and provide for the relationship of tangata whenua and their traditions and culture with indigenous biodiversity.	

Policies

ECO-P1	Coordination of indigenous biodiversity initiatives
Coordinate with other agencies, stakeholders, organisations, and tangata whenua in identifying risks, requirements, opportunities, and effective methods for protecting and enhancing Wairarapa's indigenous biodiversity and restoring the Wairarapa's indigenous biodiversity where it has been degraded.	
ECO-P2	Collaborate with indigenous biodiversity initiatives
Collaborate with other agencies and organisations in undertaking joint initiatives and in supporting landowners' initiatives in the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity and restoring the Wairarapa's indigenous biodiversity where it has been degraded.	

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ECO-P3^{2 3}	Identify areas of significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and significant or habitats of indigenous fauna
Identify with tangata whenua and landowners those areas that are habitats comprising significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the Wairarapa, including through resource consent processes using the significance criteria in the Wellington Regional Policy Statement.	
ECO-P4^{4 5}	Protect areas of significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and significant or habitats of indigenous fauna
Protect those areas that are habitats comprising significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> or significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the Wairarapa from inappropriate subdivision, land use, and development by: a. only providing for activities that demonstrate an <i>operational need</i> or <i>functional need</i> to be located in this area; b. ensuring areas are not removed in whole or part; c. requiring activities within or directly adjacent to these areas to manage their adverse effects in accordance with ECO-P6 and ECO-P13; and d. managing effects of vegetation modification within the margins of any <i>natural inland wetlands</i> and rely upon Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 in all other cases.	
ECO-P5⁶	Appropriate activities for areas of significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and significant or habitats of indigenous fauna
Enable the following activities relating to habitats comprising significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the Wairarapa where adverse effects are avoided where practicable or minimised: a. removal of broken branches, deadwood, diseased vegetation, or pest plant; b. maintenance of the safety and efficiency of <i>network utilities</i>; c. maintenance and minor upgrading of renewable electricity generation activities and electricity transmission activities; d. maintenance of existing access tracks for renewable electricity generation activities, electricity transmission activities, and <i>network utilities</i>;	

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- e. maintenance of existing access tracks, fencelines, and firebreaks and the construction of new fencelines and firebreaks;
- f. *customary activities*; and
- g. *conservation activities*.

ECO-P6	Management of effects within significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and significant habitats of indigenous fauna
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Manage the effects of subdivision, use, and development of significant *indigenous vegetation* and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the Wairarapa by requiring that:

- a. adverse effects are avoided where practicable; then
- b. where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable; then
- c. where adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable; then
- d. where more than minor residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, or remedied, indigenous biodiversity offsetting is provided where possible; then
- e. where biodiversity offsetting of more than minor residual adverse effects is not possible, indigenous biodiversity compensation is provided; then
- f. if indigenous biodiversity compensation is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided.

Nothing in Policy ECO-P6 applies to the development, operation, maintenance, or upgrade of renewable electricity generation activities or to electricity transmission activities.

ECO-P7	Appropriate <i>modification</i> of other indigenous vegetation
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Provide for the *modification* of indigenous vegetation outside of habitats comprising significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna where:

- a. the *indigenous vegetation* is kanuka, manuka, or tauhinu;
- b. other *indigenous vegetation* where loss of mature *indigenous vegetation* is minimised;
- c. timber is for reasonable personal use of up to 50m³ over any 10-year period;
- d. the naturally occurring *indigenous vegetation* has grown under the canopy of a plantation forest or as a consequence of the harvesting of plantation forest;
- e. *the plantation forestry* and other vegetation has been planted and managed for horticulture or agriculture purposes;
- f. necessary for the avoidance of imminent danger to human life or property;

- g. activities are carried out subject to and in accordance with any specific covenants or other legal agreements entered into with the District Council, or Greater Wellington Regional Council, or Department of Conservation, or QEII Trust;
- h. it is necessary for the construction or maintenance of a firebreak; and
- i. it is necessary for the operation, maintenance, and minor upgrading of network utilities, the National Grid, or renewable electricity generation activities.

ECO-P8^{7 8}

Management of effects on other *indigenous vegetation*

Manage the *modification of indigenous vegetation* outside of *significant natural areas* to ensure any adverse effects on the indigenous biodiversity are avoided, remedied, or mitigated, considering:

- a. the significance and values of the vegetation and habitat;
- b. the extent of modification, including measures to avoid or minimise the loss, damage, or disruption to ecological processes, functions, and integrity of the vegetation and habitat;
- c. the effects of the *modification* on the significance and values of the vegetation and habitat, including potential cumulative effects;
- d. the functional or operational needs of infrastructure; and
- e. to require adverse effects of activities other than renewable electricity generation activities on biological diversity of indigenous species and habitats to be managed as follows:
 - i. Significant adverse effects are avoided where practicable; then
 - ii. Where significant adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable; then
 - iii. Where significant adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable; then
 - iv. Where significant residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised or remedied, biodiversity offsetting is provided where possible; then
 - v. Where biodiversity offsetting of significant residual adverse effects is not possible, biodiversity compensation is provided; then
 - vi. If biodiversity compensation is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided.

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ECO-P9	Support and encourage protection and restoration of natural habitats on private land
Support and encourage the protection of natural habitats on private land, including restoring and protecting linkages and ecological corridors.	
ECO-P10	Public awareness of natural values
Increase public awareness of the natural values within the Wairarapa and encourage community support for the protection and conservation of the Wairarapa's indigenous biodiversity.	
ECO-P11	Keeping of goats
Restrict the keeping or farming of goats near areas of significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and significant habitats of indigenous fauna to protect their natural values.	
ECO-P12	Create conservation lots
Provide for conservation lots to be created during land subdivision to protect areas of significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.	
ECO-P13	Renewable electricity generation activities within areas of significant indigenous vegetation or habitat
a. Allow renewable electricity generation activities to locate in areas with significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the Wairarapa, if: i. there is an <i>operational need or functional need</i> for the renewable electricity generation activity to be located in that area; ii. the renewable electricity generation activity is nationally or regionally significant; and iii. clause (b) is applied to manage adverse effects. b. Manage adverse effects by applying the following hierarchy: i. adverse effects are avoided where practicable; then ii. where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable; then iii. where adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable; then iv. where more than minor residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, or remedied, <i>biodiversity offsetting</i> is provided where practicable; then	

- v. if *biodiversity offsetting* of more than minor adverse effects is not practicable, *biodiversity compensation* is provided; then
- vi. if *biodiversity compensation* is not appropriate to address any residual adverse effects:
 - 1. the renewable electricity generation activity must be avoided if the residual adverse effects are significant; but
 - 2. if the residual adverse effects are not significant, the renewable electricity generation activity must be enabled if the national significance and benefits of the activity outweigh the residual adverse effects.
- c. When considering *biodiversity offsetting* and *biodiversity compensation*, have regard to the principles set out in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023.

Rules

ECO-R1 ⁹	<i>Modification of indigenous vegetation within a Significant Natural Area</i>
All zones	1. Activity status: Permitted Where: a. The <i>modification of indigenous vegetation</i> is for one or more of the following: i. associated with a conservation activity or a customary activity; ii. trimming that is required to comply with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 or the Telecommunications Act 2001; iii. modification to address an imminent danger to an electricity line; iv. carried out subject to and in accordance with any specific covenants or other legal agreements entered into with the District Council, or Greater Wellington Regional Council, or Department of Conservation, or QEII Trust; v. a pest plant species identified in Appendix ECO-1; vi. required to remove or trim branches of vegetation to the extent necessary to avoid them interfering with lawfully established structures, buildings, fencelines, network utilities, existing roads or access tracks; vii. required to remove or trim branches of vegetation to the extent necessary to erect a fenceline around the perimeter of the Significant Natural Area; viii. The <i>modification</i> is required in accordance with Section 43 and 64 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017; or ix. The modification is required to remove vegetation infected by an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993.
All zones	2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary Where: a. Compliance is not achieved with ECO-R1(1)(a)(ii) or (iii). Matters of discretion: 1. The matters set out in ECO-P5 and ECO-P6. 2. The functional need and operational need of, and benefits from, the maintenance, repair, or upgrade, including the potential effects on levels of service or health and safety if the works are not undertaken.

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All zones	3. Activity status: Discretionary Where: a. Compliance is not achieved with ECO-R1(1)(a)(i), (iv) – (ix).
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ECO-R2	<i>Modification of indigenous vegetation outside of a Significant Natural Area</i>
All zones	1. Activity status: Permitted Where one or more of the following applies: a. The <i>modification</i> is associated with <i>conservation activities</i> or <i>customary activities</i>; b. Compliance is achieved with ECO-S1; c. No more than 50m³ of timber harvested for reasonable personal use over any 10-year period; d. The operation and/or maintenance and repair of existing pasture, fences, drains, <i>structures</i>, <i>network utilities</i>, and <i>infrastructure</i>, fire breaks including existing <i>roads</i> or tracks (including walking or cycling tracks); e. The modification is required for the operation, maintenance, or minor upgrading of the National Grid; f. Trimming that is required to comply with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 or Telecommunications Act 2001; g. Activities carried out subject to and in accordance with any specific covenants or other legal agreements entered into with the District Council, or Greater Wellington Regional Council, or Department of Conservation, or QEII Trust; h. The trimming or removal of <i>indigenous vegetation</i> that has been planted and managed specifically for commercial horticulture, <i>plantation forestry</i>, or agricultural purposes; or i. For the avoidance of loss of life, injury, or serious damage to property; j. The <i>modification</i> is required in accordance with Section 43 and 64 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017; k. The modification is required to remove vegetation infected by an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

All zones	2. Activity status: Restricted discretionary Where: a. Compliance is not achieved with ECO-R2(1). Matters of discretion: 1. The matters identified in Policy ECO-P8.
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ECO-R3	<i>Keeping of goats</i>
All zones	1. Activity status: Permitted Where: a. The <i>site(s)</i> on which the goats are kept is not located within 2km of the Natural Open Space Zone; and b. Compliance is achieved with ECO-S2.
All zones	2. Activity status: Restricted discretionary Where: a. Compliance is not achieved with ECO-R3(1). Matters of discretion: 1. The effect of non-compliance with any relevant standard and the matters of discretion of any standard that is not met. 2. The area and location of the activity. 3. The risk of reinvasion should goats escape from the site (i.e. proximity to conservation land, or features that act as natural corridors to invasion). 4. The suitability of fencing for effectively containing goats within the property, having regard to both the goat proof fencing standard ECO-S1 and the nature of the terrain. 5. The method of disposing of the goats in the event of the activity being discontinued. 6. Potential effect on <i>indigenous</i> biodiversity on the site or in the adjacent conservation area. 7. Reporting and inspection requirements. 8. Methods of stock identification.

Standards

ECO-S1	Modification of indigenous vegetation
1. <i>Indigenous vegetation</i> is not within 20m of a <i>natural inland wetland</i>; 2. The <i>indigenous vegetation</i> is kanuka, manuka, or tauhinu; and 3. Any other <i>indigenous vegetation</i> species where: a. the vegetation <i>height</i> is less than 4m and trunk diameter is less than 30cm as measured 1.4m above ground; and b. all other cases, for land held in a single record of title, there is no more than 10% of the total area of vegetation and no more than 200m² of vegetation is <i>modified</i> in any 5-year period.	Matters of discretion: 1. The matters identified in Policy ECO-P8.
ECO-S2	Fencing requirements for the keeping of goats
1. All goats shall be contained within fenced areas, with fencing that meets the following requirements: a. wire post-and-batten fence with no internal or external stays and with a minimum of high tensile 2.5mm diameter galvanised steel, and either: i. nine wires, with the bottom wire placed no higher than 80mm above ground level and, above that, wires placed at the following intervals: 100, 100, 100, 110, 120, 135, 150, and 165mm. The top wire should be approximately 50mm below the top of the post; or ii. seven wires, with the bottom wire barbed, and no higher than 80mm above ground level and, above that, wires placed at the following intervals 100, 120, 140, 160,	Matters of discretion: 1. Whether the proposed alternative fence design or other means of containment (by enclosure or tether) will adequately contain the keeping of goats within the <i>site</i>.

210, and 250mm. The top wire should be approximately 50mm below the top of the post. An electric wire on an outrigger shall also extend for the full length of the fence. b. posts must be at the following intervals: i. less than 30 degrees ground slope: 5m; ii. 30 degrees to less than 45 degrees: 4m; and iii. 45 degrees or more: 3m; c. battens must be at 1m intervals; and d. fences across water bodies shall also require a floodgate to be constructed of H3 treated 100mm x 50mm timber suspended from an overhead wire or rail in such a way that the spacings will allow the passage of water but will not allow stock including goats to pass through. A cross-bar shall be positioned in the top third of the floodgate. Wire netting will not be used in floodgate construction. Flood gates across culverted watercourses shall be on the downstream side of the culvert.	
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APPENDIX ECO-1: Pest Plant Species

(Derived from the Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan)

Common name	Species
African club moss	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>
African feather grass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>
African fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Apple of Sodom	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>
Artemisia	<i>Artemisia spp</i>
Artillery plant	<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>
Arum lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Asiatic knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>
Australian sedge	<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i>
Bathurst bur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus spp. barbed cultivars</i>
Blue morning glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>
Bomarea	<i>Bomarea caldasii, B. multiflora</i>
Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Brush wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Californian arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>
Californian bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>
Cape honey flower	<i>Melianthus major</i>
Cape ivy	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>

Common name	Species
Cape tulip	<i>Moraea flaccida</i> (syn. <i>H omeria collina</i>)
Chilean flame creeper	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>
Chinese pennisetum	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Chocolate vine	<i>Akebia quinata</i>
Climbing asparagus	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>
Climbing dock	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i> , <i>C. horizontalis</i>
Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Darwin's barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>
Delta arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>
Didymo	<i>Didymosphenia geminata</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>
Evergreen buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>
German ivy	<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>
Giant knotweed	<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> and hybrids
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Great bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Gunnera	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>
Hawaiian arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Himalayan honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>

Common name	Species
Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Houttuynia	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Japanese spindletree	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>
Manchurian wild rice	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>
Marram grass	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>
Mexican daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>
Mile-a-minute	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>
Mist flower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
Monkey apple	<i>Acmena smithii</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Nasturtium	<i>Nasturtium officinalis</i>
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Noogoora bur	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata, C. selloana</i>
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Perennial nettle	<i>Urtica dioica (subsp.)</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>

Common name	Species
Plectranthus	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>
Polypodium (common polypody)	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>
Purple ragwort	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>
Pussy willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Pyp grass	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Silver poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
Smilax	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>
Stinking iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
Sweet pea shrub	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Tradescantia	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>
Tuber ladder fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>
Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Velvet groundsel	<i>Senecio petasitis</i>
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
White bryony	<i>Bryonia cretica subsp. dioica</i>
White edged nightshade	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>
Wild ginger	<i>Hedychium, gardnerianum, H. flavescens</i>
Wild onion	<i>Allium vineale</i>