

# Tutsan

## Clusiaceae (St John's wort) family - *Hypericum androsaemum*



### What does it look like?

Originates from South and Western Europe it is a small, perennial, hairless, semi-evergreen shrub to 1.5 m with fibrous roots and no rhizomes. Stems are semi-woody, winged, usually reddish, and often lax. Fragrant stalkless ovalish leaves (35-100 x 25-50 mm) are opposite, usually bluish underneath and usually turn red in autumn. Yellow, 5-petalled flowers (15-25 mm diameter) with long stamens appear from November to February, followed by round red berries (1 cm diameter) that ripen to black and contain cylindrical or curved seeds (9-10 mm long).

### Why is it a problem?

Tutsan produces many, long-lived, well dispersed seed. Tolerates semi-shade, hot or cold temperatures, high to moderate rainfall, damage and grazing (rare).

#### How does it spread?

Birds and possibly possums, and soil and water movement. Common seed sources include roadsides, farms, waste land, old gardens and cemeteries.

#### What damage does it do?

Invades regenerating sites, forms dense stands, and prevents establishment of native plant seedlings. Usually succeeded by taller vegetation, but is persistent in shorter habitats.

#### Which habitats is it likely to invade?

Disturbed forest and shrubland, low-growing habitats, tussockland, bare land, and rocklands. Usually high rainfall areas

### Control methods

#### **Physical control:**

- Dig out small spots. Leave on site to rot down.

#### **Chemical control:**

- Cut down and paint stump (spring-summer only): metsulfuron-methyl 600g/kg (5g/L).
- Spray (November-January): glyphosate (10ml/L + penetrant) or metsulfuron-methyl 600g/kg (5g/10L) or triclopyr 600 EC (50ml/10L) or triclopyr 120g/L (250ml/10L).

CAUTION: When using any herbicide or pesticide, PLEASE READ THE LABEL THOROUGHLY to ensure that all instructions and safety requirements are followed.

Plants with seed must be buried deeply, burnt, or disposed of at a refuse transfer station.

Follow up at six-monthly intervals to complete eradication.

### More information

#### What can I do to stop it coming back?

Reseeds onto bared sites. Occasionally resprouts from roots after poor spray kill. Difficult to kill, herbicide timing important. In regenerating tall forest, may be left to natural succession. Replant bared sites densely to minimise seedlings.

### [Request info](#)

<https://eservices.es.govt.nz/online-services/new/BiosecurityRFS/step/1?Subject=PlantPests&Species=236>

### Management programme

- Organisms of interest