

Control

With Herbicide

- Before using herbicides always read the label, and refer to the permit for the use of the appropriate product: <https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/MadeiraVine>
- Vines on the ground and on unwanted trees and shrubs can be sprayed with 2% glyphosate (Roundup) or Starane, or a mixture of Brush-Off (1.5 gms/10 litres) and 2% glyphosate (Roundup).
- Use a surfactant to allow leaf penetration, except when spraying near frog habitats.
- Vines in the canopy or on wanted vegetation should be poisoned *in situ* with direct application of Vigilant to scraped portions of the lower stems. Alternatively, use undiluted Glyphosate 360g/l (Roundup). Do not pull or remove the vine (this will displace and spread bulbils). Do not cut the stem, the plant must be alive to spread the herbicide to its roots and bulbils.
- Young plants may be hand weeded but make sure you dig and remove any tubers.
- Be prepared to regularly monitor the site and repeat treatment.

Here is a YouTube video link which demonstrates stem scraping:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4L7GBMF2NU4>

Without Herbicide

It is difficult to control Madeira Vine without chemicals. Be prepared to revisit and weed an area repeatedly over many years.

- Extract, remove and destroy the whole plant, including below-ground roots and tubers, and above stems and bulbils.
- Collect all displaced bulbils from canopy vines by spreading ground tarps during removal.
- Many stock animals will eat Madeira Vine, however the tubers below the ground must also be removed.

More Information

For assistance contact: Ian: ianlindap@shoalhaven.net.au 4448 6359 (please leave a message); or Hugh: admin@boongareebushcare.org 0417 407477

Madeira Vine

'Lambs Tails' *Anredera cordifolia*

a weed of national significance

a rampant weed in our fields and natural areas

now established across the Berry district

a threat to our native habitats

spreads quickly

hard to eradicate

smothers plants

out-competes

pulls down canopies

help us control this pest



Shoalhaven
City Council



Madeira Vine

is a native of South America, has drooping cream flowers, a sweet scent, a picturesque creeping habit, and has edible leaves and tubers. It is also unfortunately a vigorous and invasive **Weed of National Significance**, is difficult to eradicate once established, and has made the Berry district its home.

This weed has escaped the garden and is now spreading rapidly in our farm and bushlands, and especially along the banks of Broughton, Broughton Mill and Bundewallah Creeks.



This vine forms dense mats and climbs into, and smothers tree canopies. It out-competes native vegetation, posing a serious threat to biodiversity and habitat values. It reproduces vegetatively via dispersal of stem fragments, tubers, and bulbils (aerial tubers) which grow prolifically along its stems and are easily separated when disturbed. Each bulbil can start a new plant and may lie viable in the soil for at least 10 years.

Berry Landcare calls on all land-owners, carers and gardeners to recognise the imminent threat this weed poses and to remove it from our environment.

Simple one-off spraying is ineffective and slashing, mowing or composting without treatment simply spreads the problem. If you pull it down, you spread thousands of bulbils and multiply your problem many times over.

Disposal

Do not use it as surface mulch on your garden. All material must be bagged and go into the red bin, or burned, or hot-mulch processed as green waste at a Council waste depot or tip.

Do not place it in your home compost bin, as they do not create enough heat to kill the tubers and bulbils.



Identification

This twining vine is easiest to spot when flowering, with its creamy coloured flowers on pendulous spikes up to 30cm long.

At other times it can be identified by its heart shaped, glossy, thick and fleshy leaves (between 2 and 15cm long), and the presence of the bulbils along its mature stems.

Below the ground it develops numerous and often large tubers.

How does it spread?

Madeira Vine may not produce seed in Australia and overwhelmingly reproduces vegetatively. Any stem material, bulbils and below-ground tubers can produce new plants. Bulbils float and are transported down creeks and rivers, especially by flood waters. They get caught in tyre grooves and boot treads and may be carried by birds.

This vine can be spread when accidentally included in vegetation chipped for mulch, and when present in dumped garden waste.

It is critical to remove Madeira Vine from the banks of rivers and creeks where it will inevitably spread downstream.

Madeira Vine often becomes established in the canopies of bushland trees where its weight results in the collapse of major branches.

If it's on a boundary fence, you are sharing it with a neighbour.

