Madeira Vine Anredera cordifolia



Description Madeira Vine has fleshy, waxy, green, heart-shaped leaves about 4-5cm in length. Clusters of warty, light brown, aerial tubers are produced along the length of the stem and underground tubers up to 20cm diameter can grow and at depths of up to 1m. Creamy flower spikes are produced from December to April.

Distribution On the Atherton Tablelands Madeira Vine is found in a variety of locations, usually in association with ornamental gardens.

Impacts Madeira Vine produces large numbers of subterranean and aerial reproductive tubers that persist and make effective management difficult. This is demonstrated by tubers still sprouting after 10 years of intensive spraying.

Key projects Funding for biological control has been unsuccessful. Madeira Vine is managed in areas where it threatens environmental assets

Madeira Vine is a weed of national significance and has been described as a transformer species, which blankets and smothers trees, shrubs and understory species. It can grow up to 1m/week and causes canopy collapse of mature native trees.

Successful management of Madeira Vine requires exhaustion of the tuber bank. Tubers can remain viable for up to 15 years and are easily spread through poor green waste management and gravity and water movement.

Management needs to be carefully considered and include a commitment to regular, long-term follow-up control. The disturbance caused by control work stimulates particularly vigorous vine growth and, if management isn't carried out appropriately, may lead to greater problem



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Tablelands Biosecurity Plan available at trc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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TRC Madeira Vine Anredera cordifolia



In the intensive control zone

Work strategically, protecting the better quality native vegetation first. Control isolated plants and sparse populations, and prioritise isolated infestations on high ground or at the top of catchments.