



PENNINGTON CONSERVANCY

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MADEIRA VINE

Anredera cordifolia

Madeira vine family (Basellaceae)

Bridal wreath

Afrikaans: Madeira ranker

isiZulu: intandela, unamazambana

Description:

- ❖ Perennial semi-succulent climber or creeper
 - ❖ Can grow to 7 m in length
 - ❖ Crawls along the ground, draping itself over any other vegetation or immovable object it comes across
 - ❖ Bright green and glossy heart shaped leaves
 - ❖ Fragrantly scented white flowers produced in spikes up to 300 mm long
 - ❖ Bears no fruit but produces aerial tubers that grow at the juncture of leaves and stems
 - ❖ These tubers drop to the ground and generate new growth
 - ❖ Flowers: February to May
 - ❖ Cara Category 1: Plant species that may not be grown and must be eradicated
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Origin:

South America

Reason for Introduction:

Ornamental use

Where found / Problems caused:

- ❖ Spreading fast
 - ❖ Found throughout KwaZulu-Natal
 - ❖ A major problem in sugar cane
 - ❖ Also found in woodland, urban open spaces and gardens
 - ❖ Rapidly smothers and replaces indigenous vegetation
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Did you know?:

- ❖ Also known as bridal wreath, cascade creeper, lamb's tail and white shroud
 - ❖ The tubers are edible
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Control:

- ❖ As the plant grows from aerial tubers, control is extremely difficult
 - ❖ Pulling the vine down simply dislodges and spreads the tubers
 - ❖ It is **essential** that any of the loose plant material is either burnt or placed deep into a landfill site
 - ❖ Do not add it to compost
 - ❖ **Scrape and paint:**
 - ❖ Scrape the stem and remove some of the "skin", then apply Glyphosate (isopropylamine) 360 g a.e./_SL neat
 - ❖ **Basal stem:**
Apply Triclopyr (butoxy ethel ester) 480 g/_EC in diesel
Registered herbicides applied as a full cover spray are:
 1. Triclopyr (butoxy ethel ester) 480 g/_EC
 2. Triclopyr (butoxy ethel ester) 240 g/_EC
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Additional General Information:

- ❖ Invasive Alien Plants are often visually attractive and this of course is one of the reasons for their introduction into the country
 - ❖ In 1998, geographical information systems (GIS) analysis assessed that invasive alien plants had invaded over 10 million hectares, an area larger than the province of KwaZulu-Natal, or approximately 8% of South Africa
 - ❖ In KZN the assessment was even more disparaging: 9.75% of the province assessed was invaded. Hotspots identified for KwaZulu-Natal by the mapping experts were Zululand, the Natal Midlands and the Coastal Zone
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Acknowledgements:

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- ❖ The Mtunzini Conservancy for the idea
 - ❖ Invasive Alien Plants in KwaZulu-Natal Management and Control: A Wildlife Handbook, produced by WESSA-KZN
 - ❖ http://www.iewf.org/weedid/Anredera_cordifolia.htm for the images
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NOTES:

1. It is important to note that this leaflet is the 1st in a 12 part series introducing Invasive Alien Plants (IAPs) to all Pennington residents and visitors
 2. It is hoped that this series will create awareness in respect of Invasive Alien Plants and guide and advise us in terms of what is required to control and manage these plants
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Should you have any questions or require further clarity, please contact:

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Disclaimer:

Although every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and completeness, neither the Pennington Conservancy, nor any person or entity involved with the compilation of this 12 part series, accept any accident arising from the use of the products noted or guidelines provided
