

# MADEIRA VINE

*Anredera cordifolia*



MADEIRA VINE SEEDLING (NOTE NODULE)



MADEIRA VINE FLOWERS



MADEIRA VINE NODULES

Also known as mignonette vine, potato vine, lamb's tail, madeira vine is a climbing vine species originally from South America, and brought into NZ as an ornamental plant. Madeira vine is a slow-growing vine that can create long-lived, heavy masses that dominate, smother and kill mid to high canopy trees.

It is a problem in Kaipātiki as it can stop native regeneration over large areas, and is incredibly hard to get rid of once it is mature.

To help native plant and animal life flourish, removal of madeira vine should be conducted.

## Features of Madeira Vine



- Flowers are white and usually appear January and April, in the form of long, hanging clusters.



- Woody nodules grow on the vine, these drop easily, roll away, and sprout new plants.



- Leaves are often quite succulent, thick and fleshy.
- Often a dark green.

# MADEIRA VINE

## Manual Control

Pull up small seedlings/vines and ensure they are disposed of safely:

- Decompose in a barrel of water (1year+).
- Gather the plant, including nodules, then burn.
- Seal in a black weed bag for 12 months or more. Expose the weed bag to sun to speed up the decomposition process.
- Disposed of at a transfer station or in general rubbish (goes to landfill)
- Cut larger vines away from natives to help natives survive. Pick-up any dropped nodules.

Come back to madeira sites every 3-6 months or so to control regrowth.

Keep an eye out for nodules dropping and give them the same treatment as above.

## Herbicide Control

- Search the ground for woody nodules first and remove.
- Cut vine at base, near the ground and paint the cut vine(s) with a smear of Cut 'n' Paste Met gel (TM). For larger vines, scrape bark surface and apply to scraped surface.
- Leave the vine hanging as is to die.
- Dispose of the nodules safely (same as manual control).

## Important

- **When handling madeira vine** be very careful moving the plant. The woody nodules that grow on mature vines will drop incredibly easily, and may roll away. When removing madeira vine ensure that all nodules are picked up off of the floor.
- **\*For all herbicides:** avoid contact with skin and eyes; Read labels thoroughly before use; Apply sparingly, only in dry weather conditions; Avoid dripping onto soil or using near waterways. Cut'n'Paste MetGel is a Trademark. MetGel can affect non-target plants through soil transmission.

## Habitat and Distribution

- Madeira vine inhabits low and disturbed forest and margins, gullies, shrublands, coastline and streams. The vines tolerates drought and damp conditions, wind, salt, many soil types, moderate shade and damage.

## Method of Spread

- Mature vines grow hundreds of nodules, or tubers, that are easily shaken off if the vine is disturbed. Each of these tubers can grow a new vine.
- Tubers are resistant to salt water and are incredibly hard to kill.

## Life Cycle

- Nodules are incredibly long lived and can easily grow new vines if left.
- Each vine can grow into huge masses up to 40m in height, smothering understory and canopy plants.

## Further Information

To prevent infestation and reseeding, DO NOT dispose of madeira vine or the nodules in your compost, or in regular garden waste bins. Please safely destroy the nodules, as stated in the manual control method.

If you have questions, want assistance, or want to borrow weeding resources, email [pestplants@pestfreekaipatiki.org.nz](mailto:pestplants@pestfreekaipatiki.org.nz)

For more information on pest plants including disposal, visit [www.pestfreekaipatiki.org.nz/pest-plant-resources](http://www.pestfreekaipatiki.org.nz/pest-plant-resources)



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