

To ensure the long-term survival of your trees and nearby bushland Council would like to draw your attention to the following:-

- Balloon Vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*)
- Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
- Cape Ivy (*Delairea odorata*)
- Cat's Claw Creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
- Ivy (*Hedera spp*)
- Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)
- Madeira Vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)
- Morning Glory – Blue, Coastal, Common (*Ipomoea indica/cairica/purpurea*)
- Moth Vine (*Araujia sericifera*)
- Wisteria (*Wisteria spp*)
- Other vine species

Vines are generally climbing, twining or winding plants usually with a woody stem. These plants use the support of other vegetation to climb upwards toward the light. Vines may topple large trees by their sheer weight, so if left unattended vines will completely envelope trees and seriously threaten their health.

Mature vines injure the outer tissue of tree trunks and branches, allowing harmful organisms to enter the wound site. They hide fungal brackets, lesions, bark inclusions, cavities & wounds or any other structural weakness, and as we live in an urban environment if the tree was to fail, it could pose a serious threat to surrounding targets ie, dwellings, vehicles and/or people. Exotic vines such as those listed above cause major problems in our native bushland.

In the interest of the tree's wellbeing, and to maintain the area's landscape identity, could you please arrange for the removal of these vines. When removing the vine your removal technique is also important so not to damage the tree. See over the page for more details.

### Control of Vines and Scramblers Methods of Removal

#### 1 Hand Removal

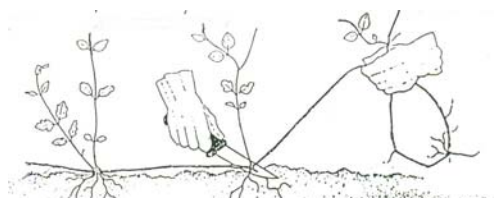
- Take hold of one runner and gently pull it along the ground towards you.
- Check points of resistance where fibrous roots grow from the nodes. Cut roots with a knife or dig out with a trowel and continue to follow the runner.
- The major root systems need to be removed manually or scrape/cut and painted with Glyphosate.
- Bag any reproductive parts.



*Hand Removal  
Continued over*

### 2 Stem Scraping

- With a knife, scrape 15 to 30cm of the stem to reach the layer below the bark/outer layer.
- Immediately apply herbicide along the length of the scrape.



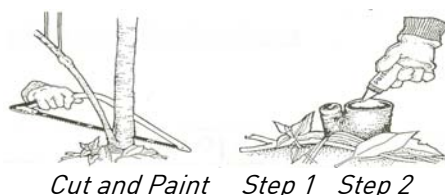
*Stem Scraping*

#### Considerations

- A maximum of half the stem diameter should be scraped. Do not ring bark.
- Larger stems (greater than 1cm) should have two scrapes opposite each other.
- Aerial tubers on madeira vine should die with the plant when stem scraping is used. Those that fall from the plant in the scraping process need to be bagged/removed.
- Vines can be left hanging in trees after treatment.

### 3 Cut and Paint – useful for small to medium sized woody weeds up to 10cm basal diameter eg. Wisteria spp

- Make a horizontal cut as close to the ground as possible with secateurs, loppers or a bush saw.
- Immediately apply glyphosate to the exposed flat stump surface.



*Cut and Paint Step 1 Step 2*

#### Considerations

- Cuts should be horizontal to prevent glyphosate from running off the stump. Sharp angle cuts are hazardous.
- Glyphosate must be applied immediately before the plant cells close and translocation of glyphosate ceases.
- If plants resprout, cut and paint the shoots after sufficient regrowth has occurred.

#### Safety Considerations

The following general precautions should be made when using glyphosate:

- Read the label before opening the container and follow the instructions.
- Wear protective clothing as directed on the label.
- Wash hands after use and before eating or smoking.

#### Disclaimers

This information was believed to be correct at the date of its publication.

This Fact Sheet is for general information purposes only and should not be relied upon for legal advice.