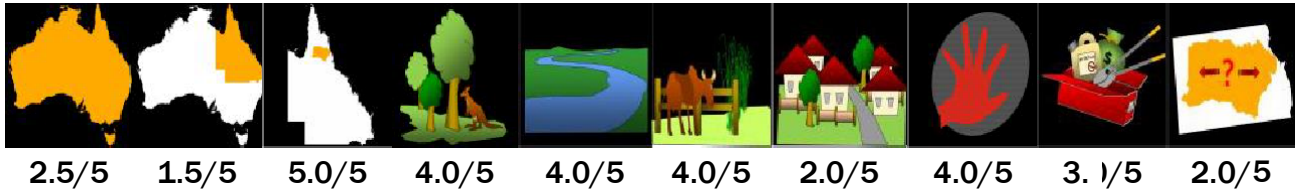


Cryptostegia grandiflora (Rubber vine)



Priority



Details

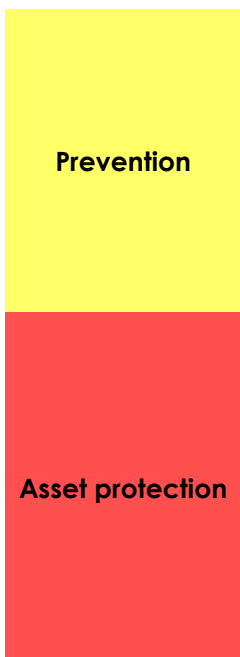
Description: A vigorous twining climber which begins as a multi-stem shrub with long whip like shoots. Can form low shrubs or canopy of vines. Distinctive glossy, paired leaves and large white to purple funnel shaped flowers. Produces paired rigid seedpods which split to release fine cotton like seed.

Distribution: Widespread ranging from sparse to common in southern and central Cape York largely associated with waterways and roads. More prevalent in areas protected from fire like riparian zones, vine forests and rocky outcrops. The wind borne seeds are also spread by vehicles along road sides.

Impacts: Rubber vine smothers native vegetation and pasture and can impede stock movement. The dense vine thickets shade out grasses which alters fire regimes and vegetation composition. It is poisonous to stock. Rubber vine has particularly high impacts in areas sheltered from fire like river banks and rocky escarpments.

Key projects: A successful rust bio-control agent seasonally suppresses outbreaks. Healthy rangeland pastures and appropriate fire regimes are key tools in broad acre management.

Management requirements



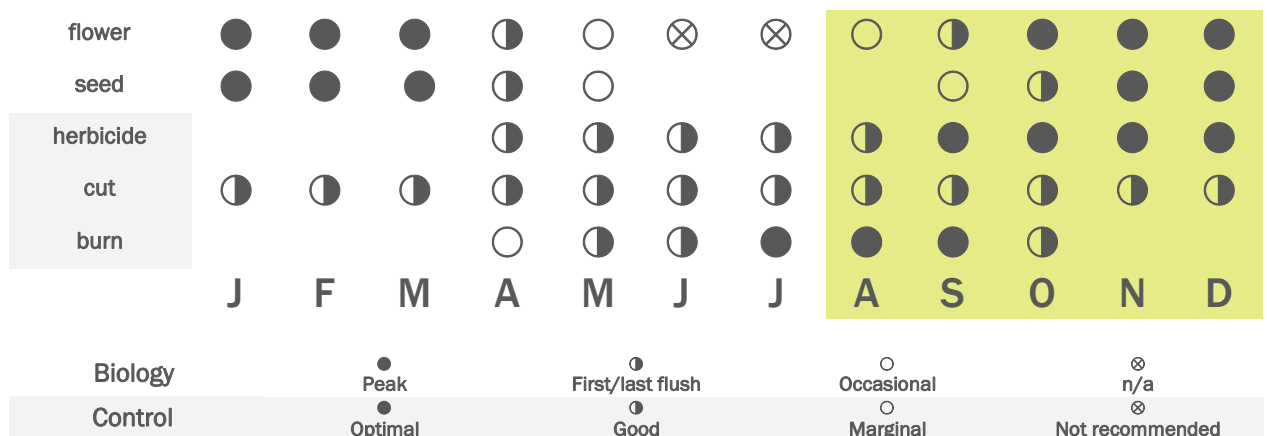
Rubber vine has very light, wind-borne seeds which can be carried by wind, vehicles and water. Ensuring stock, machinery and materials are free from seed from infested areas will reduce the likelihood of assisting the spread of rubber vine. Maintaining a lookout for the trumpet shaped flowers over the wet season can help in identifying new introductions before they can spread.

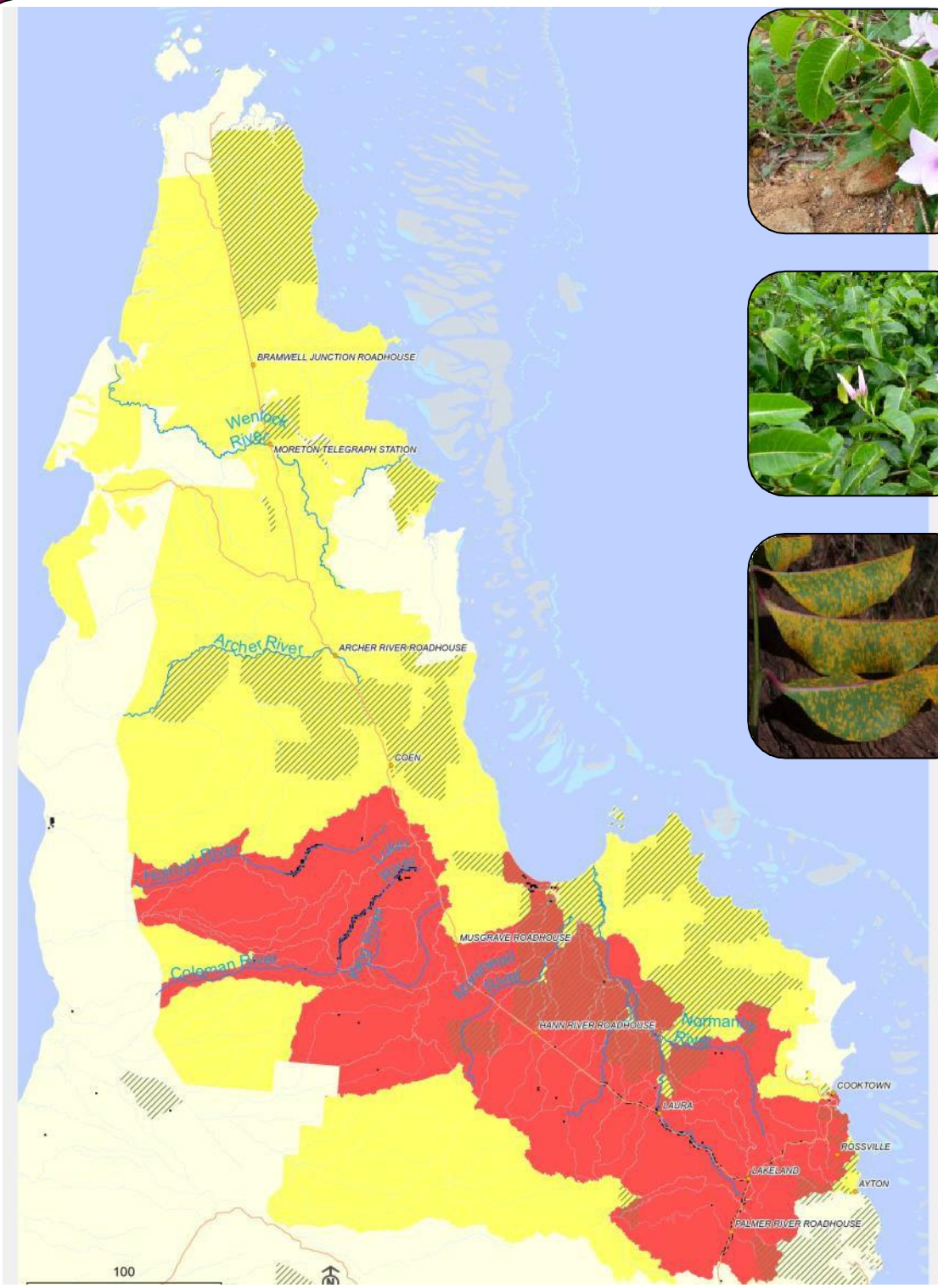
A healthy native pasture and fire regime in rangelands will assist in reducing the likelihood of rubber vine establishing.

The rubber vine rust biocontrol is successful at reducing the vigour of rubber vine and when combined with fire in native pastures it can reduce the size of infestations and destroy seedlings. The effectiveness of the rust will vary from season-to-season.

Regular survey of at-risk areas and the control of new introductions on roadsides will assist prevent spread to adjoining areas. Mapping infestations on your property will help plan a coordinated management program. Targeting seed source sites which pose a high risk of spread will help to slow the rate of spread.

Control Calendar





vine

terrestrial

perennial

Category

2

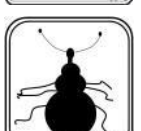
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5

6

Control



Spread



What is my biosecurity obligation?

Prevention zone

Ensure that machinery, stock and materials are from weed free areas or subject to a detailed hygiene to reduce the risk of spread. maintaining healthy fire regimes and pastures will improve the ability of your property to rubber vine.

Report any suspected outbreaks or detections within the prevention zone to Cook Shire on 07 4069 5444.

Asset protection zone

Control plants along waterways and roadsides from the top-down or in a east-west direction. Assist management programs by assisting with access and maintaining healthy rangelands. Report new infestations.

For more information on management aims in each zone refer to *Using the pest plan templates*