**Mikania micrantha**

**System:** Terrestrial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plantae</td>
<td>Magnoliophyta</td>
<td>Magnoliopsida</td>
<td>Asterales</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Common name**

Chinesischer Sommerefeu (German), mile-a-minute weed (English), Chinese creeper (English), American rope (English), liane americaine (French), fue saina (Niuean), wa mbosuthu (Fijian), wa mbusuvu (Fijian), wa mbutako (Fijian), wa ndamele (Fijian), ovaova (Fijian), wa bosucu (Fijian), usuvanua (Fijian)

**Synonym**

**Similar species**

**Summary**

Mikania micrantha is a perennial creeping climber known for its vigorous and rampant growth. It grows best where fertility, organic matter, soil moisture and humidity are all high. It damages or kills other plants by cutting out the light and smothering them. A native of Central and South America, M. micrantha was introduced to India after the Second World War to camouflage airfields and is now a major weed. It is also one of the most widespread and problematic weeds in the Pacific region. Its seeds are dispersed by wind and also on clothing or hair.

*view this species on IUCN Red List*

**Species Description**

A branched, slender-stemmed perennial vine. The leaves are arranged in opposite pairs along the stems and are heart-shaped or triangular with an acute tip and a broad base. Leaves may be 4-13cm long. The flowers, each 3-5mm long, are arranged in dense terminal or axillary corymbs. Individual florets are white to greenish-white. The seed is black, linear-oblong, five-angled and about 2mm long. Each seed has a terminal pappus of white bristles that facilitates dispersal by wind or on the hair of animals (Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk).

**Reproduction**

Reproduces sexually by seeds, and vegetatively by rooting at nodes. A single plant may cover over 25 square metres within a few months, and release as many as 40,000 viable seeds every year. In some locations flowering and seed production are during short days only.
Nutrition
Grows best where fertility, organic matter, soil moisture, and humidity are all high. Can tolerate some shade.

General Impacts
Once established, *Mikania micrantha* spreads at an alarming rate, readily climbing and twining on any vertical support, including crops, bushes, trees, walls and fences. Its shoots have been reported to grow up to 27mm a day. Vegetative reproduction is also efficient and vigorous. Although intolerant of heavy shade it readily colonises gaps.

*M. micrantha* damages or kills other plants by cutting out the light and smothering them. In this respect it is especially damaging in young plantations and nurseries. It also competes for water and nutrients, but perhaps even more importantly, it is believed that the plant releases substances that inhibit the growth of other plants.

*M. micrantha* is one of the three worst weeds of tea in India and Indonesia and of rubber in Sri Lanka and Malaysia. In Samoa, incursions of *M. micrantha* have caused the abandonment of coconut plantations, and the weed has been reported to kill large breadfruit trees. It also causes serious problems in oil palm, banana, cacao and forestry crops, and in pastures. While it does not grow well in rice paddies, it can encroach from the edges to smother the crop.

(Northern Territory Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development)
**Management Info**

**Chemical:** Control of *Mikania micrantha* is difficult, because of the high output of viable seeds, and because new plants can grow from even the tiniest stem fragments. Other than complete destruction of all the stems, herbicides provide the only suitable method of control at present (Northern Territory Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development). “Probably susceptible to: 1) many residual herbicides at standard rates; 2) translocated herbicides including glyphosate and 2,4-D before flowering; 3) contact herbicides (including paraquat) while still a seedling; however established plants will probably recover from the base” (Swarbrick, 1997 in PIER, 2003).

**Biological:** *Liothrips mikaniae* was introduced into Solomon Islands in 1988, but failed to establish (Swarbrick, 1997). “A number of very promising (and probably specific) natural enemies are known in Central and South America… Of these a thrips, *L. mikaniae* appears to be specific and to have considerable potential as a biological control organism. A bug, *Teleonemia* sp., several beetles and an eriophyid mite, *Acalitus* sp. also warrant serious consideration. A number of other natural enemies of little known specificity also attack *M. micrantha*” (Waterhouse and Norris, 1987). Fungal pathogens have also been investigated in India as a potential biological control method (Swarbrick, 1997 in PIER, 2003).

**Pathway**

*Mikania micrantha* was introduced into India after the Second World War to camouflage airfields (New Scientist, 2003).
FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Mikania micrantha

Principal source: Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER), 2003. Mikania micrantha

Compiler: IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Review:

Publication date: 2005-01-24

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[1] WALLIS AND FUTUNA  

BIBLIOGRAPHY

20 references found for Mikania micrantha

Management information


Summary: Biocontrol of Mikania micrantha

Pacific Pest Info Newsletter. Published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Plant Protection Service, Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji Islands. Tel: (679) 3370-733; Fax: (679) 3370-021.


Summary: Available from: http://www.spc.int/pps/PestInfos/PestInfo51_Aug04.pdf [Accessed May 20 2005]

PIER (Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk), 2003. Mikania micrantha

Summary: Ecology, synonyms, common names, distributions (Pacific as well as global), management and impact information.


Summary: Distribution, impacts and management notes from Kerala, India. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)., undated. Mikania Biocontrol Project. Biological control of mile-a-minute weed (Mikania micrantha) in Fiji and Papua New Guinea


Summary: This database compiles information on alien species from British Overseas Territories. Available from: http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3660 [Accessed 10 November 2009]

Wilson, Colin, Wildlife Management Officer, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment, Parks & Wildlife Service, Northern Territory, Australia.

Summary: Compiler of original GISD profile of Chromoleana odorata.

General information


Summary: A complete reference to the ship rat in New Zealand.

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System), 2005. Online Database Mikania micrantha


Summary: Resource that includes the distribution of invasive species throughout the Pacific Islands.

