

Banana Passionfruit & Northern Banana Passionfruit

(Passiflora species and varieties of banana passionfruit but excludes black passionfruit, (Passiflora edulis))

Is Banana Passionfruit on your property?

Banana Passionfruit species are included in our Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy as a Containment plant. This means that within a defined control area the pest plant species will be controlled wherever it is found. The focus of control is placed where infestations are low or where the pest plant in question poses a high risk. If you see any sites where it is growing or can help with details of the plant, please contact us on free phone 0508 800 800.

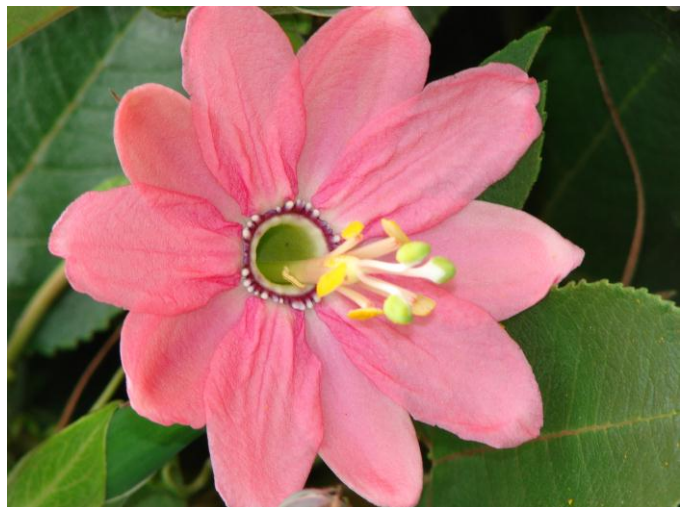


Photo courtesy of Hilary Webb, Horizons Regional Council

Identification

Vigorous evergreen, high climbing vines to 10 m. Stems long, densely hairy, angular when young, with spiraling tendrils. Leaves 3-lobed, each lobe 5-14 cm long, middle lobe longest with serrated edges. Flowers large, single and hanging, 7 cm diameter, pink, January to December. Fruit is hanging, thin skinned, green ripening to yellow or orange, with sweet, edible pulp. Dark red seeds 4-6 mm long. Native to South America (the Andes).

Weedy characteristics

Grows to medium-high canopy to form large masses. Rapid growth rate in most soil types. Produces highly viable seed in two years. Partly tolerant to shade, damage and drought. Effective dispersal. Appears in light wells away from parent plant.

Methods of dispersal

Birds, feral pigs and possums carry seeds a medium distance. Also humans via eating and discarding fruit.

Impact on indigenous habitats

Banana passionfruit invades bush edges and scrublands. This vigorous vine is capable of climbing into the tree canopy and forming large masses which overtop and smother the supporting trees. Extensive infestations alter light levels, which can kill mature trees and prevent the establishment of native species. Allows faster-growing or tougher vines to succeed it in dominating canopy.

Typical habitats

Disturbed and open forest, light wells and margins of intact bush, streamsides, coastline, cliffs, consolidated sand dunes, inshore islands.

Control

1. Pull roots up. Cut off above ground or tie stems in air to prevent layering. All year round.
2. Stump swab: Escort 1 g/L; or Tordon Brushkiller XT 10%; or Grazon 10%; or Banvine 20%; or glyphosate 20%; or Vigilant gel. All year round.
3. Spray large masses on ground where roots can not be pulled. Banvine, at vine rate or Grazon, at gorse rate. Also use glyphosate and metsulfuron mix depending on site. Spring-Autumn.

Site management

Roots are normally easy to pull out. Use herbicide only when roots cannot be pulled.

Species recovery

Stems layer, stumps re-sprout. Seedlings may appear in bared areas.

For more information freephone 0508 800 800.

