

# GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Cardiospermum grandiflorum

Cardiospermum grandiflorum 简体中文 正體中文

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Sapindales	Sapindaceae

Balloon vine (English), Grand balloon vine (English), Showy balloonvine Common name

(English)

Cardiospermum barbicule, **Synonym** 

Cardiospermum hirsutum,

Similar species Cardiospermum halicacabum, Cayratia clematidea, Clematis glycinoides,

Clematis aristata

Balloon vine (Cardiospermum grandiflorum) is an invasive tendril climber Summary

growing in damp situations, often near river banks. It forms dense but localised infestations and competes with, and smothers, indigenous plant

species.

view this species on IUCN Red List

#### **Species Description**

Balloon vine (Cardiospermum grandiflorum) is a vigorous, vine-like climber with a spread of 6m or more; hairy leaves and stems; white or yellow flowers grouped together in clusters - pleasant smelling with two tendrils at the base of each cluster; fruits form a large round capsule; seeds are round, changing from green to black when ripe, with an oblong white spot (hilum). Reproduces only by seed WESSA (2006). Please follow this link to view images of balloon vine, its habit, flowers and seeds.

## **Lifecycle Stages**

Germination of the seed on introduced habitats can occur at any time during the year. Seed longevity is estimated to be around 2 years (Vivian-Smith et al., 2002). However, the exact plant and seed longevity is yet to be confirmed. Further research is currently being undertaken in order to determine various aspects of the plant ecology.

#### Uses

Various parts of balloon vine (Cardiospermum grandiflorum) can be extracted to provide medicinal applications. For example, the derivatives of the root of the plant has been shown to offer laxative, emetic and diuretic effects. Additionally, the leaves of the plant can be made into medicine which can effectively alleviate swelling, oedema and pulmonary complications (Aluka, 2008).

#### **Habitat Description**

Balloon vine (Cardiospermum grandiflorum) prefers moist soils and will tolerate occasional flooding. C. grandiflorum tolerates some shade but is most vigorous in full sun (PIER, 2007).

### Reproduction

Seed - the light papery capsules float in water and can also be transported by wind (ESC, 2008).

**System:** Terrestrial



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#### **Nutrition**

Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*) thrives in well-drained soil types, thus making riparian habitats the ideal location. It has also been noted that optimal growth takes place in well-lit (sunny) locations, although it is capable of germinating in dark conditions. (ARC, 2008)

#### **General Impacts**

Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*) is an invasive climber growing in damp situations; often near river banks. It forms dense but localised infestations and can grow to enormous lengths and is capable of smothering a tree 10m tall. It competes with, and smothers, indigenous plant species by preventing their ability to effectively undergo photosynthesis. *C. grandiflorum* invades forest margins, watercourses and urban open spaces in subtropical regions (Wessa, 2006)

## **Management Info**

<u>Chemical</u>: Chemical management (herbicides) of balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*) is difficult due to their close proximity to water sources. Furthermore, native species may be affected by the treatment. However, limited success is met with the use of glyphosate (Brain, 1997).

<u>Physical</u>: Hand-pulling or digging out of young plants and spraying larger plants. Plants can be cut at the base, leaving top growth to die off in and then the root dug out. Cutting and painting or scraping and painting very large plants (Brain, 1997).

#### **Pathway**

Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*) was probably introduced to Australia as an ornamental garden creeper (BRAIN, 1997).

Principal source: Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk, (PIER), 2007. Cardiospermum grandiflorum

**Compiler:** IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from ASB Community Trust, New Zealand

**Review:** 

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#### **ALIEN RANGE**

[3] AUSTRALIA [1] COOK ISLANDS
[1] FRENCH POLYNESIA [6] NEW ZEALAND
[1] SOUTH AFRICA [1] SPAIN

[1] UNITED STATES

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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# **GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE**

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Environment Canterbury (ECAN), undated. Regionally banned plants list

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Eurobdalla Shire Council (ESC), 2007. Balloon vine (Cardiospermum grandiflorum). New South Wales South Coast Weeds.

Summary: Description and information on habitat, impacts, dispersal, lookalikes and control.

Available from: http://www.esc.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Sheets/vines/V%20Balloon%20vine.htm [Accessed 1 Febuary, 2008]

Global Compendium of Weeds (GCW), 2007. Cardiospermum grandiflorum (Sapindaceae)

**Summary:** The Global Compendium of Weeds (GCW) is a list of plant species (over 28,000 names) that have been cited in specific references (approximately 1,000) as weeds. An expert has assessed the status of the weed based on its context in each document. Sometimes, additional information--such as native range, whether the plant has reported medical/herbal uses, etc.--is included when available.

GCW is available from: http://www.hear.org/gcw/; this page is available from http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/cardiospermum\_grandiflorum/[Accessed 1 February 2008]

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**Summary:** A summary of the current situation regarding invasive vines and scramblers on local fauna and flora ecology in the state of New South Wales, Australia.

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**Summary:** Restoration of the subtropical rainforest at Wingham, New South Wales, Australia.

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**Summary:** An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.

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

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