Paederia foetida 简体中文 正體中文

System: Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Rubiales	Rubiaceae

Common name skunk vine (English), stinkvine (English), Chinese fever vine (English)

Synonym *Paederia scandans* , (Lour.) Merr.
Paederia chinensis , Hance
Paederia tomentosa , Blume

Similar species *Paederia cruddasiana*

Summary Paederia foetida is an aggressive, competitive vine. It can grow high into the canopy of trees in a variety of habitats. The vines climb over shrubs and trees, weighing them down and impeding regeneration. Paederia foetida also invades pastureland and is troublesome along roads and on power lines. Chemicals are often used as an effective method of controlling Paederia foetida. The seeds of Paederia foetida may be dispersed by birds and are also spread by the transport of rooted fragments. Paederia foetida has also been cultivated as an ornamental.

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Species Description
Leaf stalks of *P. foetida* are commonly up to 6cm long. Leaves and stems have a disagreeable odour, especially when crushed. The flowers are small, greyish pink or lilac in colour and occur in broad or long, \"leafy,\" curving clusters. Petals are joined to form a corolla with 5 spreading lobes. Fruits persist through winter and are shiny brown, and nearly round, and are typically 0.7cm wide. Inside are two seeds that are black, round and often dotted with white, needle-shaped crystals (Langeland *et al.* UNDATED).

Lifecycle Stages
P. foetida is a fast growing vine, that shows a wide ranging adaptability to different light , soil, and salt conditions. It is able to establish and grow above the frost line. It is also sensitive to fire. *P. foetida* flowers and fruits mostly in summer and fall (Langeland and Burks, 2000).

Habitat Description
P. foetida may grow high into the trees in a variety of habitats, from mesic hammocks to xeric sand hill communities, although it appears to prefer sunny floodplains and bottomlands. *P. foetida* can even grow under water (IFAS, 2001). It has been observed that *P. foetida* occurs frequently in tree gaps, and other disturbed areas (Langeland and Burks, 2000).

Reproduction
The seeds of *P. foetida* may be dispersed by birds, and are also spread by accidental transport of rooted fragments (Langeland and Burks, 2000). Starr *et al.* (2003) states that, \"*P. foetida* is dispersed throughout the world by humans who grow and cultivate the plant for ornamental or other purposes.\"

General Impacts
Starr *et al.* (2003) state that, \"*P. foetida* thrives in a variety of habitats and exhibit aggressive growth. Vines climb on desirable shrubs and trees, weighing them down and impeding regeneration below the dense shade. \" *P. foetida* invades pasture land and causes problems along highways and on power lines. In the United States *P. foetida* has been observed to be the cause of smothering out portions of one of the few remaining populations of the endemic, federally endangered Cooley's water willow *Justicia cooleyi* (Langeland and Burks, 2000).

Management Info
Preventative measures: A Risk Assessment of *Paederia foetida* for Hawai'i and other Pacific islands was prepared by Dr. Curtis Daehler (UH Botany) with funding from the Kaulunani Urban Forestry Program and US Forest Service. The alien plant screening system is derived from Pheloung *et al*. (1999) with minor modifications for use in Pacific islands (Daehler *et al.* 2004). The result is a score of 21 and a recommendation of: \"Likely to cause significant ecological or economic harm in Hawai'i and on other Pacific Islands as determined by a high WRA score, which is based on published sources describing species biology and behaviour in Hawai'i and/or other parts of the world.\"
Control of the plant by chemical or mechanical means has to take into consideration damages to vegetation supporting the vine.
Chemical: Triclopyr and glyphosate products have been used for controlling *P. foetida* (Starr *et al.* 2003)). Langeland *et al.* (UNDATED) point out that complete control cannot be achieved with a single application and follow-up applications are necessary.
Physical: They also add that hand removal of *P. foetida* in landscape situations will be necessary but large-scale hand removal in natural areas has proven ineffective. Flooding decreases vigor but *P. foetida* remain alive when submersed for at least 192 days.

Principal source: *Paederia foetida* (Langeland and Burks, 2000)
Paederia foetida (Starr *et al.* 2003)

Compiler: National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

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Pubblication date: 2006-03-23

ALIEN RANGE

[1] BRAZIL

[9] UNITED STATES

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Managment information
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