

Red ivy

Hemigraphis colorata



Native to South-East Asia, red ivy was introduced as an ornamental ground cover, and is also used in aquaria.

Red ivy is a member of the Acanthaceae family, which has a large number of species with 'weedy' characteristics. It is shade-tolerant and invades rainforest edges.

Legal requirements

Red ivy is not a prohibited or restricted invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. However, by law, everyone has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical measures to minimise the biosecurity risks associated with invasive plants under their control.

Local governments must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants in their area. This plan may include actions to be taken on red ivy. Some of these actions may be required under local laws. Contact your local government for more information.

Description

Red ivy is a prostrate, creeping perennial ground cover. It has heart-shaped/oblong, deeply pucker-edged, metallic purplish-grey leaves with wine red undersides and stems.

White flowers appear in terminal heads. Pollen is thought to be sterile and fruit are never produced.

Control

Manual control

Hand pull seedlings and small plants, ensuring that all stem fragments and roots are removed. Plant pieces should either be bagged and taken to the dump or hung up off the ground to prevent reshooting.



Queensland
Government

Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of red ivy in Queensland. However, a permit allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control red ivy as an invasive plant in various situations.

See Table 1 for the treatment options in situations allowed by the permit.

Prior to using the herbicides listed under this permit (PER11463) you must read or have read to you and understand the conditions of the permit. To obtain a copy of this permit visit apvma.gov.au.

Follow up

Monitor treated areas regularly for any new seedlings or regrowth.

More information

More information is available from your local government or visit biosecurity.qld.gov.au.

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of red ivy

Situation	Herbicide	Rate	Registration details	Comments
Non-agricultural areas, domestic and public service areas, commercial and industrial areas, bushland/native forests, roadsides, rights-of-way, vacant lots, wastelands, wetlands, dunal and coastal areas	Glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Glyphosate 360) And other formulations	1 L per 100 L water For other formulations consult the PER11463	APVMA permit PER11463 (permit expires 30/04/2027)	Spot spray Read permit and label carefully and follow all conditions
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	500 mL to 1000 mL per 100 L water		
	Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Conqueror) or Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L + aminopyralid 8 g/L (e.g. Grazon Extra)	350 mL to 500 mL per 100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil		

Read the label carefully before use. Always use the herbicide in accordance with the directions on the label.

