

'Mile-a-minute' weed threatens Nepal's jungles

15 December 2010, by Claire Cozens



One-horned rhinoceros cubs are pictured amid Mikania Micrantha climber vine plants in Chitwan National Park, some 200 kms southwest of Kathmandu on December 2. The non-native creeper which grows rapidly is destroying the delicate eco-system, with potentially catastrophic implications for the animals that live there.

The lush jungles of the Chitwan national park in southern Nepal are among the last remaining refuges of the endangered royal Bengal tiger and the rare one-horned rhino.

But conservationists say the huge wildlife reserve is under threat from a foreign invader that is destroying its delicate eco-system, with potentially catastrophic implications for the animals that live there.

Over the past decade and a half, a non-native creeper dubbed "mile-a-minute" for its rampant growth has covered large swathes of the 932-square-kilometre (579-square-mile) park, a major tourist attraction and UNESCO world heritage site.

Biologist Naresh Subedi says the plant, micania micrantha, has already engulfed more than a third of prime rhino [habitat](#) in the national park, and believes the impact on wildlife could be

devastating.

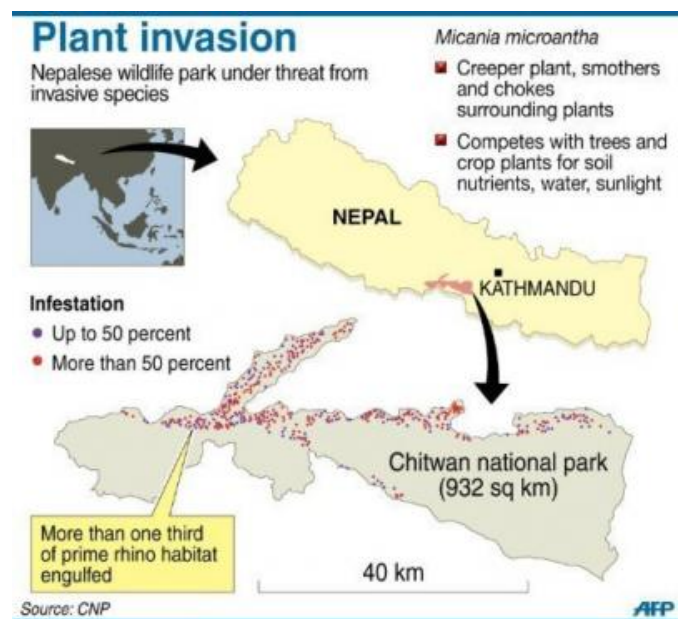
"Micania is ranked as one of the most [invasive plants](#) in the world," said Subedi, who works for the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) in Chitwan.

"It can smother, choke and pull over other plants, it causes [soil erosion](#), and no single technique has yet proved effective for its long-term control.

"More than a third of the rhino habitat in Chitwan has now been covered to a greater or lesser degree, posing a serious threat to the population."

Although micania is edible, it is nutritionally deficient compared to the native grasses of Chitwan which can sustain "mega-herbivores" like rhinos which require a large, daily intake of nutrient-rich vegetation.

Native to South America, micania grows over the plants that make up the diet of the rhinos, blocking the sunlight they need to survive.



A graphic on an invasive plant infestation in Nepal's Chitwan national park.

A single plant can produce between 20,000 and 40,000 seeds, which are dispersed by wind, and its shoots are reported to grow by up to 2.7 centimetres (about one inch) a day.

Micania is thought to have been introduced to South Asia during the second world war as a form of camouflage for military bunkers in India.

It was later used on Indian tea plantations to cover exposed strips of soil in an effort to prevent erosion, and was first reported in the east of neighbouring Nepal in 1966.

The threat to the rhino population comes as numbers are beginning to recover after a 10-year Maoist insurgency in Nepal, during which poachers were given free rein as soldiers protecting the park left to battle the rebels.

The last count, in 2008, found 408 rhinos living in Chitwan, the second largest population in the world and up from 372 in 2005, a year before the conflict ended.

The NTNC recently fitted eight of the rhinos with radio collars and staff now conduct regular patrols to monitor their movements, sometimes spending all night in the park.

They want to establish whether the spread of micania is forcing the rhinos to move to new areas of the park, or worse, leave altogether to seek new sources of food.

Perched precariously atop a giant elephant -- the favoured mode of transport in the jungle -- chief wildlife technician Bishnu Bahadur Lama holds a metal aerial aloft as he listens out for a radio signal on his receiver.

From the top of the elephant, the devastating impact of micania is clear to see. Huge trees have been completely covered by the weed and now lie

dead beneath it.



Climber vine plants (mikania micrantha) cover the trees in Chitwan National Park, some 200 kms southwest of Kathmandu on December 2. The lush jungles of the Chitwan national park in southern Nepal are among the last remaining refuges of the endangered royal Bengal tiger and the rare one-horned rhino -- but they are under threat from a foreign and fast-growing plant.

"Sometimes we see the rhinos eat the micania," said Lama, who has worked in the national park for 36 years.

"We don't yet know what the long-term effect on them will be, but we are concerned that their droppings will spread the weed even further."

Conservationists say the park's tigers, already hunted to the brink of extinction, will also suffer if the deer and other herbivores they prey on are hit by the diminished availability of food.

Bengal tigers were once found throughout Nepal's southern lowlands, which border India, but poaching and the destruction of their natural habitat have drastically reduced numbers.

A World Wildlife Fund (WWF) survey carried out two years ago found just 121 tigers of breeding age living in Nepal, most of them in the Chitwan [national park](#).

WWF conservationist Rinjan Shrestha is working on a national strategy to control the spread of the weed, which he says is critical to the survival of [rhinos](#) and elephants in the park.

But he acknowledges it will be difficult. No reliable method of killing the weed without harming the vegetation around it has yet been found, although experiments with a fungus that poisons it are being conducted in India.

"We are drafting a plan of action in consultation with the government and seeking funds from donor agencies," Shrestha told AFP.

"We are consulting with the government and looking for donor funding, and we expect to be in a position to undertake control measures next year. But we will need continuous engagement and it will be highly costly."

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