



Declared Plant Policy

This policy relates to natural resources management under section 9(1)(d) of the Landscape South Australia Act 2019 (the Act), enabling co-ordinated implementation and promotion of sound management programs and practices for the use, development or protection of natural resources of the State. Specifically, this policy provides guidance on the use and management of natural resources relating to the prevention or control of impacts caused by pest species of plants that may have an adverse effect on the environment, primary production or the community, as per object s7(1)(f) of the Act.

Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)

Madeira vine is an herbaceous climber of subtropics, and an occasional garden escape in South Australia. It is found mainly in urban situations but may invade native vegetation along gullies and streams.

Management Plan for Madeira Vine

Outcomes

- Maintain the integrity of native vegetation.

Objectives

- No supply of Madeira vine by plants growers or retailers in South Australia.

Best Practice Implementation

- Compliance action in the event of Madeira vine plants being found on sale in South Australia.

Regional Implementation

Refer to regional management plans for further details.

Region	Actions
Alinytjara Wilurara	Prevent sale or movement
Eyre Peninsula	Prevent sale or movement
Green Adelaide	Prevent sale or movement
Hills and Fleurieu	Prevent sale or movement
Kangaroo Island	Prevent sale or movement
Limestone Coast	Prevent sale or movement
Murraylands and Riverland	Prevent sale or movement
Northern and Yorke	Prevent sale or movement
South Australian Arid Lands	Prevent sale or movement

Declaration

To implement this policy, Madeira vine is declared under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* throughout the whole of the State of South Australia so that any further sale or movement

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of the plant can be prevented. Its entry to South Australia, movement or transport on a public road by itself or as a contaminant, or sale by itself or as a contaminant are prohibited.

Madeira vine is declared in category 2 under the Act for the purpose of setting maximum penalties and for other purposes. Any permit to allow its entry, road transport or sale can only be issued by the Chief Executive of the Department for Environment and Water or their delegate pursuant to section 197.

Under the *Landscape South Australia (General) Regulations 2020*, Regulation 27 specifies the conditions under which a person is exempt from the operation of section 186 and may transport wool, grain or other produce or goods carrying Madeira vine on public roads, or bring them into the State. Regulation 28 specifies conditions under which a person is exempt from the operation of section 188(2) and may sell wool, grain or other produce or goods carrying Madeira vine. Note that certain produce or goods may be excluded from these general movement and sale exemptions by Gazettal Notice of the Chief Executive, DEW.

Detached leaves of Madeira vine are exempt from the prohibitions on movement and sale, as they are deemed to be a plant product that cannot be used for propagation. This exemption does not cover living plants, seeds or tubers of Madeira vine.

The following sections of the Act apply to Madeira vine throughout each of the regions noted below:

Sections of Act	Region								
	AW	EP	GA	HF	KI	LC	MR	NY	SAAL
186(1) Prohibiting entry to area	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
186(2) Prohibiting movement on public roads	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
188(1) Prohibiting sale of the plant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
188(2) Prohibiting sale of contaminated goods	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
190 Requiring notification of presence									
192(1) Land owners to destroy the plant on their properties									
192(2) Land owners to control the plant on their properties									
194 Recovery of control costs on adjoining road reserves									

Review

This policy is to be reviewed by 2025, or in the event of a change in one or more regional management plans for Madeira vine or in its status as a Weed of National Significance.

Weed Risk

Invasiveness

Madeira vine is propagated by tubers, which are formed underground and also above ground from buds in the leaf axils. Within South Australia it never produces seed, and is spread by the dumping of garden rubbish containing the tubers, accidental transport of plant material, and by flood waters.

Impacts

Invades native vegetation, competing with the ground layer and shrubs by growing over them and shading them.

Potential distribution

Madeira vine is frost sensitive but frosts severe enough to kill it are never experienced in most of South Australia.

Feasibility of Containment

Control costs

Madeira vine can be treated with the nonselective herbicides commonly used for control of weeds in native vegetation.

Persistence

As Madeira vine has underground tubers, it can survive drought and cutting back. Unless an infestation is small enough to dig out, repeated herbicide applications may be necessary to remove it.

Current distribution

Madeira vine occurs as an escape in the Green Adelaide and Hills and Fleurieu regions from the Adelaide suburbs to Parawa, and near Millicent in the Limestone Coast region.

State Level Risk Assessment

Assessment using the Biosecurity SA Weed Risk Management System gave the following comparative weed risk and feasibility of containment scores by land use:

Land use	Weed Risk	Feasibility of control	Response at State Level
Native vegetation	Negligible 11	Very high 6	Monitor
Urban	Low 15	Very high 6	Monitor

Considerations

Madeira vine is native to South America (drier areas of Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, northern Argentina and Uruguay) but was dispersed around the tropics and sub-tropics by Europeans in the 18th century. It was used by settlers as a vegetable and ornamental because of its easy growth. Madeira vine has some anti-inflammatory properties and rapidly acquired a mythology in folk medicine, already regarded in Asia as a ‘traditional’ cure for a wide range of ailments.

It was recognised as a Weed of National Significance in 2012, and is the subject of a national control strategy.

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Risk assessment indicates monitoring of infestations in South Australia. As it is a Weed of National Significance, sale and movement of Madeira vine is now prohibited in South Australia.

Synonymy

Anredera cordifolia (Ten.) Stennis, Fl. Males. 5: 303 (1957).

Basionym:

Boussingaultia cordifolia Ten., Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot. III, 19: 355 (1853).

Taxonomic synonyms:

Boussingaultia cordata Spreng., Bull. Soc. Tosc.ortic. 20: 207 (1895).

Boussingaultia gracilis Miers, J. Bot. 2: 161 (1864).

Other South American species of *Anredera* such as *A. baselloides* have sometimes been confused with this plant.

Other common names include mignonette vine, gulf Madeira vine, bridal wreath, lamb's tails, basell potatoes, jalap (a name more correctly applied to *Ipomoea purga*), asahi-kazura (Japanese, may also refer to *Antigonon leptopus*), binahong (Malay), dheng san chi (Cantonese), luo kui shu (Mandarin) and enredadera del mosquito (Spanish).

References

Australian Weeds Committee (2013) *National Madeira Vine Strategic Plan 2012-2017*.

Hon David Speirs MP
Minister for Environment and Water

Date: 28 March 2021