



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.

Austrocyllindropuntia spp.

Austrocyllindropuntia species are large succulent shrubs, members of the opuntoid cacti group that have been declared Weeds of National Significance. *Austrocyllindropuntia cylindrica* (cane cactus) and *A. subulata* (Eve's pin cactus) are found as rare garden escapes in South Australia, and could encroach on native vegetation.

Management Plan for *Austrocyllindropuntia*

Outcomes

- Quality of native vegetation is maintained by preventing the establishment of *Austrocyllindropuntia*.

Objectives

- Existing infestations of *Austrocyllindropuntia* contained and reduced.
- Introduction of additional *Austrocyllindropuntia* species to the State prevented.

Best Practice Implementation

- Regional landscape boards and Green Adelaide to ensure high priority infestations are controlled, according to their size and strategic location.
- Regional landscape boards and Green Adelaide to enforce the prohibition on sale of *Austrocyllindropuntia* species.

Regional Implementation

Refer to regional management plans for further details.

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

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Declaration

To implement this policy, all *Austrocyliindropuntia* species are declared under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* throughout the whole of the State of South Australia. The sale of the plants is prohibited.

Austrocyliindropuntia species are declared in category 2 under the Act for the purpose of setting maximum penalties and for other purposes. Any permit to allow its sale can only be issued by the Chief Executive of the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) or their delegate pursuant to section 197.

The following sections of the Act apply to *Austrocyliindropuntia* species 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										
186(2) Prohibiting movement on public roads										
188(1) Prohibiting sale of the plant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
188(2) Prohibiting sale of contaminated goods										
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 *Austrocyliindropuntia* species or in their status as Weeds of National Significance.

Weed Risk

Invasiveness

Two species of *Austrocyliindropuntia* are occasionally cultivated as garden plants and may persist in abandoned gardens or encroach across fence lines into adjoining vegetation. Spread is most likely to occur when stem segments are broken off or are dumped with garden waste; unlike *Cylindropuntia* species, they are not readily shed by the plant.

The fruit is eaten by birds, which may disperse the seed of some species but neither species has been found to produce fruit in South Australia.

Impacts

Austrocyliindropuntia could displace other species from native vegetation and hinder movement of humans and animals. However, they are slow growing and have not been reported as causing problems in this State.

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Potential distribution

Austrocyllindropuntia may be able to naturalise in areas of South Australia south of 32° S.

Feasibility of Containment

Control costs

Control by herbicides or mechanical removal is expensive due to the size of individual plants.

Persistence

Both species are long-lived shrubs that persist in abandoned garden sites.

Current distribution

Old garden plantings of both species are scattered from the southern Flinders Ranges to the Adelaide area and the Riverland.

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	low 29	very high 2	monitor

Considerations

Austrocyllindropuntia subulata is native to the Andes of Peru and *Austrocyllindropuntia cylindrica* to the Ecuador highlands.

Risk assessment at State level indicates monitoring as the management action in native vegetation as *Austrocyllindropuntia* has low weed risk in this State.

Austrocyllindropuntia species, like other opuntoid cacti, have been recognised as Weeds of National Significance and are the subject of a national control strategy with their sale prohibited in all jurisdictions.

Austrocyllindropuntia species can be recognised as large succulent shrubs with cylindrical stem segments that are not readily detachable.

Synonymy

Austrocyllindropuntia Backeb., Blätt. Kakteenf. 6:21 (1938) All species (approximately 11) are covered by the declaration. Two are known to occur in South Australia:

Austrocyllindropuntia cylindrica (Lam.) Backeb., Cactaceae (Berlin) 1941: 12 (1942)

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Basionym:

Cactus cylindricus Lam., Encycl. 1: 539 (1785).

Austrocyllindropuntia subulata (Muehlenpf.) Backeb., Cactaceae (Berlin) 1939: 12 (1939).

Basionym:

Pereskia subulata Muehlenpf., Allg. Gartenzeitung 13: 347 (1845).

Taxonomic synonyms:

Cylindropuntia exaltata (A.Berger) Backeb., Kaktus-ABC 120 (1935).

Opuntia exaltata A.Berger, Hort. Mortol. 410 (1912).

References

Biosecurity SA (2009) *State Opuntoid Cacti Management Plan, December 2009*. 35 pp.

Chinnock, R.J. (2015) Feral Opuntoid Cacti in Australia 1. Cylindrical-stemmed genera *Austrocyllindropuntia*, *Cylindropuntia* and *Corynopuntia*. *Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens Suppl.* 3

Sheehan, M.R. & Potter, S. (2017) *Managing Opuntoid Cacti in Australia*. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development: Perth.

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