

Declared Plant Policy

under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004



Government
of South Australia

Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)

Madeira vine is a herbaceous climber of subtropics, and an occasional garden escape in SA. 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 growers or retailers in SA.

Implementation

- Biosecurity SA to publicise the new status of Madeira vine as a declared plant.
- Compliance action in the event of Madeira vine plants being found on sale in SA.

Regional Implementation

Refer to regional management plans for further details.

NRM Region	Actions
Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges	Prevent sale or movement
Alinytjara Wilurara	Prevent sale or movement
Eyre Peninsula	Prevent sale or movement
Kangaroo Island	Prevent sale or movement
Northern and Yorke	Prevent sale or movement
South Australian Arid Lands	Prevent sale or movement
South Australian Murray Darling Basin	Prevent sale or movement
South East	Prevent sale or movement

Declaration

To implement this policy, Madeira vine is declared under the *Natural Resources Management Act, 2004* throughout the whole of the State of South Australia so that any further sale or movement of the plant can be prevented. The movement or transport of the plant on a public road by itself or as a contaminant, its entry to South Australia, or the 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 movement or sale can only be issued by the Chief Officer pursuant to section 188.

Madeira vine policy

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

Sections of Act	Region							
	AMLR	AW	EP	KI	NY	SAAL	SAMDB	SE
175(1) Prohibiting entry to area	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
175(2) Prohibiting movement on public roads	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
177(1) Prohibiting sale of the plant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
177(2) Prohibiting sale of contaminated goods	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
180 Requiring notification of infestations								
182(1) Landowners to destroy the plant on their properties								
182(2) Landowners to control the plant on their properties								
185 Recovery of control costs on adjoining road reserves								

Review

This policy is to be reviewed by 2020, 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 SA 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 SA.

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

Madreia vine occurs as an escape in the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges region from the Adelaide suburbs to Parawa, and near Millicent in the South East 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

Madreia 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 will be the subject of a national control strategy.

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

Synonymy

Anredera cordifolia (Ten.) Steenis, 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. Ort. 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.

Madeira vine policy

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).

Hon Ian Hunter MP
Minister for Sustainability, Environment and
Conservation

Date: 28 July 2014