

Impact Assessment Record

Scientific name: *Delairea odorata* Lem.

Common name: Cape Ivy

QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
Social			
1. Restrict human access?	Can from dense tangled curtains of vegetation, including in riparian areas (Muyt 2001). Access would be difficult and would require significant works to control the species to maintain access due to the species rapid growth.	MH	MH
2. Reduce tourism?	Fragrant ornamental species can alter aesthetics (Blood 2001).	ML	MH
3. Injurious to people?	Toxic to people (Richardson, Richardson & Shepherd 2006). Toxins include pyrrolizidine alkaloids and xanthones, which are contained in the leaves and prevent all year (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000). No reported fatalities.	MH	MH
4. Damage to cultural sites?	Fragrant ornamental species could alter aesthetics (Blood 2001).	ML	L
Abiotic			
5. Impact flow?	Flood mitigation strategies can be impacted upon by this species invading riparian areas (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	ML	MH
6. Impact water quality?	No reported evidence that this species impacts on water quality factors such as dissolved oxygen or temperature. However the plant is said to contain compounds that are toxic to fish and may be released into the water (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	L	M
7. Increase soil erosion?	Can contribute to soil erosion on hillsides (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	MH	MH
8. Reduce biomass?	The weight of the ivy can cause trees to fall, and dense canopy of the vine can smother species of the lower strata and reduce growth (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	MH	MH
9. Change fire regime?	Foliage has high moisture content (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000). This would constitute a change in fuel properties and have some impact on fire intensity (Brooks <i>et al</i> 2004).	ML	H
Community Habitat			
10. Impact on composition (a) high value EVC	EVC= Riparian Forest (V); CMA= Corangamite; Bioreg= Otway Plain; VH CLIMATE potential. The weight of the ivy can cause trees to fall, the dense canopy of the vine can smother species of the lower strata and reduce growth and regeneration of species and can form monocultures (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	H	MH
(b) medium value EVC	EVC= Lowland Forest (D); CMA= Corangamite; Bioreg= Otway Plain; VH CLIMATE potential. The weight of the ivy can cause trees to fall, the dense canopy of the vine can smother species of the lower strata and reduce growth and regeneration of species and can form monocultures (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	H	MH

Impact Assessment Record

Scientific name: *Delairea odorata* Lem.

Common name: Cape Ivy

QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
(c) low value EVC	EVC= Wet Forest (LC); CMA= Corangamite; Bioreg= Otway Plain; VH CLIMATE potential. The weight of the ivy can cause trees to fall, the dense canopy of the vine can smother species of the lower strata and reduce growth and regeneration of species and can form monocultures (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	H	MH
11. Impact on structure?	The weight of the ivy can cause trees to fall, and the dense canopy of the vine can smother species of the lower strata and reduce growth and regeneration of species (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	MH	MH
12. Effect on threatened flora?	Can significantly reduce the species richness and diversity of an area, and render habitat in protected reserves for plant species worthless (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	MH	M
Fauna			
13. Effect on threatened fauna?	Can render habitat in protected reserves for animal species worthless (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	MH	M
14. Effect on non-threatened fauna?	Significant alteration of habitat; reducing plant species richness and diversity and therefore diversity of food and shelter available. Invasion by cape ivy can render habitat in protected reserves for animal species worthless (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000).	MH	MH
15. Benefits fauna?	Nothing reported. Insects may visit flowers, dense foliage may provide some shelter.	H	M
16. Injurious to fauna?	Foliage contains compounds toxic to mammals, spiders and fish (Bossard, Randell & Hoshovsky 2000). Compounds toxic but not necessarily lethal to rats (Connor 1977).	H	MH
Pest Animal			
17. Food source to pests?	Little reported to eat the plant.	L	M
18. Provides harbour?	Dense foliage could provide shelter.	M	L
Agriculture			
19. Impact yield?	Reported to be primarily a weed of conservation areas and public amenity (Scott & Delfosse 1992).	L	H
20. Impact quality?	Reported to be primarily a weed of conservation areas and public amenity (Scott & Delfosse 1992).	L	H
21. Affect land value?	Reported to be primarily a weed of conservation areas and public amenity (Scott & Delfosse 1992).	L	H

Impact Assessment Record

Scientific name: *Delairea odorata* Lem.

Common name: Cape Ivy

QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
22. Change land use?	Reported to be primarily a weed of conservation areas and public amenity (Scott & Delfosse 1992).	L	H
23. Increase harvest costs?	Reported to be primarily a weed of conservation areas and public amenity (Scott & Delfosse 1992).	L	H
24. Disease host/vector?	No evidence of this reported.	L	M