

## Impact Assessment Record

Scientific Name: *Sparaxis bulbifera* (L.) Ker Gawl.

Common name: Harlequin flower

QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
<b>Social</b>			
1. Restrict human access?	Minimal impact on human access. Plants 15 – 45 cm high (Manning, <i>et al.</i> '02)	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
2. Reduce tourism?	Weeds not obvious to the 'average' visitor; unless during flowering when 'average' visitor may think "pretty floral carpet".	<b>ML</b>	<b>M</b>
3. Injurious to people?	No effects, no prickles, no injuries. No recorded injuries to people (PFF '02).	<b>L</b>	<b>ML</b>
4. Damage to cultural sites?	Little, or no, damage on aesthetics, or structure of site. No recorded data re site damage.	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Abiotic</b>			
5. Impact flow?	Terrestrial species, therefore no affect on water flow.	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
6. Impact water quality?	Terrestrial species, therefore no affect on water quality.	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
7. Increase soil erosion?	Terrestrial species, therefore no affect on soil movement.	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
8. Reduce biomass?	No evidence to suggest that carbon levels altered by the presence of <i>S. bulbifera</i> .	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
9. Change fire regime?	Small, or negligible, effect on fire regime. No evidence to suggest that fire regime altered by the presence of <i>S. bulbifera</i> .	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Community Habitat</b>			
10. Impact on composition (a) high value EVC	EVC = Aquatic Herbland (BCS = E); CMA = Glenelg-Hopkins; Bioreg = Dundas Tablelands; Very High CLIMATE potential. Where invasive, the plant forms extensive populations, especially after disturbance, and impedes the growth and regeneration of native plants. (Weber, '03)	<b>MH</b>	<b>MH</b>
(b) medium value EVC	EVC = Spray-zone Coastal Shrubland (BCS = R); CMA = Glenelg-Hopkins; Bioreg = Bridgewater; Very High CLIMATE potential. Where invasive, the plant forms extensive populations, especially after disturbance, and impedes the growth and regeneration of native plants. (Weber, '03)	<b>MH</b>	<b>MH</b>
(c) low value EVC	EVC = Heathy Dry Forest (BCS = LC); CMA = Glenelg-Hopkins; Bioreg = Dundas Tablelands; Very High CLIMATE potential.	<b>MH</b>	<b>MH</b>

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	Where invasive, the plant forms extensive populations, especially after disturbance, and impedes the growth and regeneration of native plants. (Weber, '03)		
11. Impact on structure?	Major effects on > 60% of the floral strata. Where invasive, the plant forms extensive populations, especially after disturbance, and impedes the growth and regeneration of native plants. (Weber, '03)	<b>MH</b>	<b>MH</b>
12. Effect on threatened flora?	Reduction in habitat for local flora. Literature not found evidence to show that it has led to local extinctions. Where invasive, the plant forms extensive populations, especially after disturbance, and impedes the growth and regeneration of native plants. (Weber, '03)	<b>MH</b>	<b>MH</b>
<b>Fauna</b>			
13. Effect on threatened fauna?	Reduction in habitat / food for local fauna. Literature not found evidence to show that it has led to local extinctions. Where invasive, the plant forms extensive populations, especially after disturbance, and impedes the growth and regeneration of native plants. (Weber, '03)	<b>MH</b>	<b>MH</b>
14. Effect on non-threatened fauna?	Reduction in habitat / food for local fauna. Literature not found evidence to show that it has led to local extinctions. Where invasive, the plant forms extensive populations, especially after disturbance, and impedes the growth and regeneration of native plants. (Weber, '03)	<b>MH</b>	<b>MH</b>
15. Benefits fauna?	Provides some assistance in food source (non-preferred) to fauna. Visited by hopliine beetles ( <i>Lepithrix ornatella</i> ), short-proboscid flies ( <i>Mesomyia</i> sp.), and pollen-collecting bees (Goldblatt, <i>et al.</i> 2000) for nectar. Plants rarely eaten by animals, encouraged by light to moderate grazing. (Blood, '01)	<b>MH</b>	<b>H</b>
16. Injurious to fauna?	No effect.	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Pest Animal</b>			
17. Food source to pests?	Provides minimal food for pest animals.	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
18. Provides harbour?	No harbour for pest spp. Life form not conducive to providing harbour to fauna.	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>			
19. Impact yield?	Major impact on quantity of produce (~ 20% reduction). Not recorded as a weed of agriculture, but as it has significant potential to invade grasslands (Blood, '02;	<b>MH</b>	<b>M</b>

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	Goldblatt, '92; Manning, <i>et al.</i> '02; Weber, '03) it is likely to have some effect on quantity of produce.		
<b>20. Impact quality?</b>	Major impact on quality of produce (~ 20% reduction). Not recorded as a weed of agriculture, but as it has significant potential to invade grasslands (Blood, '02; Goldblatt, '92; Manning, <i>et al.</i> '02; Weber, '03) it is likely to have some effect on quality of produce.	<b>MH</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>21. Affect land value?</b>	Major decrease in land value (> 10% reduction), as increase in weed control costs, and/or change in land use. Not recorded as a weed of agriculture, but as it has significant potential to invade grasslands (Blood, '02; Goldblatt, '92; Manning, <i>et al.</i> '02; Weber, '03) it is likely to have some effect on quality of produce.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>22. Change land use?</b>	Downgrading of the priority land use, to one with less agricultural return, plus increase in weed control costs. Not recorded as a weed of agriculture, but as it has significant potential to invade grasslands (Blood, '02; Goldblatt, '92; Manning, <i>et al.</i> '02; Weber, '03) it is likely to have some effect on quality of produce.	<b>MH</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>23. Increase harvest costs?</b>	Major increase in time, or labour, in harvesting to limit contamination. Not recorded as a weed of agriculture, but as it has significant potential to invade grasslands (Blood, '02; Goldblatt, '92; Manning, <i>et al.</i> '02; Weber, '03) it is likely to have some effect on quality of produce.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>24. Disease host/vector?</b>	Little, or no, host.	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>