

Impact Assessment Record

Scientific name: *Nymphaea mexicana* Zucc.

Common name: Yellow water lily

QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
Social			
1. Restrict human access?	Reported to decrease the recreational value of infected areas (Capperino & Schneider 1985). This may imply the restriction of boating.	MH	M
2. Reduce tourism?	In areas where it has become over populated recreational values have been reduced (Capperino & Schneider 1985). Unknown to what extent.	MH	MH
3. Injurious to people?	There is no reported evidence for this.	L	M
4. Damage to cultural sites?	Ornamental species may alter the aesthetics.	ML	L
Abiotic			
5. Impact flow?	Only reported in slow moving water, however it is attached and semi-emergent in high density patches as the competition drives the leaves to be elevated above the water surface (Saity & Jacobs 1981). Able to form dense infestations that impact on recreational activities therefore can have a major impact on both surface and subsurface flow (Capperino & Schneider 1985).	H	MH
6. Impact water quality?	There is no evidence for this species, however in dense infestations the shading by this species could reduce water temperatures and the reduction in water flow could alter dissolved oxygen especially at night when the plant respire.	M	L
7. Increase soil erosion?	Reported in areas of low to no flow and can further reduce water movement (Saity & Jacobs 1981). Therefore has a low probability of associated large scale soil movement.	L	M
8. Reduce biomass?	Clogs water ways that were open (Bailey 1900; Capperino & Schneider 1985). This would be a increase in biomass.	L	MH
9. Change fire regime?	Aquatic species, therefore not affected by fire.	L	H
Community Habitat			
10. Impact on composition (a) high value EVC	EVC= Billabong Wetland (E); CMA= Goulburn Broken; Bioreg= Murray Fans; VH CLIMATE potential. Has been noted to displace other submerged aquatics (Johnstone 1982).	MH	MH
(b) medium value EVC	Aquatic species. All Victorian water bodies considered to comprise high value EVCs only (Weiss pers. com).	L	M

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(c) low value EVC	Aquatic species. All Victorian water bodies considered to comprise high value EVCs only (Weiss pers. com).	L	M
11. Impact on structure?	Has been noted to displace other submerged aquatics (Johnstone 1982). Therefore having a major impact on all species within the water column.	MH	MH
12. Effect on threatened flora?	Unknown.	MH	L
Fauna			
13. Effect on threatened fauna?	Unknown	MH	L
14. Effect on non-threatened fauna?	Unknown.	M	L
15. Benefits fauna?	Flowers visited by insects, used by duck species in its native range (Capperino & Schneider 1985; Alexander 1987). Unknown in Australia.	M	M
16. Injurious to fauna?	None reported.	L	M
Pest Animal			
17. Food source to pests?	May be eaten by duck species.	ML	L
18. Provides harbor?	The cover produced by aquatic macrophytes is ideal habitat for the immature stages of mosquito species (Orr & Resh 1992).	ML	MH
Agriculture			
19. Impact yield?	Not viewed as an agricultural weed.	L	M
20. Impact quality?	Not viewed as an agricultural weed.	L	M
21. Affect land value?	Not viewed as an agricultural weed.	L	M
22. Change land use?	Not viewed as an agricultural weed.	L	M

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QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
23. Increase harvest costs?	Increases evaporation, therefore increases water costs (Capperino & Schneider 1985).	M	MH
24. Disease host/vector?	There is no reported evidence for this.	L	M