Scientific Name: Hypericum calycinum

Common name: large flowered St John's wort, rose-of-Sharon

QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
Social	•		
1. Restrict human access?	Shrub which can grow up to 60cm tall (Weber 2003). Can grow up to one metre wide and dense (PFAF n.d.). Unlikely that the weed would restrict human access.	L	МН
2. Reduce tourism?	Bright yellow flowers up to 8cm in diameter (Weber 2003). '.its large golden fls with pink anthers are very conspicuous' (Webb <i>et al</i> 1988). Tourists may be aware of weed but not bothered or activity inhibited.	ML	Н
3. Injurious to people?	Plant not known to be injurious or toxic.	L	МН
4. Damage to cultural sites?	" its large golden fls with pink anthers are very conspicuous" (Webb <i>et al</i> 1988). Would have a moderate visual effect.	ML	Н
Abiotic			
5. Impact flow?	Terrestrial species (Weber 2003).	L	МН
6. Impact water quality?	Terrestrial species (Weber 2003).	L	МН
7. Increase soil erosion?	Root system is fast spreading and stoloniferous. Unlikely that the plant would contribute to large scale soil erosion.	L	МН
8. Reduce biomass?	'It impedes the growth and regeneration of native shrubs and trees by competing for nutrients and space' (Weber 2003). Can be found in grassland, forest edges, disturbed sites (Weber 2003). In some situations, biomass may slightly decrease if plant outcompetes other trees and shrubs.	MH	МН
9. Change fire regime?	Evergreen plant. Weed would have a small or negligible effect on fire risk.	L	МН
Community Habitat			
10. Impact on composition (a) high value EVC	EVC=Plains Grassy Woodland (E); CMA=Corangamite; Bioreg=Volcanic Plains; CLIMATE potential=VH. 'It impedes the growth and regeneration of native shrubs and trees by competing for nutrients and space' (Weber 2003). ' forms dense colonies due to the extensively creeping rhizomes' (Weber 2003). Displaces all species within a layer.	Н	МН
(b) medium value EVC	Grassy Dry Forest (D); CMA=Corangamite; Bioreg=Volcanic Plains; CLIMATE potential=VH. 'It impedes the growth and regeneration of native shrubs and trees by competing for nutrients and space' (Weber 2003). ' forms dense colonies due to the extensively creeping rhizomes' (Weber 2003). Displaces all species within a layer.	Н	МН
(c) low value EVC	EVC= Coastal Tussock Grassland (LC); CMA=Port Phillip; Bioreg=Gippsland Plain; CLIMATE potential=VH. 'It impedes the growth and regeneration of native shrubs and trees by competing for nutrients and space' (Weber 2003). ' forms dense colonies due to the extensively creeping rhizomes' (Weber 2003). Displaces	Н	МН

Impact Assessment Record

Scientific Name: Hypericum calycinum

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QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
	all species within a layer.		
11. Impact on structure?	'It impedes the growth and regeneration of native shrubs and trees by competing for nutrients and space' (Weber 2003). ' forms dense colonies due to the extensively creeping rhizomes' (Weber 2003). Major effect on all layers.	Н	МН
12. Effect on threatened flora?	This species is not documented as posing an additional risk to threatened flora.	MH	L
Fauna			
13. Effect on threatened fauna?	This species is not documented as posing an additional risk to threatened fauna.	MH	L
14. Effect on non- threatened fauna?	Weed not documented to have an effect on non-threatened fauna species.	L	МН
15. Benefits fauna?	Weed not known to provide support to desirable species.	Н	МН
16. Injurious to fauna?	Weed is not toxic and has no spines or burrs.	L	МН
Pest Animal			
17. Food source to pests?	Not known as a food source to pests.	L	МН
18. Provides harbor?	Not known to provide harbour to pest animals.	L	МН
Agriculture			
19. Impact yield?	Not listed as a weed of agriculture.	L	MH
20. Impact quality?	Not listed as a weed of agriculture.	L	МН
21. Affect land value?	Weed not known to affect land value.	L	МН
22. Change land use?	Weed not known to cause a change in priority of land use.	L	МН
23. Increase harvest costs?	Not listed as a weed of agriculture.	L	МН
24. Disease host/vector?	Not known as an alternative host or vector for diseases of agriculture.	L	МН

Scientific Name: *Hypericum calycinum*

References cited:

Plants for a Future n.d., *Hypericum calycinum*, Plants for a Future Database, viewed 09 Jan 2006, <u>http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgibin/arr html?Hypericum+calycinum&CAN=LATIND</u>

Webb, C.J., Sykes, W.R. & Garnock-Jones, P.J. 1988, Flora of New Zealand: volume 4: naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Christchurch.

Weber, E. 2003, Invasive plant species of the world: a reference guide to environmental weeds, CABI Publishing, Wallingford.

Revisions

Date Revised by Revision