Scientific Name: *Senecio pterophorus* Common name: African daisy

QUESTION	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANKING
Social			
1. Restrict human access?	Woody, bushy shrub. Invades dry sclerophyll forest and woodland. Generally 1 to 1.5 m in height. "In rainfall areas >500mm pa can reach 3 m height and 2 – 2.5 m in diameter." Potential to limit the activities of bushwalkers.	P & C (2001) Carr *et al* (1992)	**ML**
2. Reduce tourism?	Weeds presence is obvious, particularly during flowering, November to autumn. Major negative affect on aesthetics.	P & C (2001)	**MH**
3. Injurious to people?	Not known to affect humans.		**L**
4. Damage to cultural sites?	Existence of plant is quite noticeable, but is not likely to cause any structural changes.	P & C (2001)	**ML**
Abiotic			
5. Impact flow?	Terrestrial sp.	P & C (2001)	**L**
6. Impact water quality?	Terrestrial sp.	P & C (2001)	**L**
7. Increase soil erosion?	Perennial. Fibrous, densely branching roots to 20 cm depth and up to 6 m in diameter.	P & C (2001)	**L**
8. Reduce biomass?	"It competes aggressively with developing pastures and crops, and becomes dominant in the early years of infestation." Bushy property of plant suggests biomass not negatively affected. However, in woodland areas it is likely to reduce biomass.	P & C (2001) Carr *et al* (1992)	**ML**
9. Change fire regime?	While predominantly a weed of open areas (e.g. pastures, wasteland), as a woody, bushy shrub, it may have a minor impact on frequency of fire in native ecosystems.	Carr *et al* (1992)	**ML**
Community Habitat			
10. Impact on composition (a) high value EVC	EVC=Plains grassy woodland (E); CMA=Glenelg Hopkins; Bioreg=Goldfields; VH CLIMATE potential In the Mt Napier State park, it occurs in, "large patches significantly altering native vegetation." Invades lowland grassland & grassy woodlands, dry sclerophyll forest and woodlands. Major displacement of species within different strata.	DNRE (1996)[1] Carr *et al* (1992)	**MH**
(b) medium value EVC	EVC=Box-Ironbark forest (D); CMA=Glenelg Hopkins; Bioreg=Goldfields; VH CLIMATE potential Can occur on forest margins. Minor impact on grasses/forbs.	P & C (2001)	**ML**
(c) low value EVC	EVC=Montane dry woodland (LC); CMA=West Gippsland; Bioreg=Highland Southern Falls; VH CLIMATE potential. Can occur on forest margins. Minor impact on grasses/forbs.	P & C (2001)	**ML**
11. Impact on structure?	In the Mt Napier State park, it occurs in, "large patches significantly altering native vegetation." Invades lowland grassland & grassy woodlands, dry sclerophyll forest and woodlands. Likey to have a minor impact on lower strata.	DNRE (1996) Carr *et al* (1992)	**ML**
12. Effect on threatened flora?			

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QUESTION	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANKING
Fauna			
13. Effect on threatened fauna?			
14. Effect on non-threatened fauna?	"In natural areas the plant is a strong competitor, forming dense thickets that exclude native species." Reduction in habitat for non-threatened fauna.	LC0196 (2000)[2]	**ML**
15. Benefits fauna?	None recorded.		**H**
16. Injurious to fauna?	Plant contains alkaloids. May be hazardous.	P & C (2001)	**H**
Pest Animal			
17. Food source to pests?	See comment at Q16.	P & C (2001)	**L**
18. Provides harbor?	"In natural areas the plant is a strong competitor, forming dense thickets." This growth habit may provide harbor for birds.	LC0196 (2000)	**ML**
Agriculture			
19. Impact yield?	"Competes aggressively with developing pastures and crops…and often becomes dominant in early years of infestation rendering infested lands unproductive."	P & C (2001)	**H**
20. Impact quality?	No recorded impact on agricultural quality.		**L**
21. Affect land value?	"…heavily infested lands (become) unproductive."	P & C (2001)	**M**
22. Change land use?	See question 23 above. "Left undisturbed, however, it gradually thins out and is rarely a problem in well managed pastures and cereal crops."	P & C (2001)	**L**
23. Increase harvest costs?	No evidence of increased harvest costs. "…it is rarely a problem in well managed cereal crops."	P & C (2001)	**L**
24. Disease host/vector?	Not evident.		**L**

[1] Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria, 1996, Mount Eccles National Park and Mount Napier State Park Management Plan, DNRE, State of Victoria, p 34
[2] Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria, 2000, African daisy, Landcare Note LC0196, DNRE, State of Victoria.