Impact Assessment Record

Scientific name: *Arum italicum* Mill. Common name: Arum / Italian lily

QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
Social			
1. Restrict human access?	Only grows to 60cm, however as contact with the sap can cause serve skin irritation this may impede individual access (Shepherd 2004).	**ML**	**MH**
2. Reduce tourism?	It is an ornamental species and as the flowers can smell like stale urine or decaying meat, this plant could alter aesthetics (Albre, Quilichini & Gibernau 2003; Spencer 2005)	**ML**	**MH**
3. Injurious to people?	All parts of the plant are poisonous, contact can cause serve skin irritation and if eaten, it can cause death (Shepherd 2004).	**H**	**MH**
4. Damage to cultural sites?	It is an ornamental species and as the flowers can smell like stale urine or decaying meat, this plant could alter aesthetics (Albre, Quilichini & Gibernau 2003; Spencer 2005)	**ML**	**M**
Abiotic			
5. Impact flow?	Terrestrial species, not reported to impede water flow in any significant way even when occurring in riparian habitats.	**L**	**MH**
6. Impact water quality?	Terrestrial species, not reported to impact of water quality in any significant way even when occurring in riparian habitats. Its tissues do contain toxic substances which may impact on an aquatic ecosystem if released into the water (Shepherd 2004).	**L**	**M**
7. Increase soil erosion?	Has a tuberous root system which would help to bind the soil , it does however die back over summer which could leave the soil surface exposed (Boyce 1993).	**ML**	**MH**
8. Reduce biomass?	A low growing herbaceous species, not reported to impact significantly on vegetation structure. It is likely that there would be direct replacement.	**ML**	**M**
9. Change fire regime?	Dies back in summer (Boyce 1993). This could alter fuel loads and there is less biomass during the fire season and therefore alter fire intensities.	**ML**	**M**
Community Habitat			
10. Impact on composition (a) high value EVC	EVC= Riparian Forest (V); CMA= Corangamite ; Bioreg= Otway Plain ; VH CLIMATE potential. Anecdotally this species has been reported to crowd out garden beds and even displacing crabgrass (Dave's Garden 2007). Therefore at least some minor displacement in a natural ecosystem is predicted.	**ML**	**ML**
(b) medium value EVC	EVC= Sedgy Riparian Woodland (D); CMA= Corangamite ; Bioreg= Otway Plain ; VH CLIMATE potential. Anecdotally this species has been reported to crowd out garden beds and even displacing crabgrass (Dave's Garden 2007). Therefore at least some minor displacement in a natural ecosystem is predicted.	**ML**	**ML**

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QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
(c) low value EVC	EVC= Lowland Forest (LC); CMA= Glenelg Hopkins; Bioreg= Victorian Volcanic Plain; VH CLIMATE potential. Anecdotally this species has been reported to crowd out garden beds and even displacing crabgrass (Dave's Garden 2007). Therefore at least some minor displacement in a natural ecosystem is predicted.	ML	ML
11. Impact on structure?	Anecdotally this species has been reported to crowd out garden beds and even displacing crabgrass (Dave's Garden 2007). Therefore at least some minor displacement in the lower strata of a natural ecosystem is predicted, this would still not realistically impact on more than 20% of the total vegetation community.	L	ML
12. Effect on threatened flora?	Unknown, there is no evidence reported.	MH	L
Fauna			
13. Effect on threatened fauna?	Unknown, there is no evidence reported.	MH	L
14. Effect on non-threatened fauna?	Not exactly known, unlikely however to significantly alter the habitat.	ML	ML
15. Benefits fauna?	Provides fruit for bird species, but only invertebrates such as aphids and slugs and snails are reported to eat the leaves (Boyce 1993).	H	MH
16. Injurious to fauna?	May cause skin irritation, illness and death (Connor 1977; McBarron 1977; Shepherd 2004).	H	MH
Pest Animal			
17. Food source to pests?	Eaten by slugs snails and aphids (Boyce 1993).	ML	MH
18. Provides harbor?	Only 60cm high and contact can cause irritation, unlikely to provide significant harbour (Shepherd 2004).	L	M
Agriculture			
19. Impact yield?	Only a very minor weed of crops (Hidalgo, Saavedra & Garcia-Torres 1990). Can cause poisoning and death in stock (Connor 1977; McBarron 1977). Significant stock losses have not been reported.	ML	MH
20. Impact quality?	Unknown.	M	L
21. Affect land value?	Anecdotally people have moved house, due to frustration of trying to control this species (Dave's Garden 2007).	M	ML

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QUESTION	COMMENTS	RATING	CONFIDENCE
22. Change land use?	Unknown.	M	L
23. Increase harvest costs?	May require stock to be restricted and moved more regularly to prevent poisoning and deaths.	M	L
24. Disease host/vector?	Can be effected by aphids and slugs and snails (Boyce 1993).	M	MH