Scientific Name: *Hypericum triquetrifolium* Common name: Tangled hypericum

QUESTION	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANKING
Social			
1. Restrict human access?	"An erect perennial herb with tangled branches, to 45 cm high." In dense patches, it may me somewhat of a nuisance due to the tangled branches.	P & C (2001)	**ML**
2. Reduce tourism?	Infestation densities not documented. "It is very competitive." Dense patches my have a minor effect on aesthetics.	P & C (2001)	**ML**
3. Injurious to people?	Not known to be injurious to humans. However, as with *H. perforatum*, the plant may cause a contact rash in some people.	P & C (2001)	**ML**
4. Damage to cultural sites?	Dense infestations may create a moderate negative visual effect.		**ML**
Abiotic			
5. Impact flow?	Terrestrial species.	P & C (2001)	**L**
6. Impact water quality?	Terrestrial species.	P & C (2001)	**L**
7. Increase soil erosion?	A perennial plant with deep vertical roots and horizontal rhizomes, it would improve soil stability. "It is very competitive and, where established in Victoria, it has eliminated most other vegetation." Aerial growth dies off in summer no doubt leaving bare ground. Surface soil potentially affected by erosion where large patches occur.	P & C (2001)	**ML**
8. Reduce biomass?	"In Australia, it has very limited occurrence as a weed of open woodlands encroaching onto grazing land." As it is very competitive, biomass may reduce slightly.	P & C (2001)	**MH**
9. Change fire regime?	No data available; assume little change to fire regime.		**L**
Community Habitat			
10. Impact on composition (a) high value EVC	EVC=Grassy woodland (E); CMA=North Central; Bioreg=Goldfields; VH CLIMATE potential. "It is very competitive and, where established in Victoria, it has eliminated most other vegetation." Small (2 ha), isolated infestation in Victoria. Contained and possibly kept in check by control efforts. Potential to affect all strata.	P & C (2001)	**MH**
(b) medium value EVC	EVC=Grassy dry forest (E); CMA=North Central; Bioreg=Goldfields; VH CLIMATE potential. Impact as in 10(a) above.	P & C (2001)	**MH**
(c) low value EVC	EVC=Riparian forest (E); CMA=North East; Bioreg=Highlands – Northern Fall; VH/H CLIMATE potential. Similar impact to 10(a) above. However, high CLIMATE potential only may restrict infestation.	P & C (2001)	**MH/ML**
11. Impact on structure?	"It is very competitive and, where established in Victoria, it has eliminated most other vegetation." Invades similar habitats to *H. perforatum.* Potential to have a major effect on <60% of the floral strata.	P & C (2001)	**MH**
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?	Considering its competitive nature, dense patches may reduce available fodder for fauna species.		**ML**
15. Benefits fauna?	No known benefits		**H**
16. Injurious to fauna?	Like *H. perforatum*, the plant contains hypericin, which causes photosensitivity in grazing animals.	Petazzi *et al*[1]	**H**
Pest Animal			
17. Food source to pests?	Not known as a food source to pests.		**L**
18. Provides harbor?	Not known to provide harbour.		**L**
Agriculture			
19. Impact yield?	"It is very competitive and, where established in Victoria, it has eliminated most other vegetation." Potentially similar impact to *H. perforatum* by replacing useful vegetation. Additionally, as the plant contains hypericin, some stock losses may be indicated.	P & C (2001)	**MH**
20. Impact quality?	Not known to affect the quality of agricultural produce.		**L**
21. Affect land value?	Currently small (2ha), isolated patch in Victoria. However, it is poisonous to stock and is very competitive. If it were to establish, land values may be affected.		**M**
22. Change land use?	No documented evidence to suggest land use would change.		**L**
23. Increase harvest costs?	"…in eastern Europe and the Mediterranean region [it] is considered a weed in orchards, vineyards and field crops." The tangled branches of the plant may affect harvesting some crops. Potential increase in time taken to harvest.	P & C (2001)	**M**
24. Disease host/vector?	None evident		**L**

[1] Petazzi, F., Rubino, G., Pieragostini, E., Giordano, G., 2002, Photosensitisation caused by Hypericum species, *Summa* 19:6, Supplemento, 25-27; 11 ref. (CAB Abstract)