Scientific Name: *Lavandula stoechas* Common name: Lavander

QUESTION	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANKING
Social			
1. Restrict human access?	"An erect shrub, commonly about 60 cm high." Minimal impact on human access	P & C (2001) Carr *et al* (1992)	**L**
2. Reduce tourism?	During flowering, the presence of the plant is obvious. Dense patches may have a minor impact on recreational activities.		**ML**
3. Injurious to people?	No spines, burrs or toxic properties.		**L**
4. Damage to cultural sites?	Dense infestations may create a negative visual impact.		**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?	"It was advocated for sand-binding in the early days." Not likely to contribute to soil erosion.	P & C (2001)	**L**
8. Reduce biomass?	"In Australia, it occurs as a weed of neglected areas and poor pastures." A shrub, biomass would increase in such situations.	P & C (2001)	**L**
9. Change fire regime?	No data available. Assume negligible effect on risk of fire.		**L**
Community Habitat			
10. Impact on composition (a) high value EVC	EVC=Grassy Woodland (E); CMA=Goulburn Broken; Bioreg=Central Victorian Uplands; VH CLIMATE potential. "…occurs in disturbed grassy woodlands…dense stands eliminate all other ground flora and smaller shrubs while severely impeding overstorey regeneration." Major displacement of species in the lower strata.	Muyt (2001)	**MH**
(b) medium value EVC	EVC=Box Ironbark forest (D); CMA=Goulburn Broken; Bioreg=Goldfields; VH CLIMATE potential. Impact as in 10(a) above.	Muyt (2001)	**MH**
(c) low value EVC	EVC=Lowland forest (LC); CMA=Corangamite; Bioreg=Victorian Volcanic Plain; VH CLIMATE potential. "It grows most prolifically in open, sunny position." Similar impact as in 10(a), though overstorey cover may limit population density.	Muyt (2001)	**MH**
11. Impact on structure?	"As a weed it forms dense patches which eliminate most other vegetation." Infestations would have a major impact on grasses and forbs.	P & C (2001)	**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 Victoria, it occurs on mallee scrubland and lowland grassland & grassy woodland in medium to large populations. "As a weed it forms dense patches which eliminate most other vegetation and, because it is not eaten by stock, the loss of production can be considerable." Reduces availability of fodder.	Carr *et al* (1992) P & C (2001)	**ML**
15. Benefits fauna?	No known benefits.		**H**
16. Injurious to fauna?	Not injurious to fauna		**L**
Pest Animal			
17. Food source to pests?	Birds are known to disperse seeds. Possibly, pest species are implicated.	P & C (2001) Carr *et al* (1992)	**ML**
18. Provides harbor?	"Dense patches also provide harbour for rabbits."	P & C (2001)	**H**
Agriculture			
19. Impact yield?	"As a weed it forms dense patches which eliminate most other vegetation and, because it is not eaten by stock, the loss of production can be considerable." Serious impacts on quantity of agricultural produce.	P & C (2001)	**H**
20. Impact quality?	Not known as a weed of cropping, or as contaminant in agricultural produce.		**L**
21. Affect land value?	"As a weed it forms dense patches which eliminate most other vegetation and, because it is not eaten by stock, the loss of production can be considerable." Land value may be somewhat affected.	P & C (2001)	**M**
22. Change land use?	In grazing situations, it occurs mostly on poorer pastures. Land use unlikely to change.	P & C (2001)	**L**
23. Increase harvest costs?	Not known to affect harvest costs.		**L**
24. Disease host/vector?	None evident.		**L**