



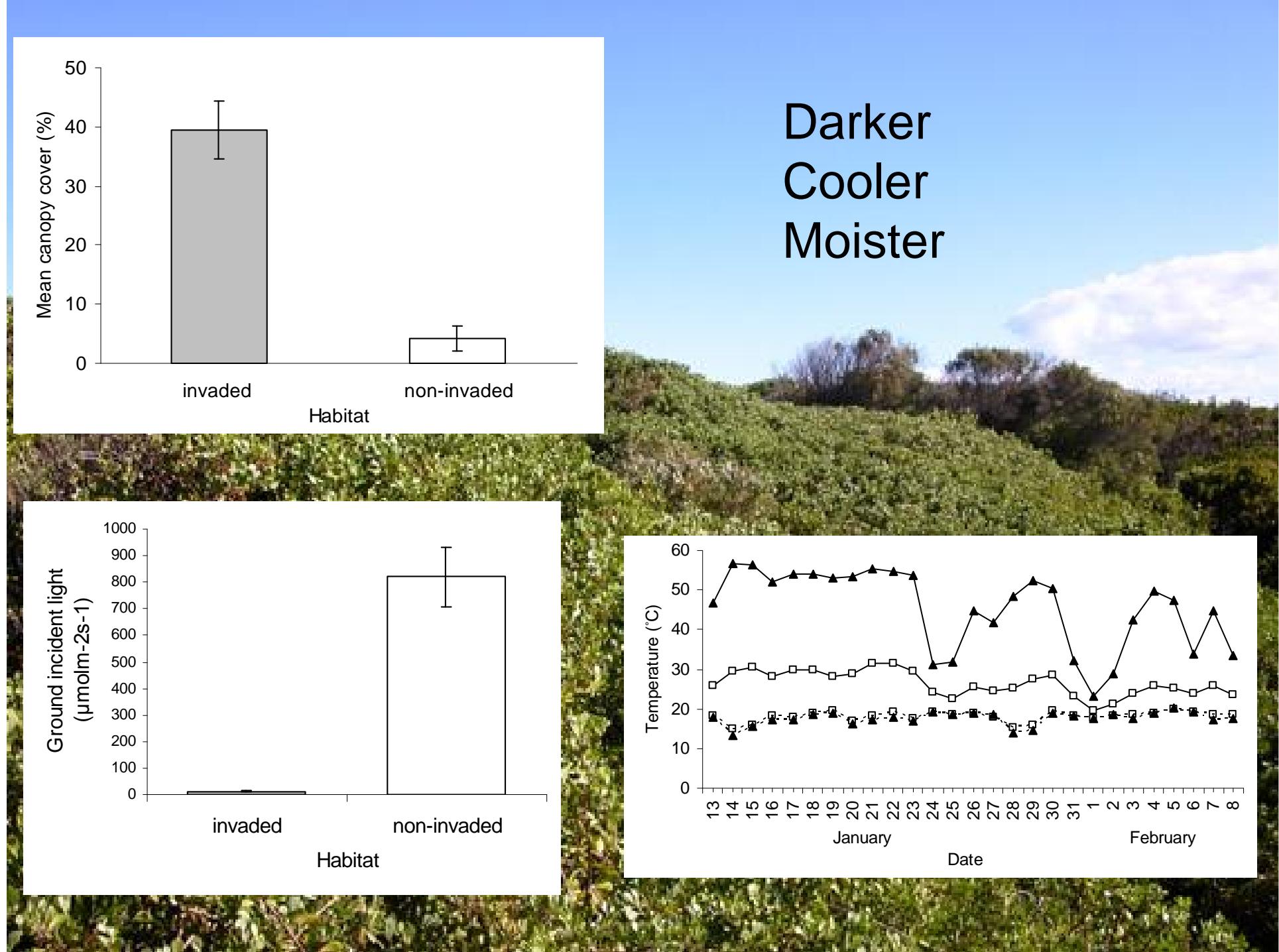
# Impacts of Invasion of Bitou Bush on Coastal Communities

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# Bitou bush – *Chrysanthemoides* *monilifera* spp. *rotundata*

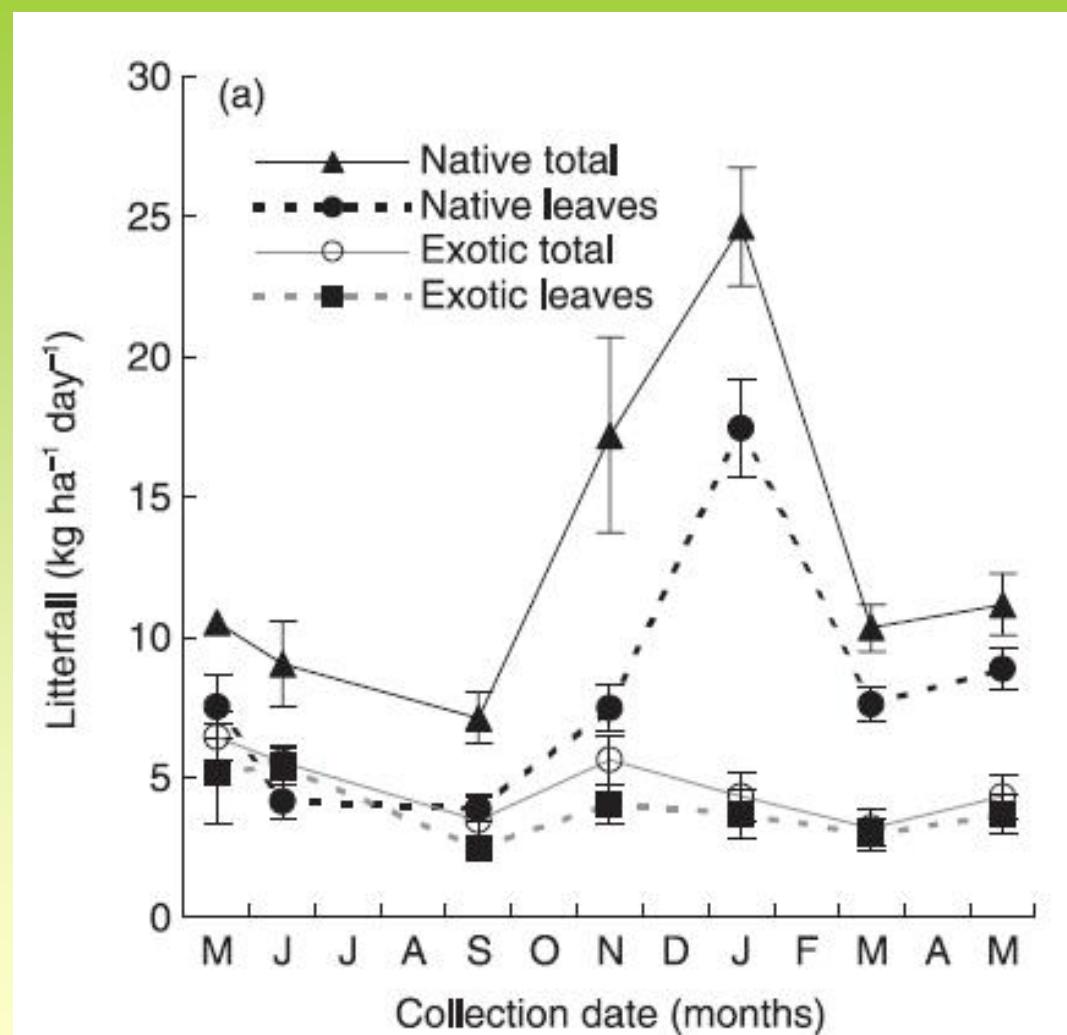






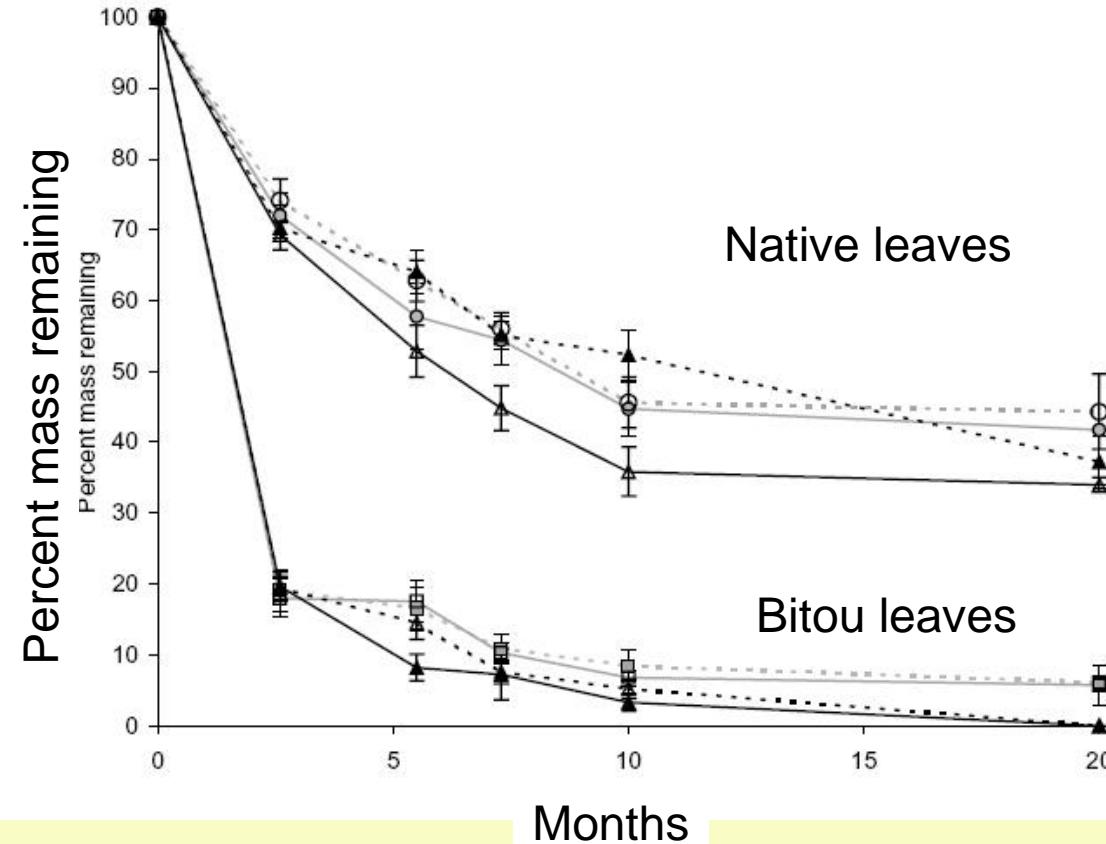
Lindsay and French (2005)  
*J Appl. Ecol.*, 42, 556–566

# Ecosystem changes





# Ecosystem changes



Lindsay and French (2004)  
Forest Ecology and  
Management 198, 387–99

Bitou leaves decompose faster  
More litter and more nutrients tied up in litter in  
native areas

# Litter Invertebrate changes

M Bulbert © Australian Museum.



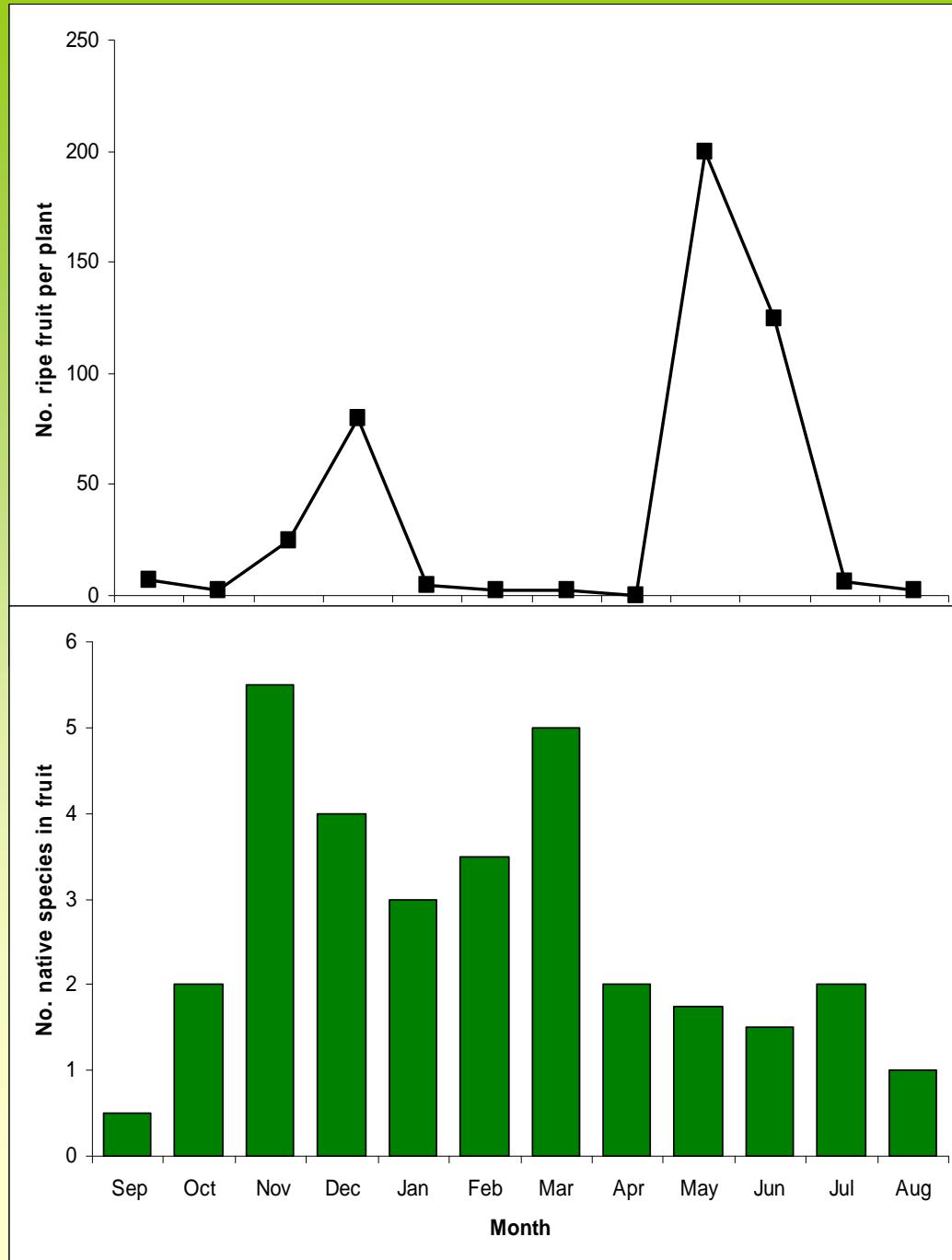
Increased in bitou bush habitat



Decreased in bitou bush habitat



French and Eardley (1997) and  
Lindsay & French (2006)  
*Biological Invasions* 8: 177–192



# Bird communities



French & Zubovic  
(1997) Wild. Res. 24,  
727-735



Plant feeders



Canopy foragers

DIDN'T  
CHANGE



Understorey species

DECREASED IN  
BITOU  
HABITATS



Large carnivores



# Bird behaviour



New Holland H'eater



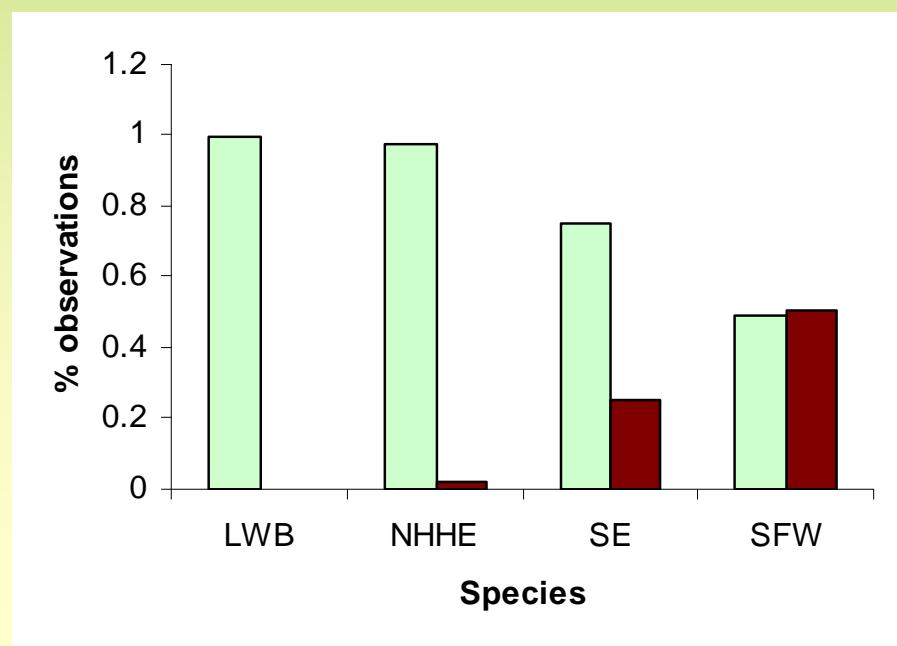
Little wattlebird



Superb Fairywren



Silvereye





Mason & French (2007).  
*Biol. Cons.* 136, 246-259.

## Fore dune and hind dune vegetation



- Reduced climber richness
- Reduced graminoid richness
- Reduced herb richness
- Lower cover at ground levels



- Reduced shrubs
- More open canopies



# Fore dune and hind dune vegetation

## Disadvantaged by bitou invasion

- *Actites megalocarpa*
- *Correa alba*
- *Desmodium varians*
- *Dianella crinoides*
- *Dichondra repens*
- *Microlaena stipoides*
- *Pelargonium australe*
- *Pittosporum revolutum*
- *Pteridium esculentum*
- *Rapanea variabilis*
- *Scaevola calendulacea*
- *Senecio lautus*
- *Spinifex sericeus*
- *Zoysia macrantha*

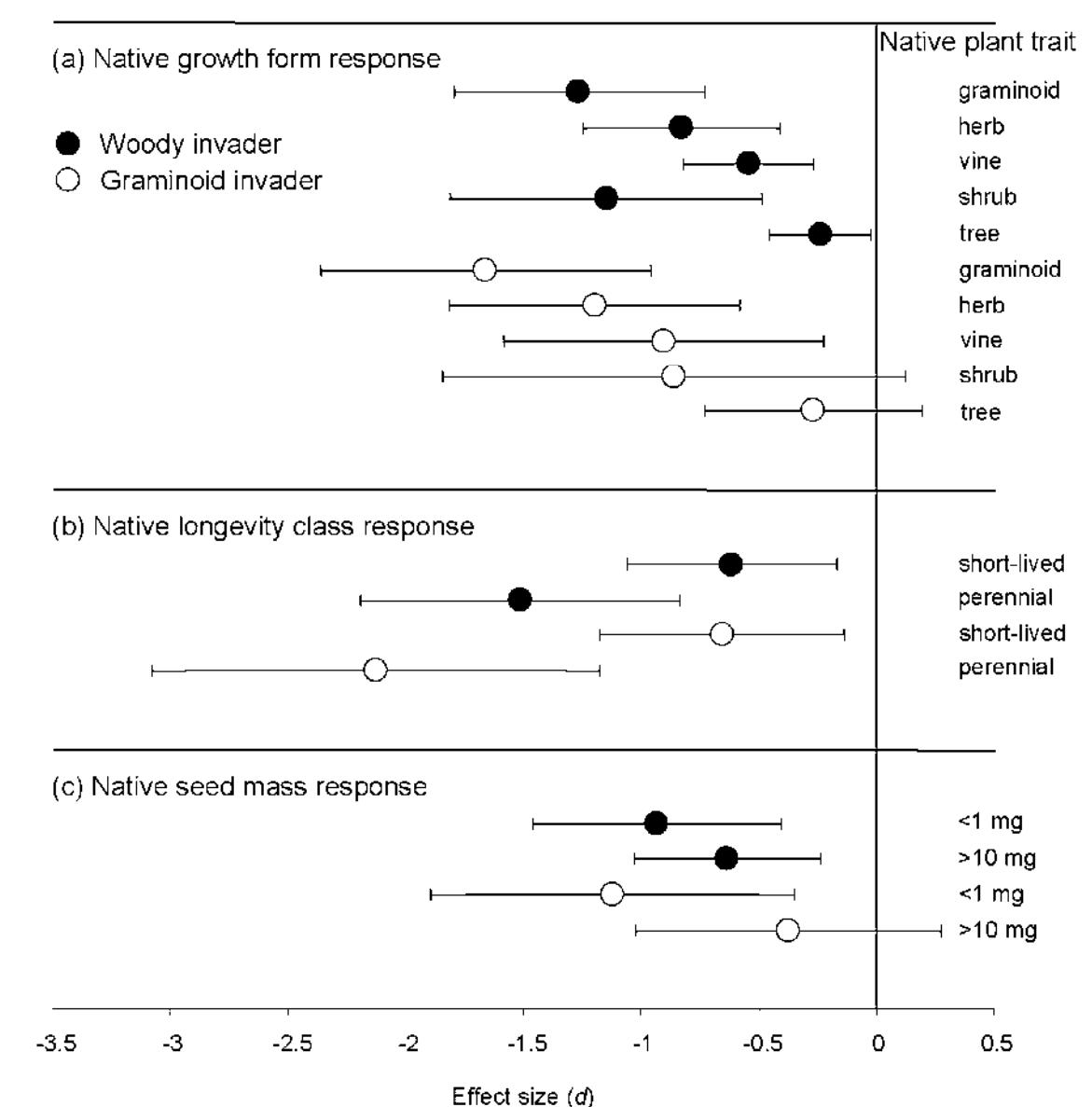
## Disadvantaged by bitou invasion and management

- *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae*
- *Acacia ulicifolia*
- *Banksia serrata*
- *Carpobrotus glaucescens*
- *Cynodon dactylon*
- *Gonocarpus teucroides*
- *Hibbertia linearis*
- *Hibbertia obtusifolia*
- *Leucopogon parviflorus*
- *Oxalis rubens*
- *Poa poiformis*
- *Pratia purpurascens*
- *Rhagodia candolleana*
- *Ricinocarpos pinifolius*
- *Solanum prinophyllum*
- *Viola hederacea*



Mason, French and  
Lonsdale  
*In prep*

# Meta-analysis





# Mechanism of Invasion

How is it causing these changes in vegetation?

Replacing adult plants through mortality?

Or

Affecting the germination and establishment of seedlings?



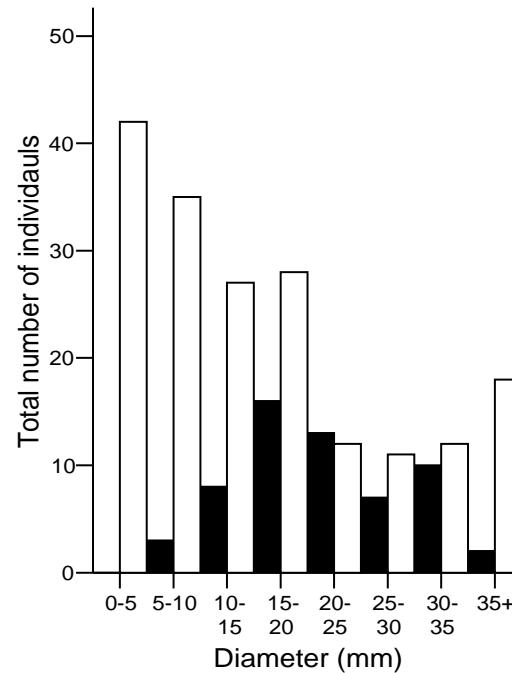
# Mechanisms: Effects on adult plants

	Flower abundance	Vegetative buds	Reproductive: vegetative buds	Fv/Fm
Species	p value	p value	p value	p value
<i>C.alba</i>	0.983	0.390	0.880	0.576
<i>M. elliptica</i>	0.231	0.443	0.683	0.360
<i>L. longifolia</i>	0.963	0.666	0.898	0.551

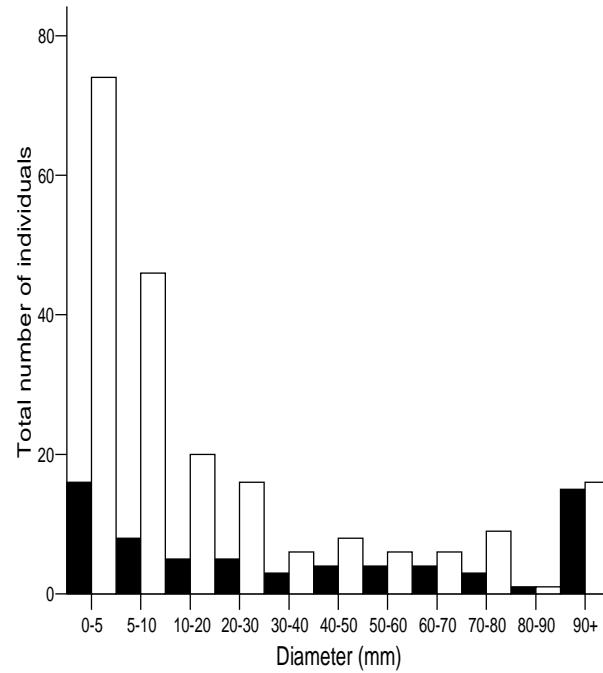
There are no impacts on growth, reproduction or physiological function of adult plants.

# Effects on population structure

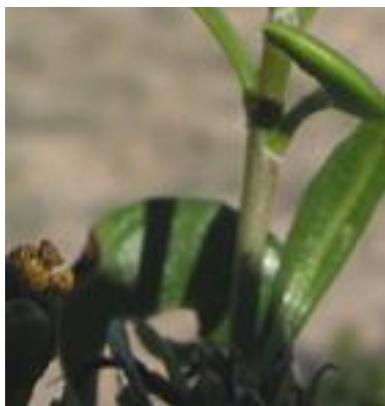
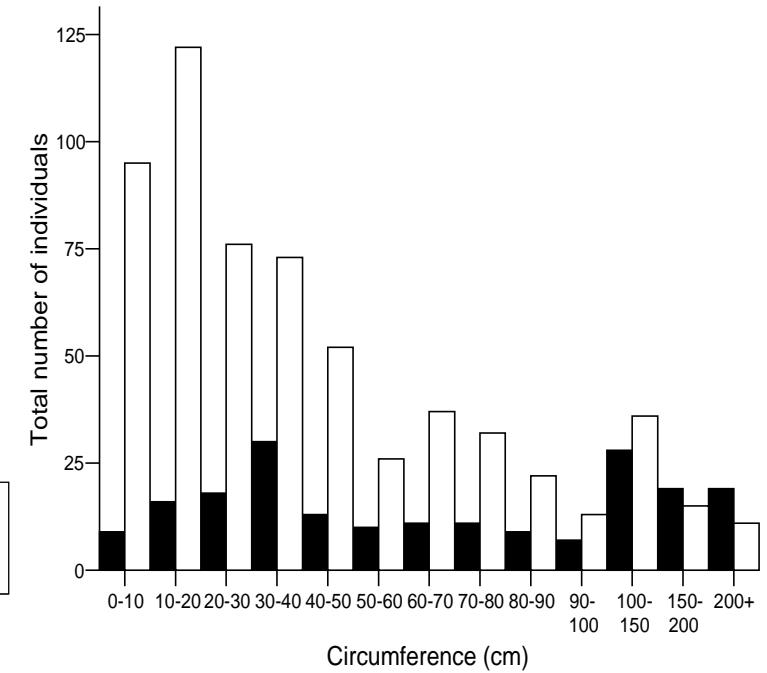
*Correa alba,*



*Monotoca elliptica,*



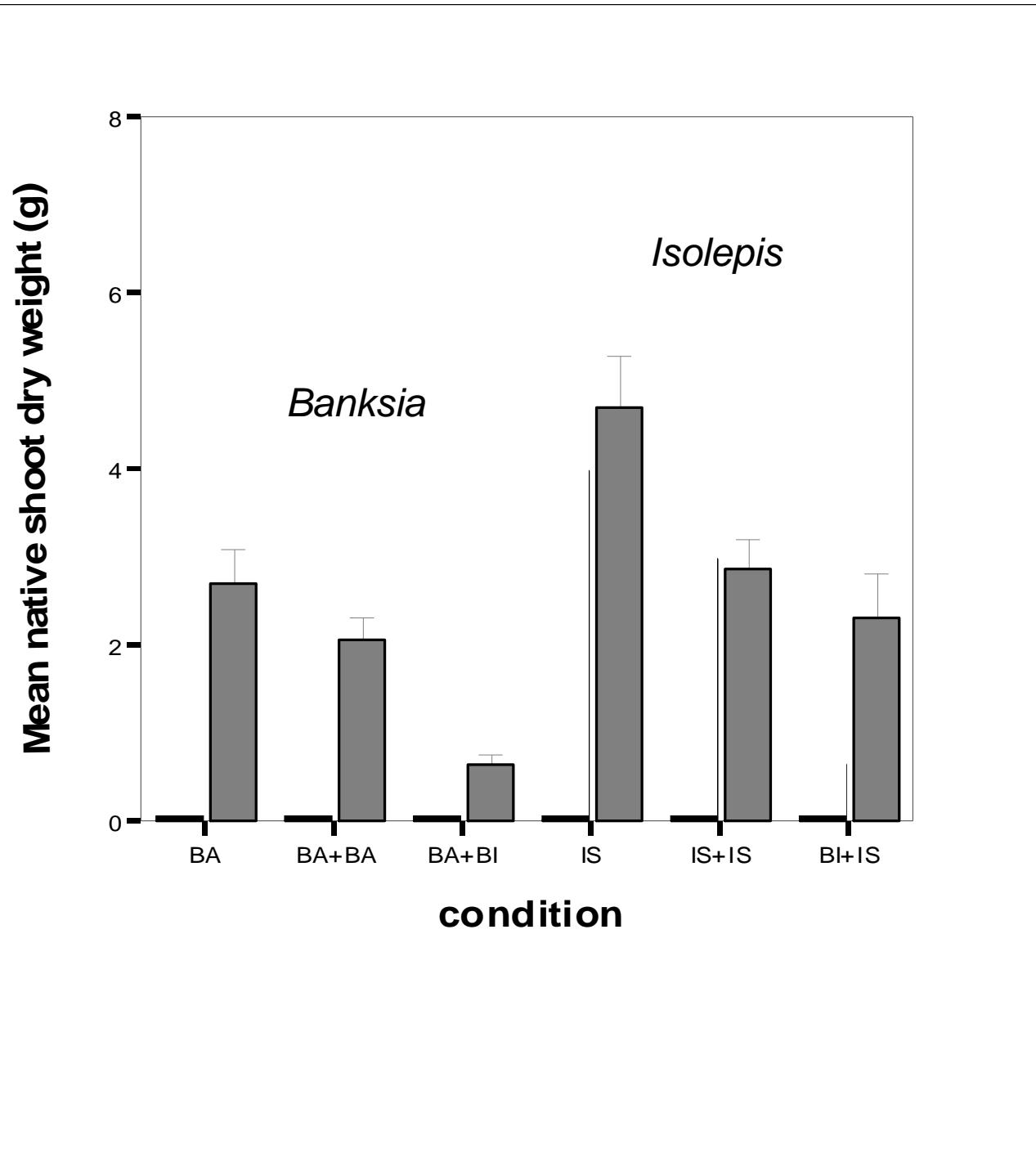
*Lomandra longifolia*



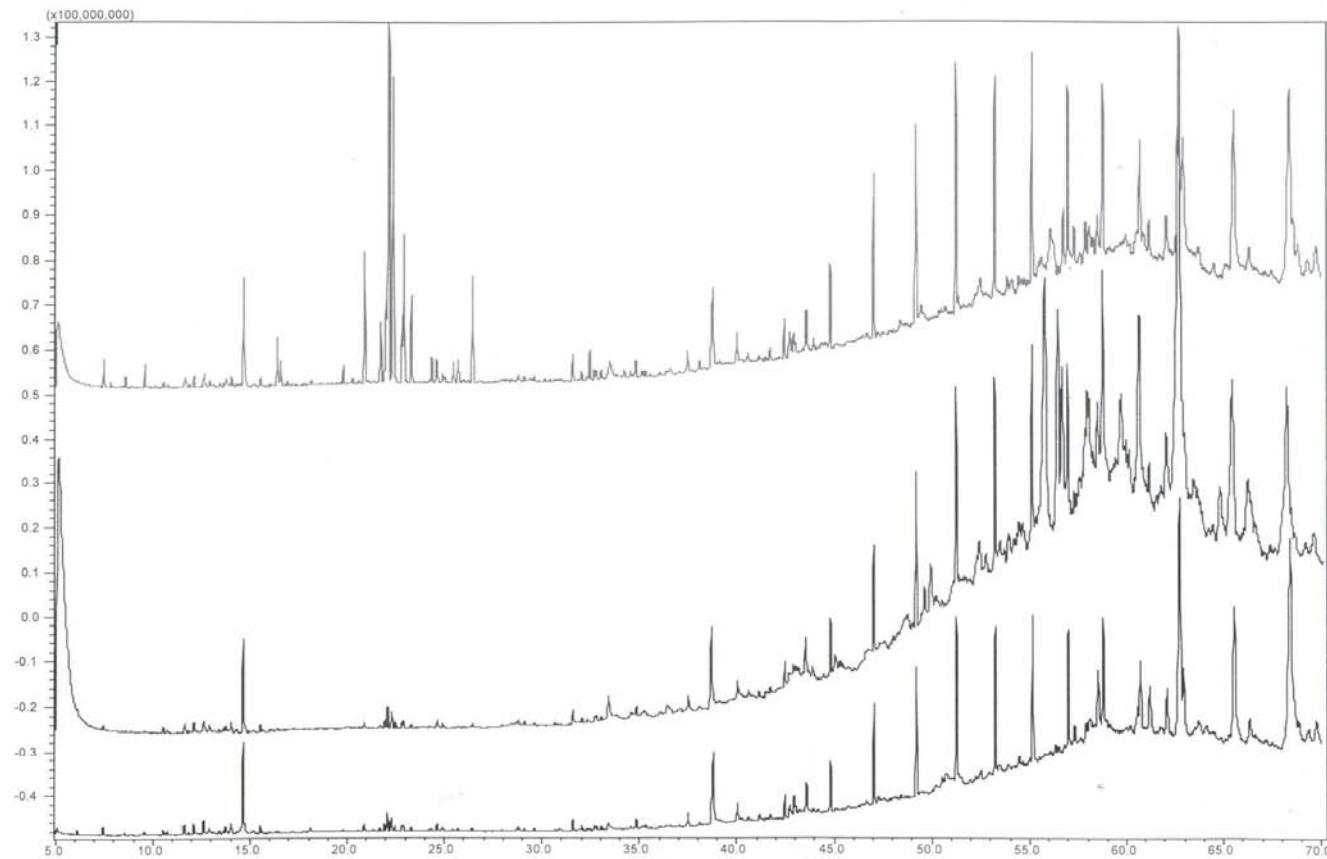
Losses in small individuals  
or lack of recruitment  
Changes in population structure



Native species affected more strongly by growing with bitou than growing with conspecific



# Allelopathy



Bitou

Acacia

Bare soil



# Summary

- Significant changes to ecosystem processes and habitat characteristics
- Impacts on faunal communities
- Decreases in plant species richness
- No competitive effects on adult native species
- Effects on seedlings from both resource and interference competition

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Thank you

