GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: ***Hieracium aurantiacum***

Hieracium aurantiacum **System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Asterales	Asteraceae

Common name grim-the-collier (English), devil's-paintbrush (English), devil's weed (English), red daisy flameweed (English), orange paintbrush (English), king-devil (English), fox-and-cubs (English), orange hawkweed (English), épervière orangée (French)

Synonym *Pilosella aurantiaca* , (L.) F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip.

Similar species

Summary Orange hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum* is a perennial herb native to Europe. It has distinctive orange flowers which appear over summer until early autumn and produce tiny black seeds. *H. aurantiacum* can also spread vegetatively via stolons. The ability of*H. aurantiacum* to grow in a range of conditions - it is both snow and frost tolerant, and can grow in gravelly and acidic soils, full sun through to part shade and semi-arid through to humid environments - increases its invasiveness. *H. aurantiacum* has been known to invade disturbed ecosystems, roadsides, grasslands, pastures, open forests, alpine meadows and other mountain habitats. *H. aurantiacum* has been described as a 'sleeper weed' in Australia, i.e., a weed that spreads significantly and grows significantly in population many years (usually 50+ years) after naturalisation.

view this species on IUCN Red List

Management Info
Hieracium aurantiacum is considered a weed in Australia, the United States, Canada and New Zealand. It is thought that early detection and eradication is the most effective method for preventing *H. aurantiacum* from spreading into new areas. Control can be relatively simple if planned correctly, as *H. aurantiacum* can spread easily via seeds and stolons. *H. aurantiacum* can be managed using chemical methods, i.e. the application of herbicide (in spring for best results) followed by no mowing or slashing for at least two weeks. Plants can also be carefully dug out, ensuring no roots or runnners are left behind - *H. aurantiacum* can quickly regrow from fragments. (Beaumont *et al.* 2009a; CRC 2003).

Pathway

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-09-24

ALIEN RANGE

[1] AUSTRALIA
[1] FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)
[1] SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON
[1] CANADA
[1] NEW ZEALAND
[6] UNITED STATES

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Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.

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