Early Detection & Rapid Response (EDRR) Target Species

EDRR List Categories:

STATE EARLY DETECTION SPECIES: (Non-native invasive plants which threaten but have not been reported to Occur in South Carolina)

STATE RAPID RESPONSE SPECIES: (Non-native invasive plants with distributions in South Carolina that can still be eradicated)

Within these 2 categories, some species are REGULATED and OTHERS ARE NOT REGULATED (therefore different reporting criteria are used)

REGULATED species are listed on the SC or Federal Noxious Weed List, other non-regulated species have not been officially listed as Noxious Weeds by the State or Federal Government, but are known to exhibit invasive characteristics and cause damage to natural communities.

EDRR Reporting:

REGULATED SPECIES:

- *In SC: call the Clemson University Plant Problem Clinic (864-646-2140) for guidance.*

- **Take a photo and GPS coordinates if possible, report the observation to EDDMapS: http://www.se-eppc.org/ (location, size of infestation, you can upload photos, etc.).**

- ***Send digital photo to John Nelson at the USC Herbarium: plantman@herbarium.org for verification.***

NON – REGULATED SPECIES: Take a photo and GPS coordinates if possible, report the observation to EDDMapS: http://www.se-eppc.org/ (location, size of infestation, you can upload photos, etc.).

- ***Send digital photo to John Nelson at the USC Herbarium: plantman@herbarium.org for verification.***

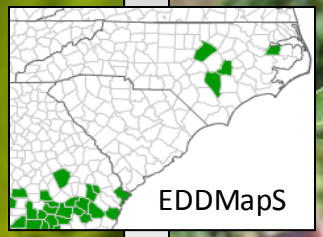
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Commelina benghalensis*

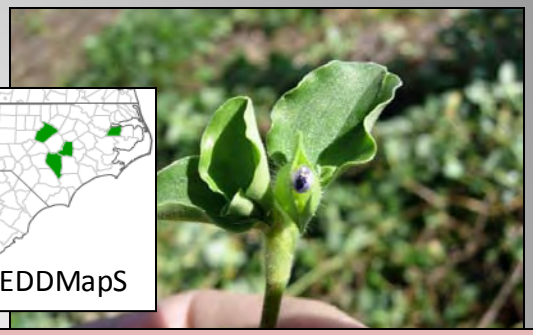
COMMON NAME: Bengal Dayflower/Tropical Spiderwort

List: Early Detection

Herb/forb

Regulated





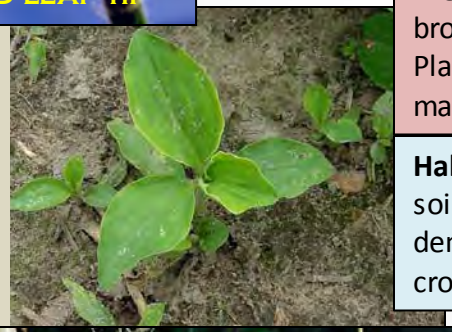
CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal Noxious Weed
State Noxious Weed in 46 states including SC and NC
SC-EPPC: Watch B/Herb
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Watch List B
NCDOT: Watch List/Herbaceous Plant
GA-EPPC: Category 4

Potential distribution: all regions
Known to occur in NC

Origin: Asia and Africa.
Date of Introduction: 1963.
Reason: Accidental or unknown.

Means of Spread: Vegetative growth by rooting at the nodes of stems, broken stems will root; both aerial and underground seeds are viable. Plant material can move around on hand tools, animals, clothing, machinery. Can be imported with seeds, spices, and condiments

Habitat Type: Areas with moist soil, roadsides, grasslands, disturbed soil, widely adaptable to many soil types and moisture regimes. Forms dense pure stands in cropland and pastures smothering low growing crops and grasses, competes with crops for resources reducing yields.



FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Heracleum mantegazzianum*

COMMON NAME: Giant Hogweed

List: Early Detection

Herb/forb

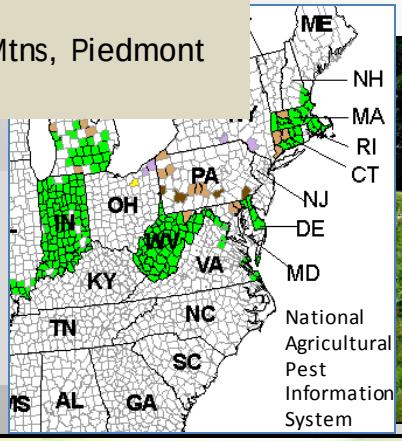
Regulated

CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal: Noxious Weed
State: Class A Noxious Weed in NC
SC-EPPC: Not Listed
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Not Listed
NC-DOT: Watch List/Herbaceous Plant

Potential Distribution: Mtns, Piedmont
Known to occur in NC

Origin: Europe and Asia
Date of Introduction: 1917
Reason: Introduced as an ornamental

Means of Spread: By human activities including using seeds for ornamental plantings and as a spice in Middle-eastern cooking. Birds may spread seeds.



Habitat Type: Disturbed soil, moist soil, riverbanks, ditches, right-of ways, agricultural areas.

Side Note: Plant sap induces UV skin sensitivity in humans causing large painful blisters and eruptions; contact with eyes can cause temporary and permanent blindness.

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

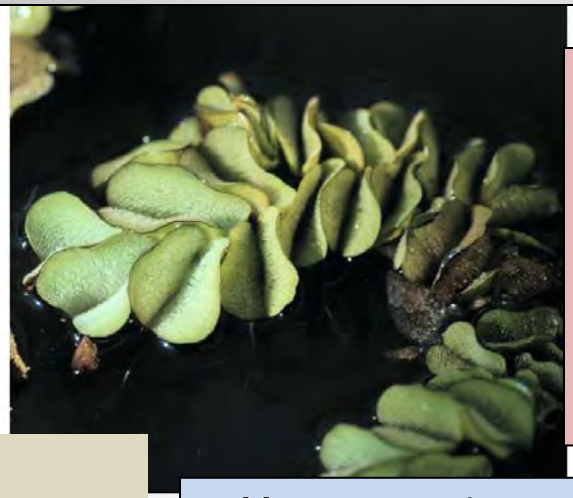
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Salvinia molesta*

COMMON NAME: Giant Salvinia

List: Early Detection

Aquatic (fern)

Regulated



Means of Spread: effectively reproduces through vegetative means. Stems fragment spontaneously as plants mature and are easily spread by boats and animals . The spores it produces are not known to be fertile. Under favorable natural conditions, it can double its biomass in about seven to 10 days. Salvinia molesta will withstand periods of stress, both low temperature and dewatering, through latent buds.

CURRENT LISTINGS:

Federal: noxious weed

State Noxious Weed Lists: AB, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, MA, MS, NV, NC, OR, SC, TX, VT

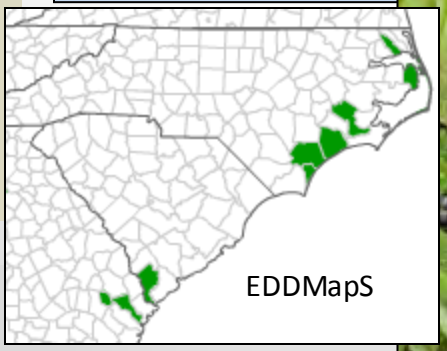
SC-EPPC Ranking: none

NC-EPPC Ranking: Rank 1 Severe Threat

NCDOT: Moderate Threat/Aquatic

Potential distribution: all regions

Habitat Type: Quiet water of lakes and ponds, oxbows, ditches; slow flowing streams and rivers, backwater swamps, marshes and rice fields (USGS).



Origin: Southeastern Brazil

North American Introduction: 1990's

Reason: intentional; as an aquarium plant

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Galega officinalis*

COMMON NAME: Goatsrue

List: Early Detection

Herb/forb

Regulated

CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal: noxious weed
State Noxious Weed Lists: AB, CA, FL, MA, MN, NV, NC, OR, PA, SC, VT, WA
SC-EPPC Ranking: none
NC-EPPC Ranking: none

Potential distribution: all regions

Means of Spread: seed only, primarily by water, but also by humans and animals

Habitat Type: riparian areas, wetlands, pastures, along fence-lines and roadways, possibly gardens, tolerates some shade

Origin: Southern Europe and Western Asia
North American Introduction: UT, 1891
Reason: intentional; possibly as a forage crop
NOTE: it was later discovered that goatsrue is TOXIC to livestock
NOTE: goatsrue has medicinal uses, especially in the treatment of diabetes

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

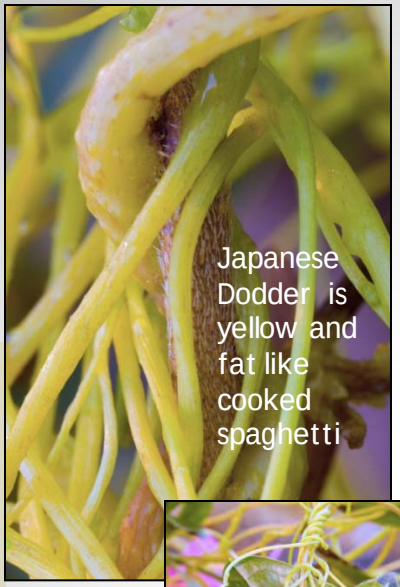
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cuscuta japonica*

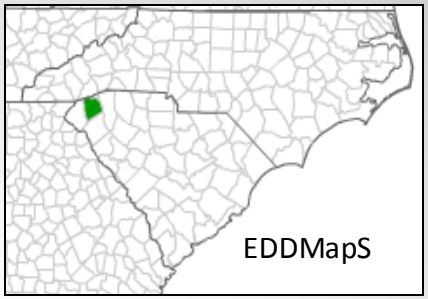
COMMON NAME: Japanese Dodder

List: Early Detection

Vine

Regulated





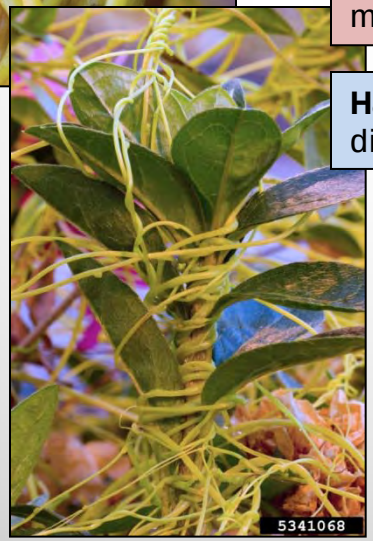
CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal Noxious Weed
State Noxious Weed in 14 states including SC and NC
SC-EPPC: Watch A/Vine
NC-EPPC: none

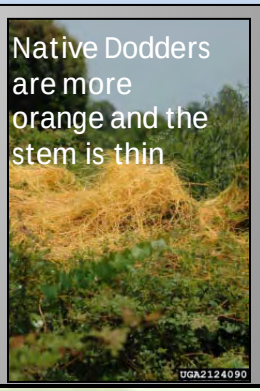
Potential Distribution: all regions
Eradicated from Pickens Co., SC

Origin: Asia.
Date of Introduction: Unknown, first found parasitizing kudzu in a greenhouse in San Antonio, Texas in 1941.
Reason: Intentionally for medicinal use, commonly intercepted as a contaminant of commercially imported seed.

Means of Spread: (Stem parasite) Fruit matures at the same time as host fruit and are harvested simultaneously. Seeds remain viable for 10-20 years. Sticky stem fragments will readily sprout haustoria and are easily spread by birds, mammals, humans, and vehicles.

Habitat Type: Cultivated and perennial crops, pastures, ditch banks, roadsides; will invade orchards and nurseries.





FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

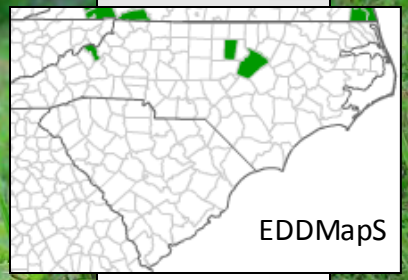
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Orobanche minor*

COMMON NAME: Small Broomrape

List: Early Detection

Herb/forb

Regulated



Native Beech Drops
Daniel Reed,
www.2bnthewild.com

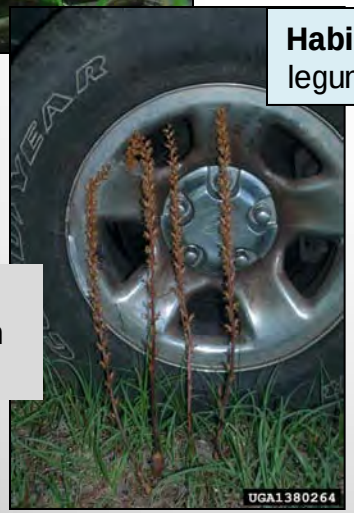
CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal: noxious weed
State Weed Lists: AL, CA, FL, MA, MN, NC, OR, SC, TX, VT
SC-EPPC Ranking: none
NC-EPPC Ranking: none

Potential Distribution: all regions
Eradicated from SC

Means of Spread: seed only; by anthropogenic means (soil, equipment, shoes), wind, and water.

Habitat Type: growing as a parasite on clovers, vetches, legume forages, leafy green vegetable crops, lawns, roadsides

Origin: Europe, Middle East, North Africa
North American Introduction: no information
Reason: no information; likely accidental



FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

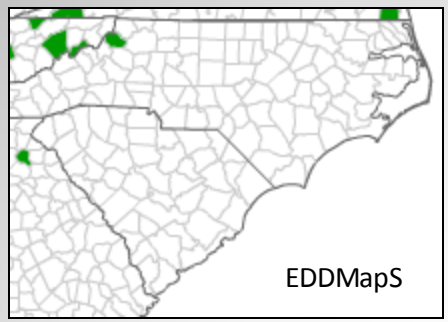
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Lythrum salicaria*

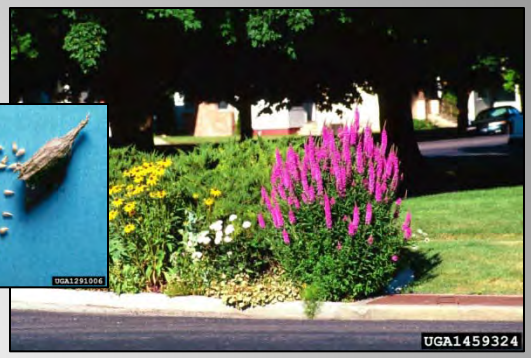
COMMON NAME: Purple Loosestrife

List: Early Detection

Herb/Forb

Regulated





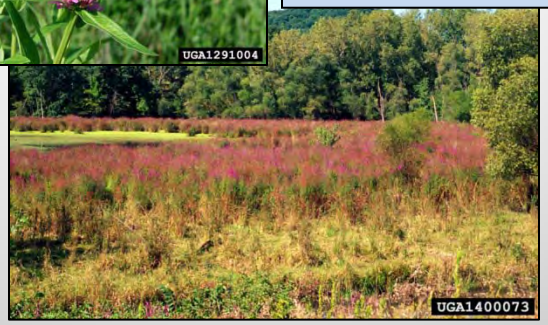
CURRENT LISTINGS:
State Weed Lists: on 33 state weed lists including SC (aquatic weed, plant pest) and NC (Class B)
SC-EPPC: Watch B
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Rank 2 Significant Threat
NCDOT: Watch List/aquatic plants

Potential distribution: Mtns., Piedmont, has been reported in NC mountains.

Origin: Eurasia
Date of Introduction: early 1800's
Reason: Through ships' ballast, as an ornamental and for medicinal use

Means of Spread: long blooming season, a mature plant may have as many as thirty flowering stems capable of producing an estimated two to three million, minute seeds per year; also vegetatively through underground stems that can grow 1 foot a year; still planted as ornamental in some states.

Habitat Type: wide range of freshwater wetlands including freshwater wet meadows, tidal and non-tidal marshes, river and stream banks, pond edges, reservoirs, and ditches



FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

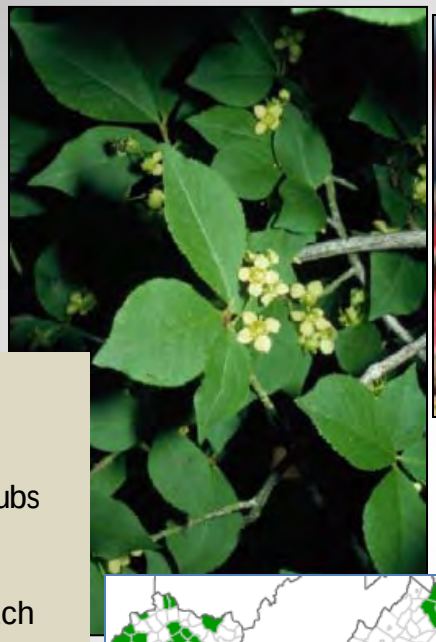
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Euonymus alatus*

COMMON NAME: Burning Bush

List: Early Detection

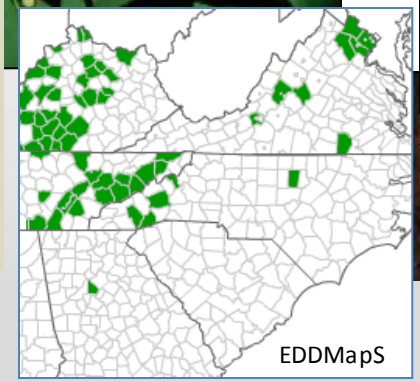
Shrub

Not Regulated



CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal: none
State Weed Lists: CT, MA, NH
SC-EPPC Ranking: Watch B/shrubs P. Wray, Bugwood
NC-EPPC Ranking: Rank 2 Significant Threat, **NCDOT:** Watch List/shrubs

Potential distribution: Mtns, Piedmont; known in NC, conflicting information for SC



Means of Spread: sexual reproduction by bird-dispersed seed; vegetative reproduction by root suckering

Habitat Type: many habitat types including pastures/fields, forest understories, roadsides, gardens; broad soil moisture, pH, and light tolerances (can survive in full shade)

Origin: northeast Asia
North American Introduction: 1860s
Reason: ornamental
NOTE: burning bush continues to be sold as an ornamental plant

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cirsium arvense*

COMMON NAME: Canada Thistle

List: Early Detection

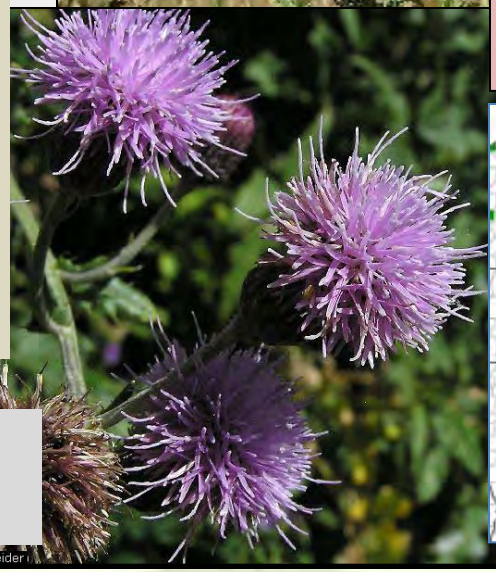
Herb/Forb

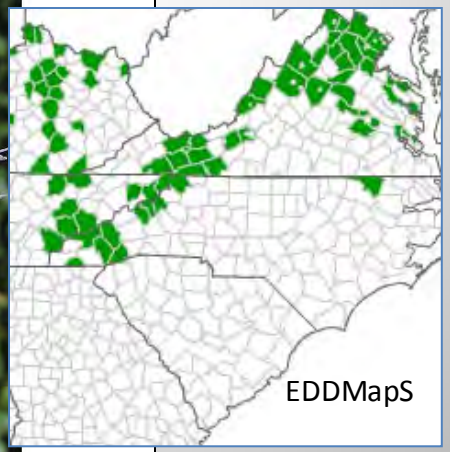
Not Regulated

Means of Spread: Primarily vegetatively but also by seed; one plant can produce 1,500 to 5,000 seeds that are capable of germinating 8-10 days after flowers open; wind disperses seed; fibrous tap roots may extend 6 feet deep; horizontal roots from tap produce new shoots.

CURRENT LISTINGS:
State Weed Lists: 33 states including NC
SC-EPPC Ranking: Watch B
NC-EPPC/NSNPS Ranking: Watch B Significant Threat
NCDOT: Watch List/Herbaceous Plants

Potential distribution: Mtns, Piedmont; known in NC mtns.





Habitat Type: barrens, glades, meadows, prairies, fields, pastures, waste places. Primarily disturbed uplands but can invade wet areas with fluctuating water levels like stream bank sedge meadows and wet prairies, clay to gravely soils.

Origin: Europe and Asia
North American Introduction: 1600's
Reason: accidental

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Akebia quinata*

COMMON NAME: Chocolate Vine

List: Early Detection

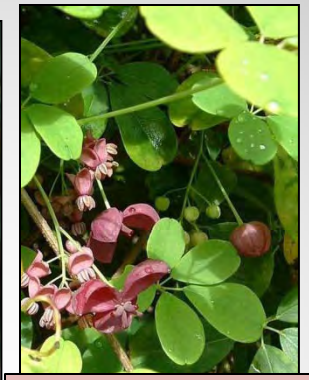
Vine

Not Regulated

CURRENT LISTINGS:
SC-EPPC: Watch B/Vine
NC-PPC/NC NPS: Watch list B
GA-EPPC: Category 4

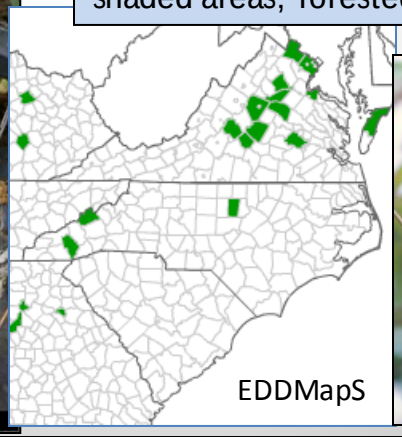
Potential distribution in SC: Mtns, Piedmont, known in NC

Origin: Central China, Japan, Korea
Date of Introduction: 1845
Reason: : Introduced as an ornamental, naturalized to warm climates
NOTE: being sold as an ornamental



Means of Spread: Primarily through vegetative growth, up to 40 ft. in one growing season; when fruit produced birds may spread seeds, long distance movement

Habitat Type: Moist, light, and well-drained soils, sunny or partly shaded areas; forested, riparian, wetland, and urban habitats



FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cyperus enterianus*

COMMON NAME: Deep-rooted Sedge

List: Early Detection

Sedge

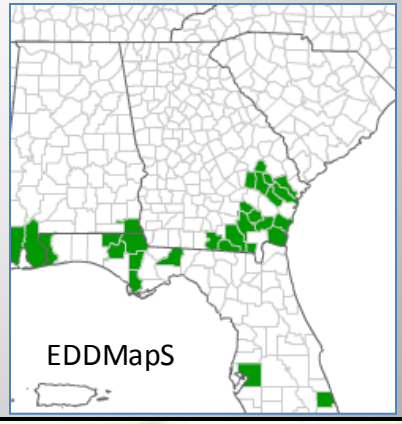
Not Regulated

CURRENT LISTINGS:
SC-EPPC: Watch B/Herb
NC-PPC/NC NPS: not listed

Potential distribution in SC:
Coastal Plain
Currently established in TX, LA, MS, AL, GA, and FL

Origin: South America
Date of Introduction: 1990
Reason: : accidental

Means of Spread: Large plants produce millions of seeds a year; a hearty perennial that can overwinter in the South. Construction, agricultural activities, and roadside mowing are spreading the seeds and dispersing this plant to new areas.



Habitat Type: invades wet, disturbed areas such as highway ditches and field margins

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Alliaria petiolata*

COMMON NAME: Garlic Mustard

List: Early Detection

Herb/Forb

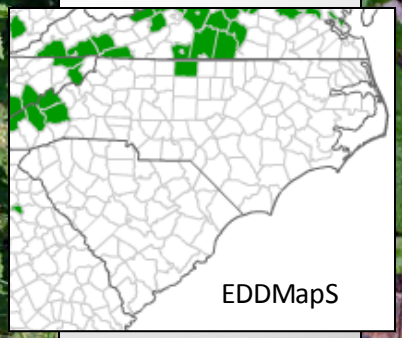
Not Regulated

Means of Spread: seed only, mainly by anthropogenic means, but also by animals and limited movement in water

CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal: none
State Noxious Weed: AL, CT, MA, MI, NH, OR, VT, WA
SC-EPPC Ranking: Watch B/Herbs
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Rank 1 Severe Threat
NCDOT: Threat – herbaceous plants

Potential distribution: Mtns., Piedmont, known in NC, conflicting information about possible SC occurrences.

Habitat Type: moist, shaded soils – forest understories (disturbed and undisturbed), rich river valleys, disturbed areas, roadsides, ditches, gardens



Origin: Europe
North American Introduction: first record is from Long Island, NY, 1868
Reason: food, medicinal purposes

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cayratia japonica*

COMMON NAME: Bushkiller

List: Early Detection

Vine

Not Regulated

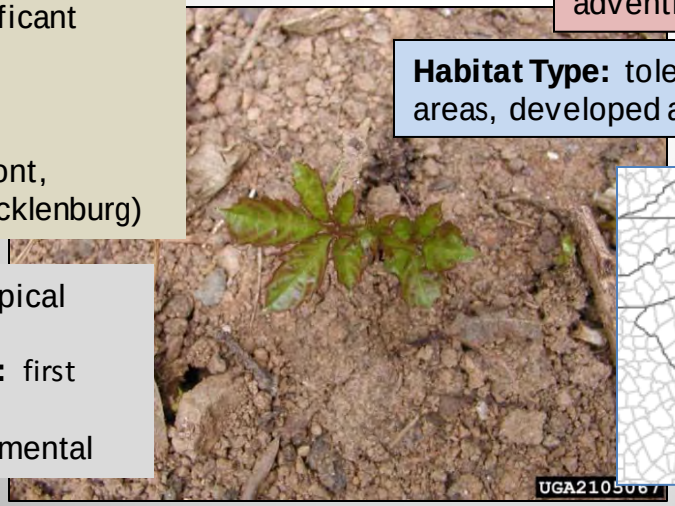
CURRENT LISTINGS:
State Noxious Weed in NC
SC-EPPC Ranking: Watch B
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Rank 2 Significant Threat
NCDOT: Watch List/Vines

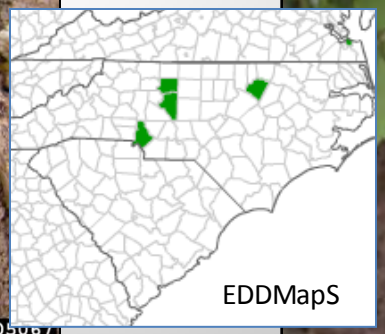
Potential distribution: Piedmont, Reported in NC 3 counties (Mecklenburg)

Origin: temperate and sub-tropical Asia, Australia
North American Introduction: first record is from LA, 1964
Reason: unclear, possibly ornamental

Means of Spread: sexual reproduction not observed in North America; vegetative reproduction by root fragments and adventitious shoots produced when roots cut/disturbed

Habitat Type: tolerates shade and full sun, damp deciduous riparian areas, developed and cultivated areas, possibly in gardens





FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

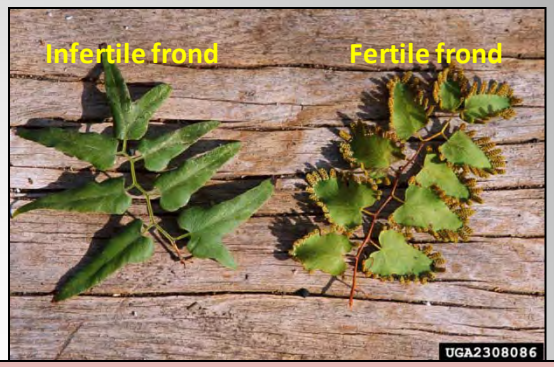
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Lygodium microphyllum*

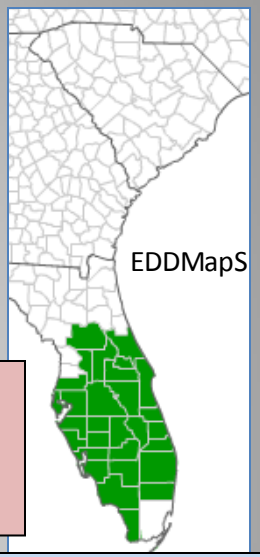
COMMON NAME: Old World Climbing Fern

List: Early Detection

Vine

Not Regulated





CURRENT LISTINGS:
State Weed Lists: Noxious weed in Florida and Alabama
FL EPPC: Category 1
SC-EPPC: not listed
NC-EPPC: not listed

Potential distribution: Piedmont, Coastal Plain

Origin: Africa, Australia, Southeast Asia
Date of Introduction: 1965
Reason: Introduced as a groundcover and naturalized to Florida

Means of Spread: Rhizomes and spores. Spores dispersed by wind, water, animals, humans, vehicles, equipment. Year-long vegetative growth and production of fertile fronds.

Habitat Type: Wet natural areas; swamps, glades, hammocks, riverbanks. Infestation usually begins at pineland-wetland ecotone

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Oplismenus hirtellus ssp. undulatifolius*

COMMON NAME: Wavyleaf Basketgrass

List: Early Detection

Grass

Not Regulated

CURRENT LISTINGS:
SC-EPPC: EDRR

Current distribution: VA, MD

Means of Spread: by seeds covered by a glue-like sticky substance that adhere to most surfaces. Spread by humans, animals, vehicles, machinery.

Habitat Type: deciduous forests

Origin: Eurasia
Date of Introduction: unknown, first found in 1996 (Howard Co. MD)
Reason: unclear; It is possible that the plant was a contaminant of discarded hanging baskets in MD. Variegated varieties of native bristle basketgrass are sold by plant nurseries in the Mid-Atlantic Region. However, WB is not known to be sold in the horticultural trade.

Microstiegium vimineum (also exotic)

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Imperata cylindrica*

COMMON NAME: Cogongrass

List: Rapid Response

Grass

Regulated

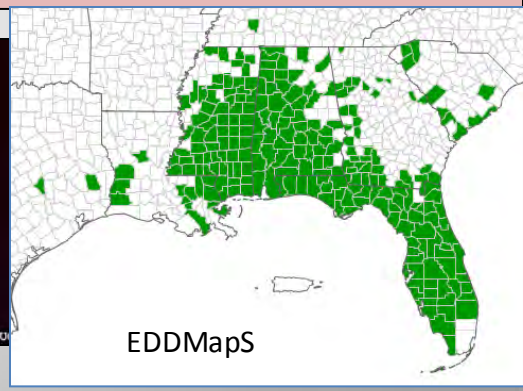
Habitat: a hardy species, tolerant of shade, high salinity, moisture and drought. It grows in coastland, disturbed areas, natural forest, planted forests, range/grasslands, riparian zones, scrub/shrub lands, urban areas, and wetlands.

CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal: Noxious Weed
State Weed Lists: Noxious Weed in AL, CA, FL, HA, MN, MS, NC, OR, SC, VT
SC-EPPC: Severe Thread/ Grasses/Sedges
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Watch B
GA-EPPC: Category 1 Alert

Potential distribution: Mtns., Piedmont, has been reported in NC mountains.

Origin: Southeast Asia
Date of Introduction: early 1900's
Reason: introduced into the southeast United States in packing material, also intentionally introduced for erosion control and livestock forage

Means of Spread: Vegetatively through dense rhizomes and by wind dispersed seed. Also planted and moved by people.



FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Phragmites australis var. australis*

COMMON NAME: Common Reed

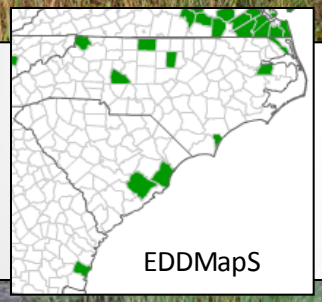
List: Rapid Response

Aquatic

Regulated

CURRENT LISTINGS:
State Noxious Weed Lists: AL, CT, MA, SC, VT, WA
SC-EPPC: Severe Threat/Grass, Sedges
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Rank 1 Severe Threat
NCDOT: Threat/Herbaceous Plants

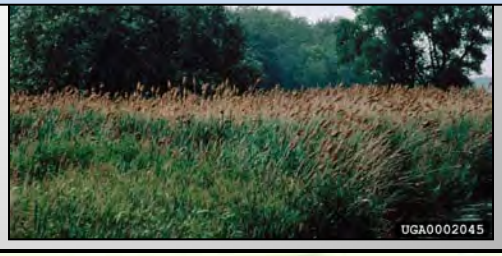
-Distribution in SC and NC: outer coastal plain- more than what range map shows;
-Native Phragmites not widely distributed on SC coast



Origin: Eurasia and Africa
Date of Introduction: late 18th or early 19th century.
Reason: Accidentally in ballast material.

Means of Spread: Vegetative growth through rhizomes; seeds have low viability. Root and stem fragments spread by water and equipment and sprout readily. Can grow 10 foot long rhizomes in 1 growing season.

Habitat Type: Tidal and non-tidal fresh and brackish marshes, sometimes in altered, degraded, or polluted salt marshes; river edges, lake and pond shores.



FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Hydrilla verticillata*

COMMON NAME: Hydrilla

List: Rapid Response

Aquatic

Regulated

CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal: Noxious Weed
State Noxious Weed in 17 states including SC and NC
SC-EPPC: not listed (terrestrial plants only)
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Rank 1 Severe Threat
NCDOT: Threat/Aquatic

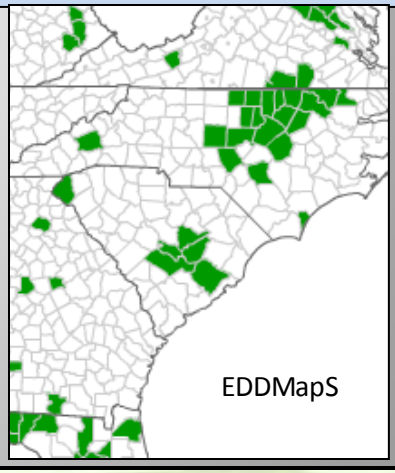
Distribution in SC and NC: water bodies all regions.

Origin: Africa or Asia
Date of Introduction: 1950's
Reason: Aquarium trade

Means of Spread: production of seeds or vegetatively; plant material are spread to new waters by anglers, boaters, swimmers, and aquarium owners; fragments will sprout easily.

Habitat Type: Lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, ditches. Usually rooted to the bottom of up to 20 feet or more in fresh, slow-moving or still water.

Note: resembles native Elodea sp., but has sharply serrated leaf margins, red veins, spinous midrib, scabrous texture, and anthers that open explosively.



FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

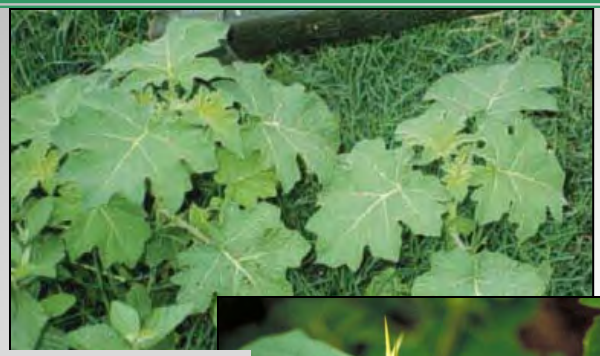
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Solanum viarum*

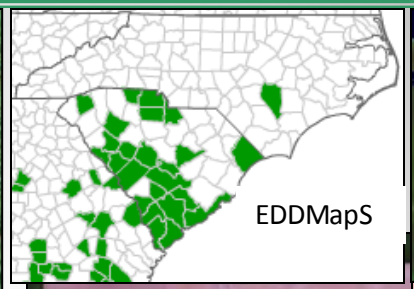
COMMON NAME: Tropical Soda Apple

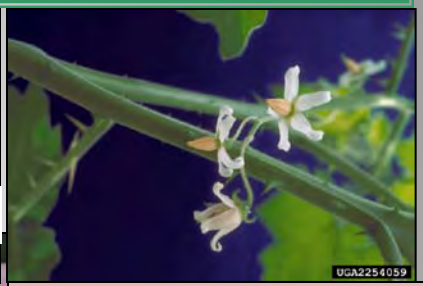
List: Rapid Response

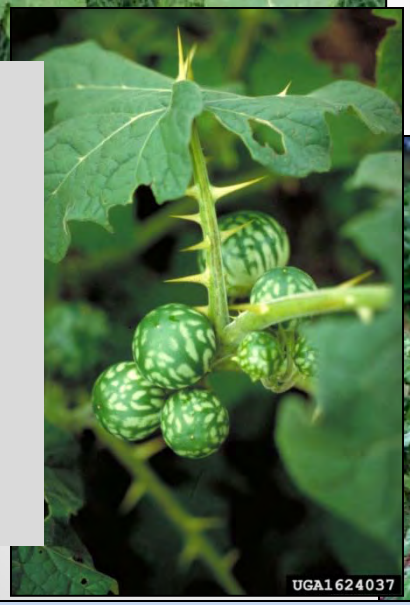
Herb/Forb

Regulated









CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal: Noxious Weed
State Noxious Weed Lists: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MA, MN, MS. NC, OR, SC, TN, TX, VT
SC-EPPC: Severe Threat/Herbs
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Rank 2 Significant Threat
NCDOT: Watch List/Herbaceous Plants

Distribution in SC: all regions, but Clemson DPI has conducted treatments on infested areas (now only funding for education, not control)

Origin: Brazil and Argentina
Date of Introduction: 1988 to FL
Reason: Accidental

Means of Spread: The sweet smell of the fruit attracts livestock and wildlife that eat and spread the seed (in SC, usually spread by cattle). Each plant can produce approximately 50,000 seeds. It reproduces primarily by seed, but can also spread by roots.

Habitat Type: open semi-shaded areas such as pastures, ditch banks, roadsides, recreational areas, citrus groves, sugar cane fields, and wet areas of rangeland; typically found in soils that are poorly drained and sandy, but cannot survive extremely wet soils.

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Striga asiatica*

COMMON NAME: Witchweed

List: Rapid Response

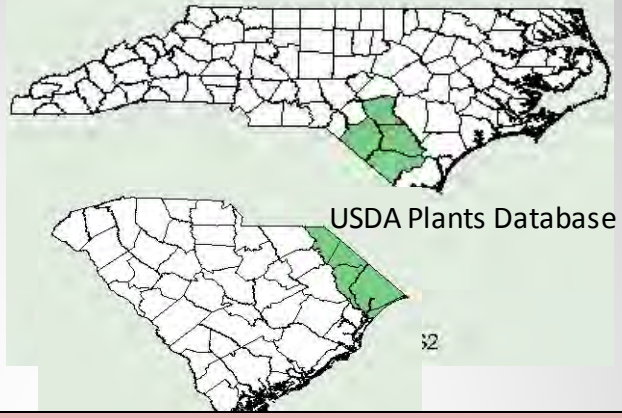
Herb/Forb

Regulated

CURRENT LISTINGS:
Federal: Noxious Weed
State Noxious Weed Lists:
AL, AZ, AK, CA, HI, MA, MN, NC, OR, SC, VT
SC-EPPC: Watch B/Herbs

Distribution in SC and NC: Coastal Plain

Origin: Africa, India, Middle East, China
Date of Introduction: uncertain, 1st found in 1955.
Reason: Accidental



Means of Spread: seeds; each plant can produce 50,000 seeds that can remain viable in the soil for 10 years; seeds can be moved in crops plants, and soil, wind , water, and machinery.

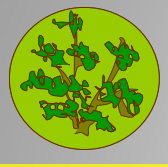
Habitat Type: (root parasite) crop fields- corn, sorghum, sugar cane, rice; also parasitizes weedy grasses ; can be found in cotton, peanut or soybean fields with weedy grasses.

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *VITEX ROTUNDIFOLIA*

COMMON NAME: BEACH VITEX

LIST: RAPID RESPONSE



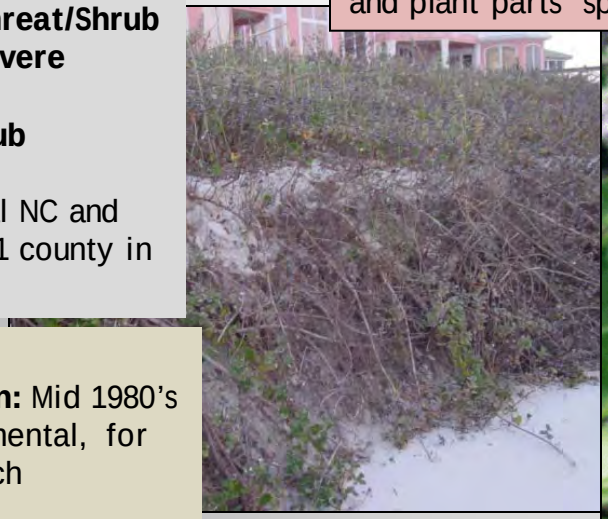
SHRUB

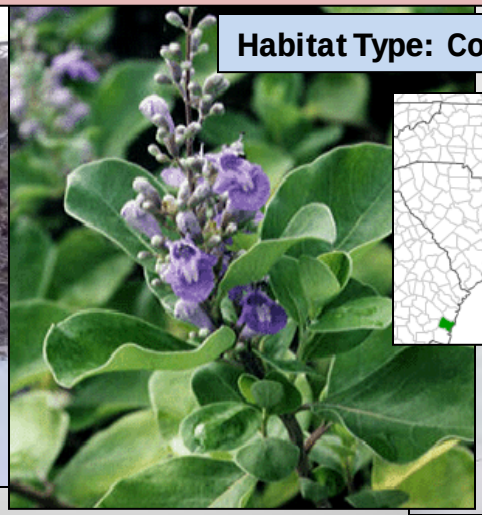
NOT REGULATED

CURRENT LISTINGS:
State Noxious Weed in NC, not listed in SC
SC-EPPC: Severe Threat/Shrub
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Severe Threat
NCDOT: Threat/Shrub

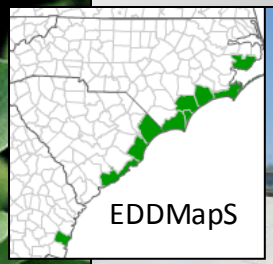
Distribution : Coastal NC and SC, 1 county in GA, 1 county in AL

Means of Spread: Prolific seed production , fast growth, drought tolerant, salt tolerant. Seed production as high as 10,000-20,000 seeds per square meter. Seeds and plant parts spread by animals, wind or water can easily colonize new areas.





Habitat Type: Coastal beach dunes, salt marshes

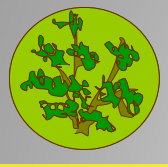


Origin: Korea
Date of Introduction: Mid 1980's
Reason: As an ornamental, for erosion control/beach stabilization

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Polygonum cuspidatium*
COMMON NAME: Japanese Knotweed

List: Rapid Response



Shrub

Not Regulated

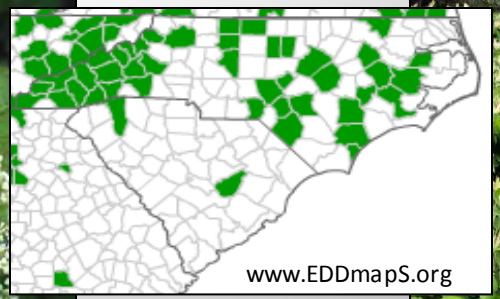
Means of Spread: Vegetative growth via long, stout rhizomes and through seed production. Seeds dispersed by wind, water, as a contaminant in fill dirt and on soles of shoes.

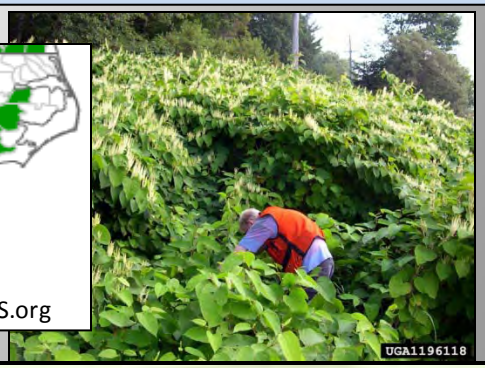
CURRENT LISTINGS:
SC-EPPC: Severe Threat/Shrub
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Severe Threat
NCDOT: Threat/Herbaceous plant
GA-EPPC: Category 1 Alert
State Noxious Weed in AL, CA, MA, NH, OR, VE, WA

Potential Distribution in SC: all regions

Habitat Type: Wetlands, along streams and rivers, ditches, utility right-of-ways, old home sites; can tolerate shade, high salinity, high temperatures, and drought. Can escape gardens to invade undisturbed natural areas.

Origin: Eastern Asia
Date of Introduction: Late 1800s.
Reason: As an ornamental, for landscape screen, and erosion control

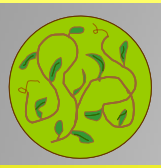




FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

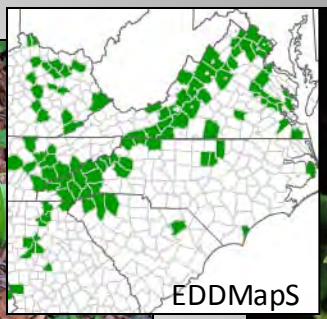
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Celastrus orbiculatus*
COMMON NAME: Oriental Bittersweet

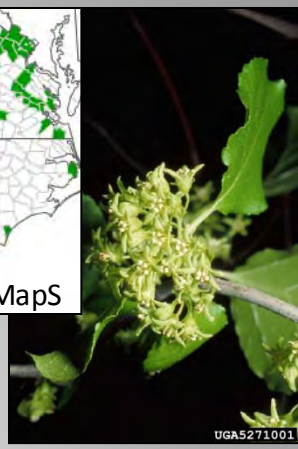
List: Rapid Response



Vine

Not Regulated





CURRENT LISTINGS:
State Noxious Weed in NC, MA, NH, NC, VT
SC-EPPC: Watch A/Vine
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Severe Threat, **NCDOT:** Threat/Vine

Potential Distribution in SC: Mtns., Piedmont (Known in NC and SC- Greenville Co.)

Origin: Eastern Asia, China, Korea, Japan
Date of Introduction: 1860
Reason: As an ornamental

Means of Spread: Prolific seed producer, seeds dispersed widely and quickly by birds eating the berries, vegetatively by suckering.

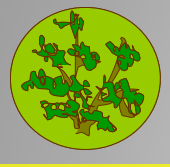
Habitat Type: Through the southern Appalachians in old home sites, fields, road edges. Some shade tolerance allows it to also grow in open forests.

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *TAMARIX* SPP.

COMMON NAME: SALT CEDAR

List: Rapid Response

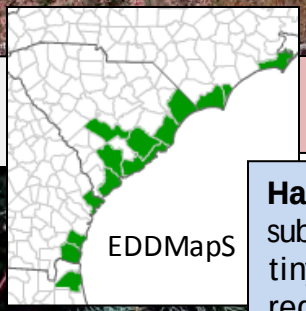


Shrub

Not Regulated

CURRENT LISTINGS:
State Noxious Weed in NC, MA, NH, NC, VT
SC-EPPC: Watch A/Vine
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Severe Threat,
NCDOT: Threat/Vine

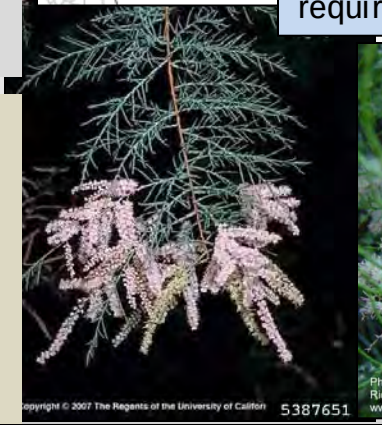
Distribution in SC and NC: *T. gallica* (French Tamarix) found on coast



Means of Spread: Prolific seed producer, seeds dispersed widely and quickly by birds eating the berries, vegetatively by suckering.

Habitat Type: Vegetative growth through adventitious roots or submerged stems and sexually through the production of thousands of tiny seeds per flower. Seeds dispersed by wind and water. Seedlings require extended periods of soil saturation for establishment.

Origin: Western Europe and the Mediterranean to North Africa, northeastern China, India, and Japan.
Date of Introduction: early 1800s.
Reason: introduced to the western U.S. as an ornamental shrub. Found planted on SC and NC coastal properties.

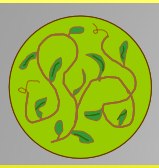


FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Lygodium japonicum*

COMMON NAME: Japanese Climbing Fern

List: Rapid Response



Vine

Not Regulated

CURRENT LISTINGS:
State Noxious Weed in FL
SC-EPPC Ranking: Severe Threat/Vine
NC-EPPC/NCNPS: Significant Threat
GA-EPPC: Category 1

Distribution in SC: all regions, multiple counties
Distribution in NC: limited, only known in Lee County

Origin: Japan, Eastern Asia, tropical Australia
Date of Introduction: Introduced into Florida 1932
Reason: used as an ornamental, escaped from cultivation

Means of Spread: Spores and rhizomes. Spores dispersed by wind, water, animals, humans, vehicles, equipment. Plants and spores moved around in pine straw bales. Self fertilization assists in long distance dispersal.

Habitat Type: damp soils, sunny or shady areas, disturbed areas, roadsides, ditches, timbered land; hardwood, pine or mixed forests, floodplains, along rivers and streams, wet flatwoods, estuarine habitats.

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species