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

**Regulated**

**List: Early Detection**

**Herb/forb**

**Origin:** Europe and Asia

**Date of Introduction:** 1917

**Reason:** Introduced as an ornamental

**Potential Distribution:** Mtns, Piedmont

**Known to occur in NC**

**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.

**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

**National Agricultural Pest Information System**

**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

**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

**Origin:** Southeastern Brazil  
**North American Introduction:** 1990’s  
**Reason:** intentional; as an aquarium plant

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

**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.

**EDDMapS**

**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

**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

**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

**FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species**
**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Cuscuta japonica*  
**COMMON NAME:** Japanese Dodder

**List: Early Detection**

**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.

**Native Dodders**
- are more orange and the stem is thin

**Japanese Dodder**
- is yellow and fat like cooked spaghetti

**EDDMapS**

**Frightening Facts About EDRR Target Species**
**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Orobanche minor

**COMMON NAME:** Small Broomrape

**List: Early Detection**

- **Herb/forb**
- **Regulated**

**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**

**Origin:** Europe, Middle East, North Africa

**North American Introduction:** no information

**Reason:** no information; likely accidental

**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

**Native Beech Drops**

Daniel Reed, www.2bntthewild.com

**FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species**
List: Early Detection
Herb/Forb
Regulated

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Lythrum salicaria*
COMMON NAME: Purple Loosestrife

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.

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

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

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
- NC-EPPC Ranking: Rank 2
- Significant Threat, NCDOT: Watch List/shrubs

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

**Origin:** Northeast Asia  
**North American Introduction:** 1860s  
**Reason:** Ornamental  

**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)

**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**

**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.

**Origin:** Europe and Asia

**North American Introduction:** 1600’s

**Reason:** accidental

**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.

**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 gravelly soils.
**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Akebia quinata*

**COMMON NAME:** Chocolate Vine

**List: Early Detection**

**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

**EDDMapS**

**Frightening Facts About EDRR Target Species**
**Scientific Name:** *Cyperus enterianus*

**Common Name:** Deep-rooted Sedge

**List:** Early Detection

**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:**
Invases wet, disturbed areas such as highway ditches and field margins

**EDDMapS**

**FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species**
**Scientific Name:** Allaria petiolata  
**Common Name:** Garlic Mustard

**List:** Early Detection  
**Herb/Forb**

**Not Regulated**

**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.

**Origin:** Europe

**North American Introduction:** First record is from Long Island, NY, 1868

**Reason:** Food, medicinal purposes

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

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

**Crushed foliage smells garlic-like**

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**Frightening Facts About EDRR Target Species**
**Scientific Name:** *Cayratia japonica*  
**Common Name:** Bushkiller Vine

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**List: Early Detection**

- *Vine*
- *Not Regulated*

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**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)

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

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**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

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**EDDMapS**

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**Frightening Facts About EDRR Target Species**
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


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

FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Lygodium microphyllum
COMMON NAME: Old World Climbing Fern

List: Early Detection
Vine
Not Regulated
**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.

**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

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Oplismenus hirtellus ssp. undulatifolius

**COMMON NAME:** Wavyleaf Basketgrass

**FRIGHTENING FACTS About EDRR Target Species**
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

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.

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Imperata cylindrica
COMMON NAME: Cogongrass

List: Rapid Response
Grass
Regulated

EDDMapS

Frightening Facts About EDRR Target Species
**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Phragmites australis var. australis  
**COMMON NAME:** Common Reed

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

**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

**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**

**EDDMapS**
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, roadides, 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

**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.

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

**Frightening Facts About EDRR Target Species**
**Scientific Name:** Vitex rotundifolia  
**Common Name:** Beach Vitex

**List:** Rapid Response  
**Not Regulated**

**Shrub**

**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

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

**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

**Fearning Facts About EDRR Target Species**
**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Polygonum cuspidatium  
**COMMON NAME:** Japanese Knotweed

**List:** Rapid Response  
**Shrub**  
**Not Regulated**

**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

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

**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.

**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.

**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**

**American Bittersweet (native)**
**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** TAMARIX spp.  
**COMMON NAME:** SALT CEDAR

**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.

**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.
**Scientific Name:** *Lygodium japonicum*

**Common Name:** Japanese Climbing Fern

**List:** Rapid Response

**Origin:** Japan, Eastern Asia, tropical Australia

**Date of Introduction:** Introduced into Florida 1932

**Reason:** used as an ornamental, escaped from cultivation

**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

**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**