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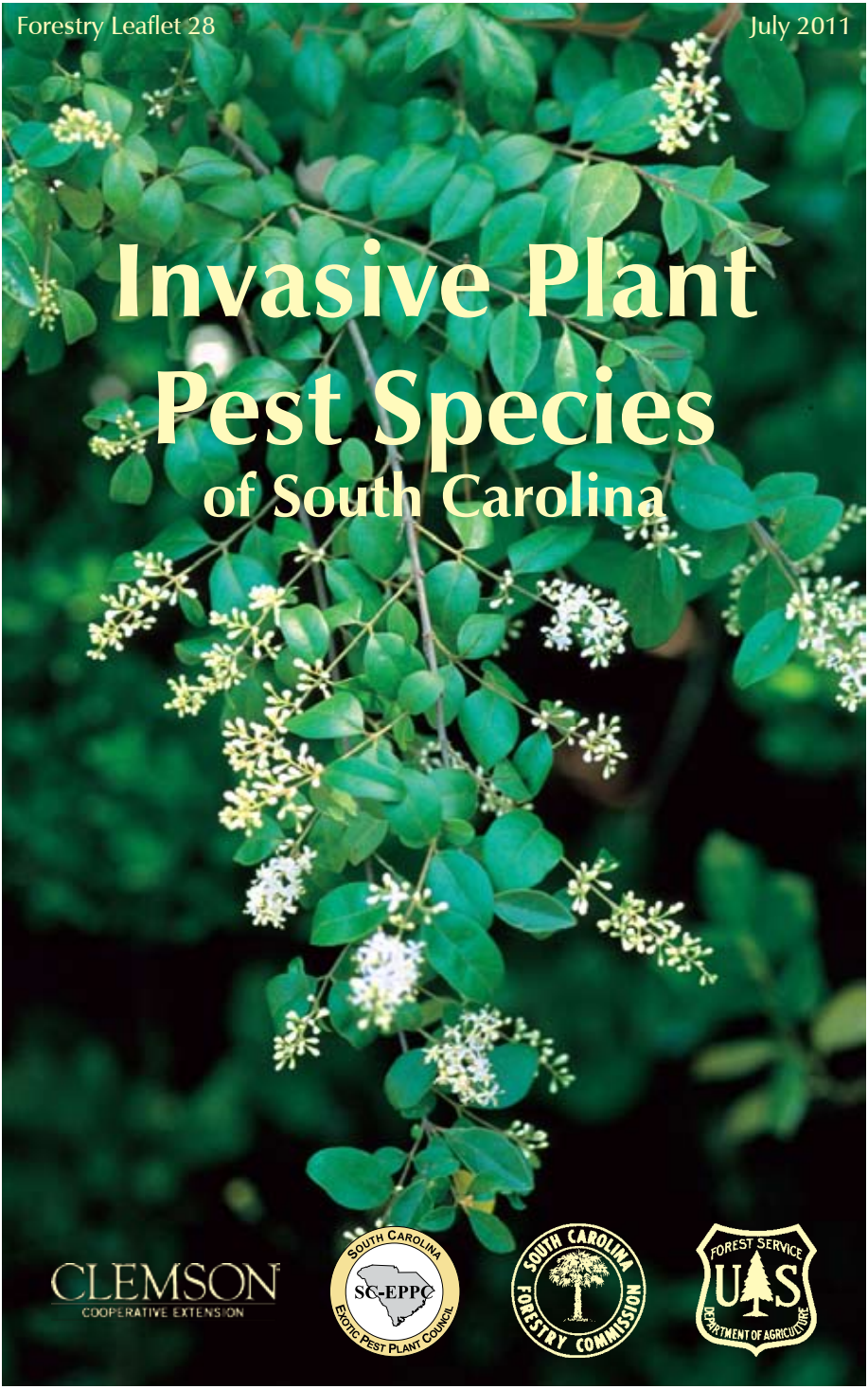
Invasive Plant Pest Species of South Carolina



CLEMSON COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

SOUTH CAROLINA SC-EPPC EXOTIC PEST PLANT COUNCIL

SOUTH CAROLINA FORESTRY COMMISSION

FOREST SERVICE US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society

Invasive Plant Pest Species of South Carolina

Invasive, or exotic pest plant species are a serious problem in South Carolina. Nonnative plant invasions can be seen in natural areas, croplands, rangelands, pastures, forests, wetlands and waterways, wilderness areas, parks and refuges, and highway rights-of-way. Not all non-native plants are invasive. In fact, a large number of our agricultural crops and ornamental plants are non-native (exotic) in origin. Exotic plants are only a problem when they escape cultivation, spread rapidly and aggressively compete with native species. Invasive plant populations can grow, adapt, multiply, and spread to unmanageable levels, often overwhelming entire landscapes. Invasives significantly reduce plant biodiversity and can be a severe threat to stability and sustainability of ecosystems.

Management of invasive, nonnative plant species is difficult and complex. It is estimated that 100 million acres in the United States are already impacted by invasive plant species. Preventing further spread of invasive plants and recapturing impacted sites is a monumental task that depends on public awareness, support, and participation. This brochure shows and describes some of our worst invasive plants as determined by the South Carolina Exotic Pest Plant Council (SC-EPPC). The official list of terrestrial exotic plant invasive species that presently degrade and threaten South Carolina's natural communities can be found at the end of this brochure.

Many exotic invasive **aquatic** plants presently damage South Carolina's wetlands and waterways. Problems with aquatic nuisance plant species are addressed by the SC Aquatic Invasive Species (ANS) Taskforce and are therefore not included here. The ANS Taskforce maintains a list of illegal aquatic plant species and promotes prevention and eradication of those species: www.dnr.sc.gov/invasiveweeds/ais.htm or www.dnr.sc.gov/invasiveweeds/illegal1.html

What can you do to help?

- Many invasive plants are still sold commercially. If you see them at ornamental nurseries or elsewhere, do not purchase or plant them in your yard.
- Inform others of the problems created by invasive species and report new infestations to EDDMapS (www.eddmaps.org) or The USC Herbarium (cricket.biol.sc.edu/acmoore/askplantman.html).
- Replace established invasive plants with alternative native species. Find information on alternatives from the South Carolina Native Plant Society home page: www.scnps.org/
- Other sources of information: Clemson Cooperative Extension Service (www.clemson.edu/public) and The Bugwood Network (www.bugwood.org).
- For eradication guidelines and contractor lists contact the Clemson Cooperative Extension Service or The Department of Plant Industry (www.clemson.edu/public/regulatory/plant_industry).
- Become an active member of the South Carolina Exotic Pest Plant Council. Mail completed form and check (made payable to SC-EPPC) to: South Carolina Exotic Pest Plant Council, c/o Dan Hill, Kalmia Gardens of Coker College, 1624 West Carolina Avenue, Hartsville, SC 29550. Membership forms can be found at our webpage, www.se-eppc.org/southcarolina/.

Chinese Tallow Tree

Triadica sebifera (L.) Small

- Introduced to South Carolina from China in the late 1700s.
- Deciduous tree that grows to 60 feet in height.
- Distinctive features include heart-shaped leaves that turn yellow to red in the fall and fruit that resembles popcorn.
- Fruit and seed are borne in terminal three-lobed clusters that split, revealing white wax coated seeds.
- Seeds are dispersed by birds and water.

Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society

James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service

- Vigorous regeneration along streams, flood plains and uplands
- Hinders the establishment of natural plant species and forest regeneration.

Chinaberry

Melia azedarach L.

Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia

- Introduced in the mid-1800's from Asia. Widely planted as a traditional ornamental around homesites.
- Deciduous tree that grows up to 50 feet, usually branched with multiple boles, lacy dark-green compound leaves having a musky odor.

Chris Evans, River to River CWMA

- Clusters of lavender flowers in spring yielding persistent, yellow berries.
- Forms dense colonies from root sprouts and spreads by bird-dispersed, abundant seed.
- Alters soil properties rendering it inhospitable to native plants and vulnerable to erosion.

Frank Bonner, USFS (ret.)

Thorny Olive
Elaeagnus pungens Thunb.


Rebekah D. Wallace

- Introduced from eastern Asia. Still widely sold and planted as an ornamental.
- Dense, multi-stemmed, and evergreen; 3 to 26 feet tall with long shoots and thorny branches.
- Leaves are alternate, oval with irregular wavy margins and silvery surfaces; 2-4 inches long.
- Brownish-white sweet-smelling flowers form in the fall; fruit are small, red and dotted with small brown scales; form in spring.


James Allison, Naturalist

- Seed often spread by birds feeding on planted specimens. Forms extensive infestations along roadsides, forest margins, and disturbed sites.
- Shade tolerance allows it to invade in open areas and under forest canopies.


Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia

Chinese Privet
Ligustrum sinense Lour.

- Introduced from China in the early to mid-1800's.
- Semi-evergreen, thicket forming shrub growing to 30 feet in height.
- Distinguishing features are the leaves that grow opposite in two rows at right angles to the stem, white flowers that grow in panicles, and small abundant fruit that range from green in summer to almost black in the fall.


Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society


Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society

- Spreads by abundant bird and animal dispersal and root sprouts.
- Privet is shade tolerant and forms dense thickets particularly in bottomlands and along fencerows and rights-of-way.
- Very few plants are found growing beneath thick stands of privet.

Multiflora Rose

Rosa multiflora Thunb. ex Murr.

James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service

- Introduced from Asia and planted as an ornamental, as living fences for livestock containment and for wildlife habitat.
- Deciduous climbing, arching and or trailing shrubs that grow to 10 feet in height.
- Distinguishing features are the clustered white flowers with yellow anthers, pinnately compound leaves, sharp thorns and red rose hips in the fall.

James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service

- Spreads by rooting stems, sprouts and seed dispersal by animals.
- Forms small-to-large infestations that often climb trees. Thickets exclude other desirable plant species and hinder site management.

Beach Vitex

Vitex rotundifolia L. f.

- Introduced from Korea in the mid 1980's as an ornamental and for dune stabilization. It has failed to stabilize dunes instead having the opposite effect.
- A low-growing, sprawling shrub with purplish-blue blooms that spreads by runners up to 10 feet annually and can withstand salt spray and drought.

Randy Westbrooks, US Geological Survey

Forest & Kim Starr, US Geological Survey

- Beach vitex is a prolific seed producer. Seeds are spread by animals, wind, and water.
- Leaves are round, silvery, gray-green, and have a spicy fragrance.
- Displaces native beach grasses and wildflowers, including rare species.
- Sea turtle hatchlings become entangled in the thick vegetation of Beach Vitex and perish before reaching the ocean.
- The Beach Vitex Task Force is committed to controlling the spread of Beach Vitex in North and South Carolina. Visit www.beachvitex.org for more information.

Japanese Climbing Fern

Lygodium japonicum (Thunb. ex Murr.) Sw.

- Introduced from Japan. Still widely sold and planted as an ornamental.
- Perennial climbing fern that can reach lengths of 90 feet, making it a fire hazard in forests.
- Vines are thin, green to orange to black and usually die back in winter.

Chris Evans, River to River CWMA

Chris Evans, River to River CWMA

- The fronds (leaves of a fern) are opposite, compound, usually triangular in shape, 3-6 inches long, 2-3 inches wide and finely dissected.
- Fertile fronds bear sporangia that produce tiny, wind-dispersed spores.
- Often invades disturbed areas, but can also invade natural areas. It can form dense mats that smother understory vegetation, shrubs and trees.
- Spores and plants can be moved around in pine straw mulch and on timber or raking equipment.

Kudzu

Pueraria montana (Lour.) Merr. *var. lobata* (Willd.) Maesen & S. M. Almeida

James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service

- Introduced from China and Japan in the early 1900's.
- Deciduous woody leguminous vine 30 to 100 feet long.
- Distinguishing features include three-leaflet leaves, yellow-green stems with erect golden hairs, lavender pea-like flowers, flattened and hairy seed pods.
- Colonizes by vines rooting at nodes and by wind-, animal-, and water-dispersed seeds. Seed viability is generally low.

David J. Moorhead, University of Georgia

Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society

- Rapid and dense growth completely overwhelms all other plant species including large trees. Must have direct sunlight for rapid growth.

Wisteria (Chinese and Japanese)
Wisteria sinensis (Sims) DC and *W. floribunda* (Wild) DC.

- Introduced from Asia in the early 1800's — traditional southern porch vine.
- Deciduous high climbing, twining, or trailing leguminous woody vine up to 70 feet long.


Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society


James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service

- Distinguishing features include showy, fragrant, lavender to violet pea-like flowers in spring, alternate, odd pinnately compound leaves and large, velvety leguminous pods.
- Spreads by rooting at nodes and water-dispersal of seeds.
- Forms dense growth capable of killing trees and excluding other plant species.


Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society

English Ivy
Hedera helix L.


David J. Moorhead, University of Georgia

- Introduced from Europe in colonial times. Still widely planted as an ornamental.
- Evergreen, woody vine climbing to 90 feet by clinging aerial roots and trailing to form dense ground cover. Spreads vegetatively and by seed.
- Thick, dark-green leaves with whitish veins and 3 to 5 pointed lobes when juvenile. Matures in about 10 years into erect plants with unlobed leaves and terminal flower clusters.


Forest & Kim Starr, US Geological Survey

- Very adaptable, thrives in moist to dry areas and can tolerate shade.
- Amasses on infested trees, decreasing vigor and increasing chance of windthrow.
- Serves as a reservoir for bacterial leaf scorch that infects oaks, elms, and maples.
- Inhibits regeneration of native wildflowers, trees, and shrubs forming a monoculture.

Cogongrass
Imperata cylindrica (L.) Beauv.


Chris Evans, River to River CWMA

- Introduced from Asia in the early 1900's for erosion control and forage; and accidentally brought in as packing material in Alabama. Federally listed as a noxious weed.
- Grows clonally in circular patches and up to 5 feet tall.
- Sharp-pointed leaves ½-¾ inch wide with an off-center whitish midvein and finely serrated margins. Seed heads are long, fluffy, white, and are produced in the spring.
- Cogongrass can spread by rhizomes and stands become extremely dense, excluding native plants.


Chris Evans, River to River CWMA

- Can withstand drought. Leaves that die out in the winter create a substantial fire hazard.
- Red Baron or Japanese Bloodgrass is a cultivar of Cogongrass that is prohibited by the Department of Plant Industry.
- Considered to be one of the top ten worst weeds in the world and is a Federal and State listed Noxious Weed.


"Red Baron" cultivar
Charles T. Bryson, USDA Agricultural Research Service

- A Cogongrass Task Force has been formed to support the activities of Clemson University's Department of Plant Industry, who is responsible for the eradication of cogongrass within South Carolina.
- Information, brochures, posters and assistance can be found at the local Clemson Extension Office and the local SC Forestry Commission Office. Please notify these offices or the Department of Plant Industry (864-646-2140) if you think you see the plant in your area.


Wilson Faircloth, USDA Agricultural Research Service

- A statewide cogongrass survey takes place annually May-June to search for cogongrass in the state of South Carolina. We need your help! Please contact one of the Regional Coordinators to learn more. For survey information and to report a new sighting, please visit www.clemson.edu/cafls/departments/forestry/cogongrass/.

Japanese Stiltgrass

Microstegium vimineum (Trin.) A Camus

Chuck Bargeron, University of Georgia

- Native to Asia and first identified near Knoxville, Tennessee in 1919.
- Sprawling annual grass growing to 3 feet in height.
- Prominent features – alternate, flat, two- to four-inch leaves and thin, spikelike flowers.

Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society

- Prolific seeds remain viable for up to 3 years. Spreads by water and hitchhiking on animals and people.
- Will overtake and dominate sites on floodplains, streamsides, forest edges, roadsides, ditchbanks, trails, damp fields, swamps and lawns.

Chinese Silvergrass

Miscanthus sinensis Andersson

- Introduced from eastern Asia. Still widely sold and planted as an ornamental.
- Tall, densely bunched, perennial grass, 5 to 10 feet tall. Long, narrow arching leaves less than 1.8 inches wide with whitish upper midveins.

Chris Evans, University of Georgia

James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service

- Many loosely plumed panicles in late summer turning silvery to pinkish in fall.
- Forms extensive infestations by escaping older ornamental plantings to roadsides, forest margins, and disturbed sites, especially after burning.
- Shade tolerant, highly flammable and a fire hazard.

Common Reed

Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. *var. australis*

James R. Allison, GA Dept. of Natural Resources

- Origin is not clear. Species is found in Asia, Europe and North America.
- Clonal grass species with woody hollow culms that can grow up to 6 feet in height.
- Largely a weed of natural areas and presents a significant threat to biological diversity along Atlantic coastal areas.
- Especially common along railroad tracks, roadside ditches, and piles of dredge spoil; present primarily in coastal marshes.

Bernd Blossey, Cornell University

- Phragmites invasions may threaten wildlife because they alter the structure and function of relatively diverse Spartina marshes.

Sericea Lespedeza

Lespedeza cuneata (Dum.-Cours) G. Don

- Native to Asia and introduced into the United States in the late 1800s, widely planted for erosion control, mine reclamation and wildlife habitat.
- An upright forb reaching 3 to 6 feet in height with one to many slender stems.
- Leaves are thin, alternate, abundant and three-parted.
- Flowers from mid-summer to fall, forming small, creamy-white flowers with purple throats in clusters of 2 to 4.

Chris Evans, River to River CWMA

James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service

- Extremely aggressive invader of open areas and out-competes native vegetation.
- Once established, it is very difficult to remove as the seed bank may remain viable for decades.
- Research has since shown that Sericea does not benefit wildlife, it actually degrades habitat.

Dan Tenaglia, Missouriplants.com

South Carolina Exotic Pest Plant Council Terrestrial Exotic Invasive Plant Species List - 2011

Definitions

Severe threat: Invasive exotic plant species which are known to pose a severe threat to the composition, structure, or function of natural areas in the state of South Carolina.

Significant threat: Invasive exotic plant species which are established in natural areas, spreading independently, and causing significant damage to natural communities; but may not be as widespread or difficult to manage as "Severe Threat" species.

Emerging threat: Invasive Exotic plant species found in South Carolina or in adjacent states, in limited infestations with substantial management difficulties; or widespread with minor management difficulties.

Alert: Exotic plant species known to pose a severe threat to natural areas in adjacent states or in the southeast with a limited distribution in South Carolina or not currently recorded here.

Exotic: A species or variety introduced to South Carolina, purposely or accidentally, from a natural range outside of South Carolina.

Native: A species whose natural range included South Carolina at the time of European contact (1500 AD).

Distribution: Area of known and probable occurrence. Distributions of species in the following list are based on maps of the South Carolina Plant Atlas, the SE-EPPC EDDMapS Database, and observations of local botanists.

Goals/Purpose

1. To focus attention on the presence and adverse effects exotic invasive plants have on South Carolina's biodiversity, natural communities, native plant and animal habitats, and rare species.
2. To rank exotic plants based on their invasive characteristics and observed distribution.
3. To foster early detection of invasive exotics so that control efforts can be implemented rapidly.
4. To aid resource managers and agencies in decisions about land management efforts toward controlling invasive exotic plants.
5. To increase public awareness of invasive exotic plant species in an effort to eliminate the use of invasive exotics in landscaping, restoration, and enhancement projects.

South Carolina Exotic Pest Plant Council
Terrestrial Exotic Invasive Plant Species List - 2011

Species List by Growth Form and by Severity of Threat

Distribution codes: M=mountains, P=piedmont, CP=coastal plain, All=All 3 regions, U=Unknown, E=Eradicated
Highlighted species are SC Early Detection and Rapid Response Species. See end of table for more information on EDRR.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution
Trees		
Severe Threat		
Tree of heaven+	*Ailanthus altissima*+	ALL
Chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	ALL
Princess Tree/Royal Paulownia+	*Paulownia tomentosa*+	ALL
Chinese Tallow Tree	*Triadica sebifera*	PCP
Significant Threat		
Mimosa, Silktree	*Albizia julibrissin*	ALL
Chinese Parasol Tree	*Firmiana simplex*	ALL
White Mulberry	*Morus alba*	ALL
White Poplar+	*Populus alba*+	ALL
Paper Mulberry	*Broussonetia papyrifera*	ALL
Emerging Threat		
Camphortree	*Cinnamomum camphora*	CP
Callery Pear (Bradford Pear)	*Pyrus calleryana*	MP
Alert		
Russian-olive+	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*+	MP
Sawtooth Oak	*Quercus acutissima*	PCP
Shrubs		
Severe Threat		
Scotch Broom, English Broom	*Cytisus scoparius*	ALL
Thorny-olive	*Elaeagnus pungens*	ALL
Autumn-olive+	*Elaeagnus umbellata*+	ALL
Two Color Bush Clover, Shrub Lespedeza	*Lespedeza bicolor*	ALL
Japanese Privet, Waxy-leaf Privet	*Ligustrum japonicum*	ALL
Chinese Privet	*Ligustrum sinense*	ALL
Significant Threat		
Japanese Knotweed+, Fleeceflower, Mexican bamboo	*Polygonum cuspidatum*+ *(=Fallopia japonicum)*	ALL
Trifoliate Orange, Hardy Orange	*Poncirus trifoliata*	ALL
Multiflora Rose+	*Rosa multiflora*+	ALL

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Highlighted species are SC Early Detection and Rapid Response Species. See end of table for more information on EDRR.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution
Emerging Threat		
Macartney Rose	*Rosa bracteata*	ALL
Glossy, Tall Glossy Privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	CP
European Privet+	*Ligustrum vulgare*+	ALL
Sweet Breath of Spring, January Jasmine	*Lonicera fragrantissima*	ALL
Jerusalem Cherry	*Solanum pseudocapsicum*	PCP
Meadowsweet	*Spiraea japonica*	MP
Saltcedar+, Tamarisk+, French Tamarisk	*Tamarix ramosissima*+, *T. parviflora*+, *T. gallica, T. africana*	CP
Beach Vitex, Chasteberry, Roundleaf Chastetree	*Vitex rotundifolia*	CP
Alert		
Japanese Barberry+	*Berberis thunbergii*+	MP
Winged Euonymus, (Winged) Burning Bush+	*Euonymus alata*+	U
Amur Privet	*Ligustrum amurense*	MP
Nandina, Sacred Bamboo	*Nandina domestica*	ALL
Wineberry, Wine Raspberry+	*Rubus phoenicolasius*+	MP
Vines		
Severe Threat		
English Ivy+	*Hedera helix*+	ALL
Japanese Climbing Fern+	*Lygodium japonicum*+	ALL
Japanese Honeysuckle+	*Lonicera japonica*+	ALL
Kudzu+	*Pueraria montana*+	ALL
Cherokee Rose	*Rosa laevigata*	PCP
Chinese Wisteria	*Wisteria sinensis*	ALL
Bigleaf Periwinkle	*Vinca major*	ALL
Significant Threat		
Common Periwinkle	*Vinca minor*	ALL
Chinese yam, Air potato	*Dioscorea polystachya (= D. oppositifolia)*	ALL
Asian/Oriental Bittersweet+	*Celastrus orbiculatus*+	ALL
Sweet Autumn Virgin's Bower, Yam-leaved clematis	*Clematis terniflora*	ALL
Emerging Threat		
Purple Crownvetch	*Securigera varia (=Coronilla varia)*	ALL
Alert		
Fiveleaf akebia, Chocolate Vine	*Akebia quinata*	U

Species List by Growth Form and by Severity of Threat

Distribution codes: M=mountains, P=piedmont, CP=coastal plain, All=All 3 regions, U=Unknown, E=Eradicated
Highlighted species are SC Early Detection and Rapid Response Species. See end of table for more information on EDRR.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution
Bushkiller	*Cayratia japonica*	U
Japanese Dodder*^+	*Cuscuta japonica*^+	M (E)
Climbing Euonymus, Winter Creeper	*Euonymus fortunei*	U
Old World Climbing Fern	*Lygodium mircophyllum*	U
Asian/Japanese Wisteria	*Wisteria floribunda*	PCP
Grasses, Sedges		
Severe Threat		
Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinacea (=Lolium arundinaceus)*	ALL
Cogongrass*^	*Imperata cylindrica*^	ALL
Nepalese Browntop, Japanese Stilt Grass+	*Microstegium vimineum*+	ALL
Bahia Grass	*Paspalum notatum*	ALL
Common Reed, Phragmites ^+	*Phragmites australis ssp. australis* ^+	CP
Johnson Grass+	*Sorghum halepense*+	ALL
Significant Threat		
Chinese Silvergrass+	*Miscanthus sinensis*+	ALL
Weeping Love Grass	*Eragrostis curvula*	PCP
Dallis Grass, Dallas grass	*Paspalum dilatatum*	ALL
Vasey's Grass, Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*	PCP
Torpedo Grass+, Creeping Panic, Couch panicum	*Panicum repens*+	CP
Golden Bamboo, Fishpole Bamboo	*Phyllostachys aurea*	ALL
Giant Reed+	*Arundo donax*+	ALL
Alert		
Uruguayan pampas grass, Pampas Grass, Silver Pampas Grass	*Cortaderia selloana*	CP
Deep-rooted sedge, Woodrush flatsedge	*Cyperus entrerianus*	U
Herbs		
Severe Threat		
Sericea, Chinese Bush Clover+	*Lespedeza cuneata*+	ALL
Wart Removing Herb+, Marsh Dewflower, Aneilema, Asian Spiderwort	*Murdannia keisak*+	ALL
Tropical Soda Apple *^+	*Solanum viarum* *^+	ALL
Significant Threat		
Nodding Thistle, Nodding Plumeless Thistle, Musk Thistle+	*Carduus nutans*+	PCP

Species List by Growth Form and by Severity of Threat Distribution codes: M=mountains, P=piedmont, CP=coastal plain, All=All 3 regions, U=Unknown, E=Eradicated Highlighted species are SC Early Detection and Rapid Response Species. See end of table for more information on EDRR.		
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Distribution**
Bull Thistle+	*Cirsium vulgare*+	ALL
Showy Rattlebox+	*Crotalaria spectabilis*+	ALL
Queen Anne's Lace/Wild Carrot+	*Daucus carota*+	ALL
Rattlebox, Scarlet Wisteria Tree, Spanish Gold, Purple or Red Sesbania+	*Sesbania punicea*+	PCP
Alert		
Garlic Mustard+	*Alliaria petiolata*+	U
Spotted Knapweed+	*Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos*+ *(=Centaurea biebersteinii, C. maculosa)*	P
Canada Thistle+, Creeping Thistle, Field Thistle	*Cirsium arvense*+	U
Elephant's Ear, Coco Yam, Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*	CP
Tropical Spiderwort, Bengal Dayflower*^+	*Commelina benghalensis**^+	U
Liriope, Monkey Grass, Big Blue Lilyturf	*Liriope muscari*	PCP
Purple Loosestrife ^+, Rainbow weed, Spiked Loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*^+	U
Witchweed*^+	*Striga asiatica**^+	CP (E)
***species is on the Federal Noxious Weed list** **^species is on the South Carolina Noxious Weed List** **+species is on other State Noxious Weed List**		

Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR)

- Partner organizations and agencies are working to detect new invasive species infestations and support the infrastructure necessary to rapidly contain or eradicate these infestations. Examples of this type of effort are the Beach Vitex Task Force and the Cogongrass Task Force.

Oriental Bittersweet is an EDRR species.
Nancy Loewenstein, Auburn University

- Sometimes considered the "second line of defense" after prevention, (EDRR) is a critical component of any effective invasive species management program. When new invasive species infestations are detected, a prompt and coordinated containment and eradication response can reduce environmental and economic impacts. This action results in lower cost and less resource damage than implementing a long-term control program after the species is established.

- Early detection of new infestations requires vigilance and regular monitoring of the managed area and surrounding ecosystem. Everyone can help with this effort by learning what EDRR species to watch out for, how to identify them, and to report an occurrence. Please visit the SC-EPPC website for the EDRR list, photos, and information: http://www.se-eppc.org/southcarolina/edrr.cfm

South Carolina Exotic Pest Plant Council
Membership Application

Name _____

Address_____

City_____ State _____ Zip _____

Business Affiliation _____ Phone _____

FAX_____ Email _____

Please check the appropriate membership category:

Individual:
- ❒ Student – $10
- ❒ General – $20
- ❒ Contributing – $50
- ❒ Donor – $51-$500

Institutional:
- ❒ General – $100
- ❒ Contributing – $500
- ❒ Donor – $501-$10,000
- ❒ Patron – $10,000 or more

Mail completed form and check (made payable to SC-EPPC) to:

South Carolina Exotic Pest Plant Council
c/o Dan Hill
Kalmia Gardens of Coker College
1624 West Carolina Avenue
Hartsville, SC 29550

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