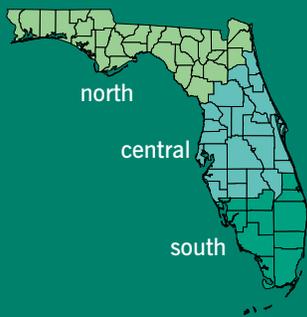


Use of the FLEPPC List

FLEPPC encourages use of the Invasive Species List for prioritizing and implementing management efforts in natural areas, for educating lay audiences about environmental issues, and for supporting voluntary invasive plant removal programs. When a non-native plant species is to be restricted in some way by law, FLEPPC encourages use of the List as a first step in identifying species worth considering for particular types of restriction. The Council does not promote regulating species solely because they appear on the List. For more on this policy, see *Wildland Weeds* Summer 2002 issue (Vol. 5, No. 3), pp. 16-17.



Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's 2003 List of Invasive Species

Purpose of the List: *To focus attention on —*

- ▶ the adverse effects of exotic pest plants on Florida's biodiversity and ecosystems,
- ▶ the habitat losses from exotic pest plant infestations,
- ▶ the impacts on endangered species via habitat loss and alteration,
- ▶ the need to prevent habitat losses through pest-plant management,
- ▶ the socio-economic impacts of these plants (e.g., increased wildfires in Melaleuca areas),
- ▶ changes in the seriousness of different pest plants over time,
- ▶ the need to provide information that helps managers set priorities for control programs.

CATEGORY I - Invasive exotics that are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. *This definition does not rely on the economic severity or geographic range of the problem, but on the documented ecological damage caused.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPPC Cat.	Gov. list	Reg. Dist.
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary pea	I		C, S
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	earleaf acacia	I		S
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa, silk tree	I		N, C
<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	woman's tongue	I		C, S
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> (= <i>A. crenulata</i>)	coral ardisia	I		N, C
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i> (= <i>A. humilis</i>)	shoebuttan ardisia	I		S
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	asparagus-fern	I		C, S
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	orchid tree	I		C, S
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	bischofia	I		C, S
<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i> (= <i>C. calaba</i> ; <i>C. inophyllum</i> misapplied)	santa maria (names "mast wood," "Alexandrian laurel" used in cultivation)	I		S
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Australian pine	I	P	N, C, S
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	suckering Australian pine	I	P	C, S
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor-tree	I		N, C, S
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro	I		N, C, S
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	lather leaf	I		S
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrotwood	I	N	C, S
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	winged yam	I	N	N, C, S
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato	I	N	N, C, S
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water-hyacinth	I	P	N, C, S
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry	I		C, S
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> (<i>F. nitida</i> and <i>F. retusa</i> var. <i>nitida</i> misapplied)	laurel fig	I		C, S
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	I	P, U	N, C, S
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	green hygro	I	P, U	N, C, S
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	West Indian marsh grass	I		C, S
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (<i>I. brasiliensis</i> misapplied)	cogon grass	I	N, U	N, C, S
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	waterspinach	I	P, U	C
<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	Gold Coast jasmine	I		C, S

...Category I continued

<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	Brazilian jasmine	I		C, S
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana, shrub verbena	I		N, C, S
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet	I		N, C
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet, hedge privet	I		N, C, S
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	I		N, C, S
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	I	N	N, C, S
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Old World climbing fern	I	N	C, S
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	cat's claw vine	I		N, C, S
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	sapodilla	I		S
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca, paper bark	I	P, N, U	C, S
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry	I		N, C, S
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	I	P, N, U	C, S
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	nandina, heavenly bamboo	I		N
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	sword fern	I		N, C, S
<i>Nephrolepis multiflora</i>	Asian sword fern	I		C, S
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Burma reed; cane grass	I	N	S
<i>Paederia cruddasiana</i>	sewer vine, onion vine	I	N	S
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine	I	N	N, C, S
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedo grass	I		N, C, S
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Napier grass	I		C, S
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	waterlettuce	I	P	N, C, S
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> (=P. littorale)	strawberry guava	I		C, S
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	guava	I		C, S
<i>Pueraria montana</i> (=P. lobata)	kudzu	I	N, U	N, C, S
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	downy rose-myrtle	I	N	C, S
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i> (see <i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>)				
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i> (may also be referred to as <i>R. tweediana</i>)	Mexican petunia	I		N, C, S
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	popcorn tree, Chinese tallow tree	I	N	N, C, S
<i>Scaevola sericea</i> (=Scaevola taccada var. sericea, <i>S. frutescens</i>)	scaevola, half-flower, beach naupaka	I		C, S
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> (=Brassaia actinophylla)	schefflera, Queensland umbrella tree	I		C, S
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	I	P, N	N, C, S
<i>Senna pendula</i> (=Cassia coluteoides)	climbing cassia, Christmas cassia, Christmas senna	I		C, S
<i>Solanum tampicense</i> (=S. houstonii)	wetland night shade, aquatic soda apple	I	N, U	C, S
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	I	N, U	N, C, S
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	arrowhead vine	I		C, S
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	jambolan, Java plum	I		C, S
<i>Tectaria incisa</i>	incised halberd fern	I		S
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	seaside mahoe	I		C, S
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	white-flowered wandering jew	I		N, C
<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> (= <i>Rhoeo spathacea</i> , <i>Rhoeo discolor</i>)	oyster plant	I		S
<i>Urochloa mutica</i> (=Brachiaria mutica)	Pará grass	I		C, S

FLEPPC-FDEP Database

The Exotic Pest Plant sight-record database, developed by FLEPPC members and maintained in collaboration with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Invasive Plant Management, contains over 5,000 occurrence records of Category I and II species in Florida conservation areas. It can be searched at the FLEPPC website (www.fleppc.org/database/data_intro.htm). New and updated observations can be submitted online (look for the "field reporting form"). Eventually the records will be tied to GIS-based mapping, so please fill in latitude/longitude whenever possible when contributing a record. This database, along with other plant-data resources such as the University of South Florida Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants (www.plantatlas.usf.edu) and the Institute for Regional Conservation (IRC), Floristic Inventory of South Florida database (www.regionalconservation.org), provides important and basic supporting information for the FLEPPC List of Invasive Species.

–K. C. Burks

FREQUENTLY ASKED
QUESTIONS

Q: Are the Category I and II species all exotic, or are some exotic and some native but all invasive?

A: All the species on both the Category I and Category II list are exotic. That is, they are not native to Florida. If you check at the end of the lists, you will find definitions used in producing the list and categorizing the species listed.

A few species native to Florida often are considered a nuisance when they spread in their environment in response to human-induced activities, such as changes in water levels and nutrient input. However, because they are native, these species still have natural limits on their spread (insects, diseases, etc. that coexist in Florida). Repairing the habitat disturbances usually solves the problem.

On the other hand, exotic species that spread aggressively (invasive exotics or exotic pest plants) were introduced from other geographic regions and don't have the natural enemies they had in their home range. That frees them to spread easily into our native plant communities where they can displace native plants, change the natural structure of the habitat, and/or interfere

continued...

Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's 2003 List of Invasive Species

CATEGORY II - Invasive exotics that have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species. *These species may become ranked Category I, if ecological damage is demonstrated.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPPC Cat.	Gov. list	Reg. Dist.
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	red sandalwood	II		S
<i>Agave sisalana</i>	sisal hemp	II		C, S
<i>Aleurites fordii</i> (= <i>Vernicia fordii</i>)	tung oil tree	II		N, C
<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	devil-tree	II		S
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligator weed	II	P	N, C, S
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	coral vine	II		N, C, S
<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i>	calico flower	II		N, C
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Ganges primrose	II		C, S
<i>Begonia cucullata</i>	wax begonia	II		N, C
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry	II		N, C
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	inch plant, spironema	II		C, S
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	Australian pine	II	P	C, S
<i>Cecropia palmata</i>	trumpet tree	II		S
<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	day jessamine	II		C, S
<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i>	bamboo palm	II		S
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	rubber vine	II		C, S
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> (<i>C. alternifolius</i> misapplied)	umbrella plant	II		C, S
<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>	dwarf papyrus	II		C
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Indian rosewood, sissoo	II		C, S
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	thorny eleanus	II		N, C
<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> cv. <i>Aureum</i>	pothos	II		C, S
<i>Ficus altissima</i>	false banyan, council tree	II		S
<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	governor's plum	II		S
<i>Hemarthria altissima</i>	limpo grass	II		C, S
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	mahoe, sea hibiscus	II		C, S
<i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i> (= <i>I. carnea</i> ssp. <i>fistulosa</i>)	shrub morning-glory	II	P	C, S
<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Arabian jasmine	II		S
<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	life plant	II		C, S
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	flamegold tree	II		C, S
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	lead tree	II		N, C, S
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Asian marshweed	II	P	N, C, S
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm	II		C, S
<i>Merremia tuberosa</i>	wood-rose	II		S
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	orange-jessamine	II		S
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water-milfoil	II	P	N, C, S
<i>Nymphoides cristata</i>	snowflake	II		C, S
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guinea grass	II		C, S
<i>Passiflora biflora</i>	twin-flowered passion vine	II		S
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	green fountain grass	II		S
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal date palm	II		C, S
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	golden bamboo	II		N, C
<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Chinese brake fern	II		N, C, S

...Category II continued

<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	solitary palm	II	S
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Natal grass	II	N, C, S
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean	II	N, C, S
<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	bowstring hemp	II	C, S
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	purple sesban, rattlebox	II	N, C, S
<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>	twinleaf nightshade	II	N, C, S
<i>Solanum jamaicense</i>	Jamaica nightshade	II	C
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	susumber, turkey berry	II	N, U, N, C, S
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> (= <i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>)	queen palm	II	C, S
<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	rose-apple	II	C, S
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	tropical almond	II	C, S
<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>	Australian almond	II	C, S
<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	puncture vine, bur-nut	II	N, C, S
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesar's weed	II	N, C, S
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	wedelia	II	N, C, S
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria	II	N, C
<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	malanga, elephant ear	II	N, C, S

DEFINITIONS: *Exotic*—a species introduced to Florida, purposefully or accidentally, from a natural range outside of Florida. *Native*—a species whose natural range included Florida at the time of European contact (1500 AD). *Naturalized exotic*—an exotic that sustains itself outside cultivation (it is still exotic; it has not “become” native). *Invasive exotic*—an exotic that not only has naturalized but is expanding on its own in Florida plant communities.

ABBREVIATIONS:

for “Gov. list”: P = Prohibited by Florida Department of Environmental Protection, N = Noxious weed listed by Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, U = Noxious weed listed by U.S. Department of Agriculture.
for “Regional Distribution”: N = north, C = central, S = south, referring to each species’ current distribution in general regions of Florida (not its potential range in the state). Please refer to the map.

For additional information on distributions of particular species by county, visit the University of South Florida’s Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants web site, www.plantatlas.usf.edu. Many of those species entries also have habit and close-up pictures of the species. Another site for south Florida plant distributions is the Institute for Regional Conservation, www.regionalconservation.org

Additional images for some species may be found at the “Introduced Species” page on the University of Florida Herbarium website www.flmnh.ufl.edu/herbarium/cat/digitalimagingprojects.htm, at Fairchild Tropical Garden’s Virtual Herbarium www.virtualherbarium.org/vhportal.html, and at the University of Florida’s Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu>

For additional information on plants included in this list, see related links and pages at www.fleppc.org.

The 2003 list was prepared by the FLEPPC Plant List Committee:

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with ecological functions of the system. They present far greater problems for natural resource conservation than any nuisance native species.

It’s also important to remember that not all exotic plants brought into Florida become pest plants in natural areas. The FLEPPC List of pest plants in natural areas represents only about 11% of the nearly 1,200 exotic species that have been introduced into Florida and that have become established outside of cultivation. Most escaped exotics usually present only minor problems in highly disturbed areas (such as roadsides). And there are other exotics cultivated in Florida that are “well-behaved,” that is, they don’t escape cultivation at all.

—K. C. Burks, Chair,
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