

## Invasive Weed Issue Emerges


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Certain plant species are serious invasive threats to cropland, rangeland, and wildlands of the United States. **Invasive weed species have been defined as “an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.”** In cropland the threat is primarily a reduction in productivity and economic loss. Wildlands typically have a diversity of species within the plant community, with the threat from an invasive weed species being to invade, dominate, and crowd out the diversity of species in a given ecosystem.

A large number of extremely damaging invasive weed plants have been introduced and become established in the United States and other countries throughout the world. The means by which invasive weed introduction occurs may be as a contaminant in seedlots or with plant materials such as ornamental plant species. In other cases, it occurs by purposeful introduction, such as for a potential ornamental plant for gardens or for assessment as to the agricultural potential for use in crop production. Since 1950 the risk of introducing undesirable invasive plant species has greatly accelerated due to the expansion in global travel via air cargo, ship cargo, and private individuals traveling from country to country. A number of these species do not survive, but others may become established and emerge as a significant threat as an invasive species.

**The obvious approach to addressing the invasive weedy plant issue is by preventive methods.** The key dimensions in protecting ecosystems include (1) using procedures for predicting plant species that are likely to enter the United States and subsequently establishing methods to prevent introduction of those species, such as specific regulations, inspection, and quarantine, and destruction where needed; (2) initiating quarantine measures on key invasion sites in order to prevent spread to other regions; and (3) identifying and implementing

management zones at sites where the invasive weed species have become established, with the management eventually involving the initiation of controls to prevent spread to other areas. **A government preventive program should be implemented that ensures accountability by all transportation systems involved in importation.** There should be a permitting system that aides in identifying potentially invasive plants. This permitting system should be uniform from state to state, with vigorous minimum standards. In addition, both wholesalers and retailers of materials that could contain suspected invasive plant species should be made fully aware of these import restrictions and the means to properly identify potentially invasive plants.

**Recently there has been a proliferation of invasive plant species lists.** There is a lack of commonality in the range of species listed as invasive plants. Unfortunately certain of these lists have been assembled irrationally by activists with questionable agendas and goals. Others have defined all species that were not originally native plant species as being invasive. **Certain of these lists contain most of the turfgrass species currently in use in the United States and many other countries around the world.** These turfgrass species have been no threat to dominate and crowd out the diversity of species normally found in an ecosystem. Many turfgrass species have been in North America for 400 to 500 years, and have become naturalized and a member of plant ecosystems without a loss of diversity of plant species within specific ecosystems. Because of the large number of different invasive plant species lists being circulated, it is appropriate to include herein a list of invasive plant species assembled by scientists with knowledge of this problem. The following list has been published by the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) under the title Invasive Plant Species, Issue Paper No. 13, February 2000, of 18 pages in length. 

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**Partial List of Major Economically and Ecologically Important Invasive Weed Species in the United States.\***

Habitat	Scientific Name	Common Name	Distribution
Aquatic or Wetlands	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligatorweed	Widespread in southeastern U.S., some infestations in California
	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea	West of the Mississippi River; some in California and southeastern U.S.
	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water hyacinth	Widespread throughout southeastern U.S. and California
	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	Widespread in Southeast and mid-Atlantic coast to Connecticut, threatens western states
	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	Widespread in northern and central states, expanding range in West
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca	Widespread in Florida
	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermillfoil	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	Well established in Texas, new infestations in California and other western and southeastern states
	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass	Native in estuaries of eastern U.S., spreading along coast of Pacific Northwest
	<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut	Expanding range in northeastern U.S.
Rangeland and Wildland	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	earleaf acacia	Expanding range in Southeast
	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed	Widespread throughout U.S., particularly western states
	<i>Aegilops</i> spp.	goatgrasses	Widespread in western U.S.
	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	<b>European beachgrass</b>	Isolated infestations along sand dunes of California
	<i>Andropogon virginianum</i>	<b>broomsedge</b>	Hawaii (native to southeastern U.S.)
	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	red brome	Widespread in western states, especially Mojave and Sonoran deserts
	ssp. <i>rubens</i>		
	<b>Bromus tectorum</b>	<b>downy brome</b>	Widespread throughout U.S., particularly western states
	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	Widespread in western U.S.
	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	iceplant, sea fig	Spreading in coastal areas of West
	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	Expanding range in California
	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	Widespread in western U.S.
	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	Widespread throughout U.S., particularly western states
	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	Western states, particularly California, Idaho, and Oregon
	<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i>	squarrose knapweed	Expanding range in western U.S.
	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	Expanding range in western U.S.
	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<b>Canada thistle</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<b>bull thistle</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	<b>field bindweed</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	jubatagrass	Widespread along California and Oregon coasts
	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampasgrass	Widespread along California and Oregon coasts
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	Expanding range in California and northwestern states	
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	artichoke thistle	Expanding range in California	
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue	Expanding range in many regions of U.S.	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	Widespread throughout Pacific Coast states	

Habitat	Scientific Name	Common Name	Distribution
	<i>Ehrharta</i> spp.	veldtgrass	Expanding range in coastal areas of California
	<b><i>Euphorbia esula</i></b>	<b>leafy spurge</b>	Widespread in northern states, particularly western U.S.
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	Widespread throughout Pacific Coast states, especially southern California
	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	Widespread in western U.S.
	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Kahili ginger	Hawaii
	<b><i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i></b>	<b>orange hawkweed</b>	Expanding range in Northwest
	<b><i>Hieracium pratense</i></b>	<b>meadow hawkweed</b>	Expanding range in Northwest
	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johnswort	Widespread in western U.S.
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	Expanding range in tropical and subtropical areas of U.S., southeastern U.S. to Texas and southern California
	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Dyer's woad	Spreading in Utah, California, and other western states
	<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Expanding range in Florida and Hawaii
	<b><i>Lepidium latifolium</i></b>	<b>perennial pepperweed</b>	Rapidly expanding range in West
	<b><i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i></b>	<b>oxeye daisy</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	Expanding range in West
	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	Expanding range in West
	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	Eastern and central U.S. and Hawaii
	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry tree	Spreading in Southeast
	<i>Miconia calvescens</i>	Miconia	Hawaii
	<i>Myrica faya</i>	firebrush	Hawaii
	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	Widespread throughout West
	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	banana poka	Hawaii
	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	mile-a-minute	Expanding range in East
	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil	Widespread in northern states
	<i>Psidium calleianum</i>	strawberry guava	Hawaii
	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu	Widespread in Southeast to Pennsylvania and Illinois
	<i>Rubus argutus</i>	Florida pickly blackberry	Hawaii (native to southeastern U.S.)
	<i>Salsola tragus</i> (= <i>S. kali</i> )	Russian thistle	Widespread in West
	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Mediterranean sage	Expanding range in western U.S.
	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	Expanding range in southwestern U.S.
	<i>Senecia jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	Widespread in Pacific Northwest
	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	Spreading in southeastern U.S.
	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	Spreading in western states
	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	Widespread in West
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	Isolated infestations in Pacific Coast
Cropland	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf	Widespread throughout much of U.S.
	<b><i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i></b>	<b>redroot pigweed</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<b><i>Chenopodium album</i></b>	<b>common lambsquarters</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<b>Canada thistle</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	<b>field bindweed</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	<b>yellow nutsedge</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	<b>purple nutsedge</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	<b>barnyardgrass</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	<b>quackgrass</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	<b>kochia</b>	Primarily invasive in western U.S.
	<b><i>Setaria</i> spp.</b>	<b>foxtails</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<b><i>Sorghum halapense</i></b>	<b>Johnsongrass</b>	Widespread throughout U.S.
	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	witchweed	Eradicated or close to eradication in North and South Carolina

\* Species in bold face type occur as weeds in turfs.