In order to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the United States, § 319.37-2a allows the APHIS Administrator to designate the importation of certain taxa of plants for planting as not authorized pending pest risk analysis (NAPPRA). APHIS has determined that the following taxa should be added to the NAPPRA category. In accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of that section, APHIS has produced data sheets which detail the scientific evidence APHIS evaluated in making the determination that the taxa are quarantine pest plants.

**Plants for Planting Quarantine Pest Evaluation Data Sheets**

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Plants for Planting Quarantine Pest Evaluation Data Sheet
May 11, 2011

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**Quarantine Pest Plant: *Acacia hockii* De Wild.¹**

Family: *Fabaceae*¹

Synonyms:

*Acacia chariensis* A.Chev.
*Acacia oerfota* sensu Brenan
*Acacia seyal* var. *multijuga* Delile Baker f.
*Acacia stenocarpa* sensu auct.²

Common names: none found

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Central African Republic, Zaire, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia¹

World distribution beyond native range: none found

Distribution in the United States: none reported³

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Acacia hockii* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential⁴. *A. hockii* is a principal weed in Uganda.
and a common weed in Kenya. It is a quarantine weed in Western Australia. Occupying woodland, wooded grassland, thicket, and scrub environments, *A. hockii* is described as an invasive species that displaces native herbivores, due to its ability to suppress the growth of different grasses. Wild fires are known to increase the chances of the plant becoming dominant, as it has the ability to sprout and grow after fires.

**Literature cited:**


Plants for Planting Quarantine Pest Evaluation Data Sheet  
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**Quarantine Pest Plant: *Alstroemeria aurea* Graham**

Family: *Alstroemeriaceae*  

Synonyms: *Alstroemeria aurantiaca* D. Don  

Common names: Peruvian-lily, lis de Incas, goldene Inkalilie

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Argentina, Chile

World distribution beyond native range: It is naturalized in Australia and New Zealand, and is introduced in the British Isles.

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Alstroemeria aurea*, with its tuberous roots and long rhizomes, colonizes forests, forest edges, riparian habitats and disturbed sites. It forms dense populations that crowd out native plants and prevents their establishment. Recovering easily after cutting to ground level, this herb forms numerous sterile shoots. All rhizomes must be removed to prevent regrowth. Reported by Randall to be a ‘garden thug’, it is a naturalized, environmental and garden escape weed in Australia. The sap can cause dermatitis.
Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Andropogon gayanus Kunth\(^1\)**

Family: *Poaceae*\(^1\)

Synonyms: *Andropogon bisquamulatus* Hochst.  
*Andropogon gayanus* Kunth var. *squamulatus* Stapf  
*Andropogon squamulatus* Hochst\(^1\)

Common names: tambuki grass\(^1\), gamba grass, bluestem, Rhodesian blue grass\(^2\)

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Zaire, Benin; Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa - Natal, Transvaal, Swaziland\(^1\)

World distribution beyond native range: It is naturalized in Australia, & tropical Southern America\(^1\)

Distribution in the United States: none reported, possibly cultivated\(^3\)

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Andropogon gayanus* is a serious environmental weed in Venezuela and the Northern Territory of Australia\(^6\) and is a potential weed of concern in the Pacific Islands\(^4\). Forming dense and large tussocks, this grass invades grasslands and savannas. *A. gayanus*
produces large quantities of fruits and seeds that remain viable for two to three years. Fire and drought tolerant, it replaces native vegetation\(^5\). In Australia, this grass can invade a variety of natural habitats from wetland margins through upland savanna and is particularly abundant along water banks and roadsides. *A. gayanus* can cause loss of tree cover and transformation of woodland by increasing fuel loads, fire height and intensity. Fires generated in *A. gayanus* can pose a serious threat to property and human life\(^6\).

This invasive grass is associated with *Magnaporthe grisea* (rice blast) and *Pyricularia grisea* (rice blast)\(^7\), which are both plant pests of concern to the United States Department of Agriculture.

**Literature cited:**


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Angelica sylvestris L.**

Family: *Apiaceae*

Synonyms: none found

Common names: wild angelica, woodland angelica, angelica nostrana

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Turkey, Russian Federation, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Ukraine, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia, France, Portugal, Spain

World distribution beyond native range: Canada

Distribution in the United States: not reported, may be cultivated

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Angelica sylvestris* is a common weed in Finland. This species has been reported to cause photodermatitis. In Canada, it is rapidly spreading, invading old fields, pastures, townsites, and roadsides. Brunton noted this species as a new exotic in Ontario, and recommended monitoring. *A. sylvestris* is susceptible to, and could serve as a pathway for, the virus *Anthriscus carlavirus*. 
Literature cited:

1. USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Genetic Resources Program 
   Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN). [Online Database] National 
   Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Accessed February 14, 2011 
   online at http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?3425

   Richardson, PO Box 42, Meredith, Victoria 3333, Australia. Accessed February 14, 
   2011 online at http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/angelica_sylvestris/

   inventory of Canadian weeds. Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (p. 140).

   Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874 4490 USA. Accessed February 14, 2011 
   online at http://plants.usda.gov/java/

   District and Ontario. Trail & Landscape 31:151-156.


   (editors). 2007. Plant Viruses Online Database (descriptions and lists are products of 
   the VIDE (Virus Identification Data Exchange) project). Accessed February 14, 2011 
   online at http://pvo.bio-mirror.cn/famly134.htm
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**Quarantine Pest Plant:** *Artemisia austriaca* Jacq.

Family: *Asteraceae*

Synonyms: none found

Common names: Austrian wormwood

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Iran, Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China, Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia

World distribution beyond native range: Germany, Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, France

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

The species is a common agricultural weed in the Soviet Union and is a threat to biological diversity in Lithuania. Because other Artemisia species are known to be allelopathic and toxic to animals, *A. austriaca* may be as well. A Weed Risk Assessment developed by USDA PERAL, ranked *A. austriaca* as having moderate potential for establishment/spread, with the probability of becoming a minor invader at 69.9%. After further evaluation, the risk potential for *A. austriaca* was raised to “High Risk” because the species is invasive in Poland (naturalized and spreading). The species distribution...
across Europe and Asia\textsuperscript{7} indicates that it is adapted to a wide range of climate types, many of which occur in the United States.

Literature cited:


5. INC. 2009. Alien Species in Poland Database. Institute of Nature Conservation (INC), Polish Academy of Sciences.


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Quarantine Pest Plant: *Artemisia japonica* Thunb.¹

Family: *Asteraceae*¹

Synonyms: *Artemisia parviflora*¹

Common names: Artemisia

Distribution of plant:

Native range: Native to temperate and tropical Asia¹

World distribution beyond native range: none reported

Distribution in the United States: none reported⁴

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

Damage potential of plant:

No evidence was found that *A. japonica* has been taken out of its native range. Using APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine’s weed risk assessment guidelines⁶, uncertainty was relatively great, as it is unknown how this species might behave away from its coevolved predators, pathogens, and mutualists. A wide geographic range prediction indicates *A. japonica* can adapt to a variety of environmental conditions, while tolerance of mowing⁷ indicates it may do well in highly disturbed systems. *A. japonica* is an agricultural weed³, but no specific evidence of impact was found in the literature. Other *Artemisia* species are allelopathic⁵, and some are toxic to cattle under certain conditions². It is estimated that *A. japonica* could establish in over half of the United States. Due to
limited information, the suitability in USDA cold plant hardiness zones 4 and 5, which represent an additional 25 percent of the area of the United States, could not be determined. *A. japonica* is commercially cultivated in China for its seed.8

**Literature cited:**


6. PPQ. 2009. Weed-initiated pest risk assessment guidelines (v. 6.0). Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, Raleigh, NC, U.S.A.


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**Quarantine Pest Plant:** *Berberis glaucocarpa* Stapf

*Family:* Berberidaceae

*Synonyms:* *Berberis chitria* Lindley

*Common names:* barberry, great barberry

**Distribution of plant:**

*Native range:* India, Nepal

*World distribution beyond native range:* *B. glaucocarpa* is naturalized in British Isles and New Zealand

*Distribution in the United States:* none reported

*If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A*

**Damage potential of plant:**

*B. glaucocarpa* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. *B. glaucocarpa* invades forests, forest margins, scrub, and disturbed areas. Its seedlings tolerate shade and establish successfully, shading out native plants and preventing their regeneration. Birds disperse its seeds*. B. glaucocarpa is naturalized in New Zealand where it is considered an...
environmental weed 6.

Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Berkheya rigida (Thunb.) Ewart et al.**

- **Family:** Asteraceae
- **Synonyms:** Stobaea rigida Thunb.,
- **Common names:** African thistle, Augusta thistle, berkheya thistle, hamelin thistle

**Distribution of plant:**

- Native range: South Africa
- World distribution beyond native range: B. rigida is naturalized in Australia
- Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*B. rigida* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. Holm *et al.* list *B. rigida* as a weed of Australia. *B. rigida*, a stiff herbaceous to woody perennial, has noxious weed status in Western Australia and Tasmania. Reproducing by seed and from rhizomes, it occurs as a weed in coastal scrublands and occasionally inland. Large colonies limit pasture growth and available grazing area. In recreational areas, the matted stems and spines may limit access to beaches and facilities. Even within its native area, southern Africa, *B. rigida* is regarded as a problem plant, competing for resources.
Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Bromus pectinatus Thunb.**

**Family:** Poaceae

**Synonyms:** Bromus adoensis Hochst. ex Steud.1
Bromus vestitus Schrader
Bromus gedrosianus Penzés
Bromus rechingeri Melderis

**Common names:** bromegrass², Japanese brome⁵, Hooigras⁶

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Arabia, Afghanistan, Iran, Tajikistan, India, Pakistan¹

World distribution beyond native range: none reported

Distribution in the United States: none reported, possibly in cultivation⁴

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Bromus pectinatus* is a problematic grass weed prominent in wheat fields³. It is competitive and also a host for cereal root diseases. Grain contaminated with this species blocks grading screens⁶. *B. pectinatus* is a major weed of wheat and barley in Kenya. Field studies determined that the yield of wheat or barely could be reduced by 50% as a result of *B. pectinatus* infestation⁹.
Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Cassinia arcuata R. Br.**

Family: Asteraceae

Synonyms: none found

Common names: Chinese shrub, Australian tauhinu, bidy bush, drooping cassinia, sifting bush, tear shrub

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Australia

World distribution beyond native range: New Zealand

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Cassinia arcuata* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. In Australia, *C. arcuata* is a weed of soils that are disturbed by mining, land clearing, overgrazing, and roadside grading. The species can dominate establishing pastures, but is unpalatable to stock, resulting in the reduction of carrying capacity of heavily infested areas. Clumps of the species create a fire hazard and harbor pest animals such as rabbits. *C. arcuata* is a principal weed of Australia.
Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant:** *Celtis sinensis* Pers.1

Family: *Ulmaceae* or *Cannabaceae*1

Synonyms: *Celtis japonica* Planch.
*Celtis sinensis* var. *japonica* (Planch.) Nakai
*Celtis tetrandra* subsp. *Sinensis* (Roxb.) Y. C. Tang1

Common names: Chinese celtis, Chinese elm5, Chinese hackberry, Chinese nettle-tree, Japanese hackberry, Chinese nettleboom, po shu1

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: China, Japan, Taiwan1, Korea5, Mediterranean, Canada3

World distribution beyond native range: naturalized in southern Africa, Australia, New Zealand 1

Distribution in the United States: none reported6

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Celtis sinensis* invades alluvial flats, moist gullies, and riparian habitats. It fruits prolifically and seeds are dispersed by birds and bats. Although seeds are relatively short-lived in or on the soil, recolonization is enhanced by abundant fruiting. It outcompetes native shrubs and trees by forming dense stands and prevents their regeneration2. This tree species damages the natural ecosystem due to its tendency to become structurally
dominant\textsuperscript{4}.

Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: ** *Cestrum elegans* (Brongn. ex Neumann) Schltdl.¹

*Family: Solanaceae*¹

*Synonyms:*

*Cestrum purpureum* (Lindl.) Standl.

*Habrothamnus elegans* Brongn. ex Neumann (basionym)

*Habrothamnus purpureus* Lindl.¹

*Common names:* crimson cestrum, purple cestrum, karmosynsestrum¹

**Distribution of plant:**

*Native range:* Mexico¹

*World distribution beyond native range:* Australia², New Zealand³, South Africa⁴

*Distribution in the United States:* none reported⁵

*If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state?* N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Cestrum elegans* is a shrub with a scrambling habit which is cultivated as an ornamental for its flowers, and for hedging⁶. The whole plant is poisonous⁷. *C. elegans* has become naturalized in China, South Africa, and New Zealand. In South Africa, it is classed as a category 1 (the highest category) declared weed, prohibited from importation and cultivation and is under eradication where it already occurs⁴. In New Zealand, where it
has been naturalized since 1958, it is regarded as a “weed of concern on conservation land” and prohibited entry to the country8. These restrictions have been implemented on the basis of the invasive behavior of the species in both these countries, tending to take over marginal land in and around natural and planted woodland4,8. This behavior is also reflected by its categorization in Australia as a ‘garden thug’, having already escaped from cultivation to become a weed in the state of Victoria9. It is also among those weed species listed as a threat to the natural vegetation of the Blue Mountains of New South Wales10.

Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Cestrum laevigatum Schltld.**

Family: *Solanaceae*

Synonyms: *Cestrum axillare* Vell.  
*Cestrum foetidissimum* Dunal  
*Cestrum multiflorum* Schott. ex Sendtn.  
*Cestrum pendulinum* Hort. Monsp. ex Dunal  
*Cestrum undulatum* var. *ottites* Dunal

Common names: inkberry, inkbessie, dama-da-noite

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay

World distribution beyond native range: naturalized in Southern Africa

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Cestrum laevigatum* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. *C. laevigatum* forms dense populations that shade out native plants and prevent natural growth of shrubs and trees. Invaded habitats include riparian areas, coastal dunes, forests, and grasslands. Leaves and berries...
are toxic to livestock\textsuperscript{5}. \textit{C. laevigatum} is listed as problem plant in South Africa due to its invasiveness\textsuperscript{6}, and as a result \textit{C. laevigatum} may no longer be planted there\textsuperscript{7}.

\textit{Moniliophthora perniciosa} (witches broom fungus), a pest of concern to the United States, is associated with \textit{C. laevigatum}\textsuperscript{8}.

\textbf{Literature cited:}


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Chrysanthemoides monilifera (L.) Norl.**

**Family:** Asteraceae

**Synonyms:**
- Osteospermum moniliferum L.
- Osteospermum pisiferum L.
- Osteospermum pisiferum var. canescens DC.
- Osteospermum rotundatum DC.

**Common names:** bitoubush, boneseed, brother-berry, Higgin's-curse, jungle-flower, saltbush, bietou, bosluisbessie

**Distribution of plant:**

- **Native range:** Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe
- **World distribution beyond native range:** Australia, New Zealand
- **Distribution in the United States:** none reported
- **If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state?** N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. Even within its native...
area of Southern Africa, *C. monilifera* is regarded as an undesirable plant, competing for resources and replacing preferred vegetation, especially in grasslands. In Australia, it is ranked as a ‘garden thug’, has naturalized in three states, and is now treated as a ‘weed of national significance’. *C. monilifera* is described as invading coastal dune scrub, heathland, heathy, and coastal woodland, riparian vegetation, woodland, open forest, dry and wet sclerophyll forest, mallee. It is noted that it can form ‘dense, extensive infestations which may smother virtually all other vegetation in the area, including threatened species such as the orchid *Pterostylis truncata*'. In New Zealand it is among the list of ‘weeds of concern’ on conservation land.

**Literature cited:**


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Cineraria lyratiformis Cron**

- Family: Asteraceae
- Synonyms: Cineraria lyrata DC.
- Common names: African-marigold, cineraria, wild parsley

**Distribution of plant:**

- Native range: South Africa
- World distribution beyond native range: naturalized in Australia
- Distribution in the United States: none reported
- If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Cineraria lyratiformis* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. Declared a noxious weed in New South Wales, *C. lyratiformis* occurs as a weed in gardens, along roadsides, cultivated fallows, and disturbed areas. It is reported to cause gas and unpleasant odors in cheese and taints milk for the cows that graze on it. Reported as a serious weed in South Africa, *C. lyratiformis* competes for resources and replaces preferred vegetation, especially in grassland.
Literature cited:


In order to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the United States, § 319.37-2a allows the APHIS Administrator to designate the importation of certain taxa of plants for planting as not authorized pending pest risk analysis (NAPPRA). APHIS has determined that the following taxon should be added to the NAPPRA category. In accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of that section, this data sheet details the scientific evidence APHIS evaluated in making the determination that the taxon is a quarantine pest plant.

**Quarantine Pest Plant: Cordia curassavica (Jacq.) Roem. & Schult.**

*Family: Boraginaceae*  

*Synonyms:* Cordia verbenacea DC.  
Varronia curassavica Jacq.  
Cordia brevispicata M.Martens & Galeotti  
Cordia chacoensis Chodat.  
Cordia imparillis Macbr.  
Cordia macrostachya (Jacq.) Roem. & Schult.  

*Common names:* erva baleeira, black-sage, mahot noir, wild-sage, orégano-cimarrón

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Paraguay

World distribution beyond native range: Introduced into Malaysia and Christmas Island

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A
Damage potential of plant:

*Cordia curassavica* is a principal weed of Trinidad⁶, and an environmental weed of concern in the Pacific Islands⁵. Creating dense thickets that prevent regeneration or growth of other vegetation⁷, this shrub has become invasive in Malaysia and Christmas Island⁸. *C. curassavica* is a host of the pink Hibiscus mealybug⁹, a plant pest of concern to the United States. *C. curassavica* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential⁴.

Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Echinochloa pyramidalis (Lam.) Hitchc. & Chase**

Family: *Poaceae*

**Synonyms:**
- *Echinochloa holubii* (Stapf) Stapf
- *Panicum holubii* Stapf
- *Panicum pyramidalae* Lam. (basionym)

**Common names:** antelope grass, limpopo grass, Atilopengras, pasto limbago

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Cote D’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Madagascar

World distribution beyond native range: Argentina, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, French Guiana, Gabon, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A
Damage potential of plant:

*Echinochloa pyramidalis* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. *E. pyramidalis* is a semi-aquatic species, almost invariably associated with water. It has very variable morphology, depending on the conditions, with very tall erect forms just away from the water’s edge, while plants rooted in the water form rampant spongy, leafy stems which grow rapidly across the water.

*E. pyramidalis* has decidedly invasive characteristics with its vigorous shoot and rhizome growth and abundant seed production. As an aquatic, it also has the potential to be very damaging to sensitive aquatic habitats. In Guyana, it was first noticed in 1982 and increased rapidly to become one of the most troublesome weeds in the aquatic system of the Guyana Sugar Corporation. Apart from its competitive growth, Wells *et al.* note it is unpalatable and has irritant hairs on leaf sheaths as well as a tendency to obstruct water flow.

Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: ** *Eleocharis kuroguwai* Ohwi

- **Family:** Cyperaceae
- **Synonyms:** none found
- **Common names:** kuro-guwai

**Distribution of plant:**
- **Native range:** China, Korea and Japan
- **World distribution beyond native range:** none found
- **Distribution in the United States:** none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Eleocharis kuroguwai* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. Spreading by tubers and rhizomes, *E. kuroguwai* is a perennial sedge that is difficult to control due to its overwintering tubers in soil and irregular sprouting. The Korean national survey of weeds reported that *E. kuroguwai* was the second most dominant weed in paddy fields. Since emergence takes place over a long period, it is not easily controlled by current herbicides. Reducing infestations requires land preparation and dragging its vegetative organs to the soil.
surface for desiccation. \textit{E. kuroguwai} is associated with the plant pathogen \textit{Epicoccnosorus nematosporus}, which is prohibited entry into the United States.

Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Gladiolus undulatus L.**

Family: *Iridaceae*

Synonyms: *Gladiolus cuspidatus* Jacq.

Common names: large painted-lady, large white Afrikaner

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: South Africa

World distribution beyond native range: It is naturalized in Australia, tropical Asia, New Zealand, and the West Indies

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Gladiolus undulatus* invades grassland, forest edges, riparian habitats and seasonal freshwater wetlands. This perennial spreads by corms and bulbils that can be carried by streams and in soil. It forms dense extensive populations that crowd out native vegetation. In Australia, it is considered a naturalized, environmental and garden escape weed. In Portugal, it is known to pose ecological risk.
Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Gomphrena celosioides Mart.**

Family: Amaranthaceae

Synonyms: *Gomphrena alba* Peter  
*Gomphrena celosioides* Mart. f. *villosa* Suesseng  
*Gomphrena decumbens* (non Jacq.) auctt.  
*Gomphrena globosa* ssp. *africana* L. Stuchlik.

Common names: yin hua xian, globe amaranth, prostrate globe amaranth, baan mai ruu roi paa, gomphrena weed, soft khakiweed, white eye.

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay

World distribution beyond native range: Taiwan, Thailand, Australia, India, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Burundi, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda. Widely naturalized in the tropics.

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Gomphrena celosioides* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. *G. celosioides* is toxic to
mammals\textsuperscript{1} and is invasive in the Pacific Islands\textsuperscript{5,8}. Holm \textit{et al.} reported that \textit{G. celosioides} is a serious weed of Taiwan and Thailand\textsuperscript{6}. In southern Africa, \textit{G. celosioides} is competitive and tends to replace indigenous vegetation\textsuperscript{7}.

**Literature cited:**


9. W\textsuperscript{3} Tropicos, the nomenclatural database of the Missouri Botanical Garden. Accessed February 1, 2011 online at http://www.tropicos.org/Name/1100153
In order to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the United States, § 319.37-2a allows the APHIS Administrator to designate the importation of certain taxa of plants for planting as not authorized pending pest risk analysis (NAPPRA). APHIS has determined that the following taxon should be added to the NAPPRA category. In accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of that section, this data sheet details the scientific evidence APHIS evaluated in making the determination that the taxon is a quarantine pest plant.

**Quarantine Pest Plant: Gymnocoronis spilanthoides (D. Don ex Hook. & Arn.) DC.**¹

Family: *Asteraceae*¹

Synonyms:
- *Alomia spilanthoides* D. Don ex Hook. & Arn. (basionym)
- *Gymnocoronis attenuata* DC.¹

Common names: Senegal teaplant, templeplant¹

**Distribution of plant:**
- Native range: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay¹, Mexico²
- World distribution beyond native range: Australia, New Zealand¹, India²
- Distribution in the United States: none reported³

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides* is a freshwater or marsh-growing emergent perennial herb, occurring in still or slowly moving water, forming rounded bushes or, extending from the banks, developing mats of tangled stems, reproducing vegetatively as well as by seed. The plant impedes water flow, navigation and recreation. It is shade tolerant and can have a growth rate of 15 cm per week under fertile conditions⁴,⁵,⁶. *G. spilanthoides* is recorded as a ‘principal’ weed of Argentina⁷. It is also listed as a noxious, prohibited weed in both Australia and New Zealand⁸. It is recorded as being in the aquatic plant trade in Australia.
and predicted that it could become a significant weed of sub-tropical and tropical wetlands.

**Literature cited:**


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Quarantine Pest Plant: *Hakea gibbosa* (Sm.) Cav. \(^1\)

*Family: Proteaceae* \(^1\)

*Synonyms: Banksia gibbosa* Sm. \(^1\)

*Common names: rock hakea, harige hakea* \(^1\)

**Distribution of plant:**

*Native range: Australia* \(^1\)

*World distribution beyond native range: New Zealand, South Africa* \(^1\)

*Distribution in the United States: none reported* \(^2\)

*If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A*

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Hakea gibbosa* occasionally occurs as an aggressive weed even in its native Australia and is categorized by the European Plant Protection Organization as “an invasive alien plant” in New Zealand and in South Africa \(^3\). In New Zealand *H. gibbosa* is listed among the plants of concern on conservation land \(^4\). In South Africa, it is recorded as a “principal” weed \(^5\), and is listed in the highest Category 1 as a prohibited weed \(^6\). Both *Hakea gibbosa* and *Hakea sericea* have been deemed major threats to mountain fynbos. These species are extremely flammable and cause such hot fires that they destroy all indigenous flora and fauna in the vicinity. These species can completely replace indigenous vegetation and make mountain slopes unattractive and inaccessible to mountaineers by promoting
erosion. *Hakea gibbosa* increases transpiration resulting in reduction of run-off to rivers and dams.

**Literature cited:**


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Hakea salicifolia (Vent.) B. L. Burtt**

Family: *Proteaceae*

Synonyms: *Embothrium salicifolium* Vent.

Common names: willow hakea, willowleaf hakea, wilgerhakea

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Australia

World distribution beyond native range: Naturalized in Europe, southern Africa, & New Zealand

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

Adapted to nutrient-poor soil, this multi-stemmed shrub eliminates original vegetation and reduces species richness in dry forests, heathland and scrubland. *Hakea salicifolia* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. *H. salicifolia* is reported as a weed of concern on conservation lands in New Zealand and as an invader in Portugal. In Australia, Randall reports this species to be a ‘garden thug’.
Literature cited:


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Quarantine Pest Plant: *Hakea sericea* Schrad. & J. C. Wendl.¹

Family: *Proteaceae*¹

Synonyms: *Conchium aciculare* Sm. ex Vent.¹

Common names: silky hakea, syerige hakea ¹

Distribution of plant:

Native range: Australia¹

World distribution beyond native range: New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Spain ²,³

Distribution in the United States: none reported⁴

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A

Damage potential of plant:

*Hakea sericea* is described as being “highly invasive”⁵. It is regarded as a “garden thug” in its native Australia, tending to “escape” from cultivation and invade local vegetation types⁶. The European Plant Protection Organization categorizes it as an invasive alien plant in New Zealand and South Africa⁷. In New Zealand, it is listed among plants of concern on conservation land⁸. In South Africa, it has proved highly invasive and is rated as a serious weed⁹ and categorized as a transformer and as a prohibited weed in the most invasive Category 1⁴⁰. Both *Hakea gibbosa* and *Hakea sericea* have been deemed major threats to mountain fynbos. These species are extremely flammable and cause such hot fires that they destroy all indigenous flora and fauna in the vicinity. These species can
completely replace indigenous vegetation and make mountain slopes unattractive and inaccessible to mountaineers by promoting erosion. *Hakea sericea* increases transpiration resulting in reduction of run-off to rivers and dams11.

**Literature cited:**


Publications.
In order to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the United States, § 319.37-2a allows the APHIS Administrator to designate the importation of certain taxa of plants for planting as not authorized pending pest risk analysis (NAPPRA). APHIS has determined that the following taxon should be added to the NAPPRA category. In accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of that section, this data sheet details the scientific evidence APHIS evaluated in making the determination that the taxon is a quarantine pest plant.

**Quarantine Pest Plant:** *Impatiens parviflora* DC.¹

- **Family:** *Balsaminaceae*¹
- **Synonyms:** *Impatiens nevskii* Pobed.²
- **Common names:** balsam, small-flower touch-me-not¹

**Distribution of plant:**

- **Native range:** Afghanistan, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, China, Belarus¹
- **World distribution beyond native range:** It is naturalized in temperate areas¹, present in Switzerland⁹, France, Ukraine, Poland, Germany⁶, and Great Britain¹⁰.

**Distribution in the United States:** none reported³

**If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State?** N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Impatiens parviflora* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential⁴. This annual is reported to be invasive in Hungary, Spain, Germany, Ukraine and Poland⁵,⁶. Its seed capsules spring open forcibly as the seed ripens, ejecting the seed a considerable distance¹⁰.

Two plant pests of concern to the United States are associated with *I. parviflora,*
*Aleyrodes proletella* (cabbage whitefly) and *Leveillula taurica* (powdery mildew).

**Literature cited:**


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Launaea cornuta (Hochst. ex Oliv. & Hiern) C. Jeffrey**

Family: *Asteraceae*

Synonyms:
- *Launaea exauriculatus* (Oliv. & Hiern) Boulos
- *Sonchus cornutus* Hochst. ex Oliv. & Hiern (basionym)
- *Sonchus exauriculatus* (Oliv. & Hiern) O. Hoffm.
- *Lactuca taraxacifolia* (Willd.) Hornemann
- *Sonchus bipontini* (non Asch.) Broun & Massey

Common names: wild lettuce

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Zaire, Nigeria, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World distribution beyond native range: none reported

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A
Damage potential of plant:

*Launaea cornuta* is a perennial weed of arable land, perennial crops, and waste areas in East Africa\(^1\). This species is among the most frequent and problematic weeds in Ethiopian sugarcane fields, contributing to loss in productivity\(^5\). *L. cornuta* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential\(^6\).

Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Limnobium laevigatum (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Heine**

Family: Hydrocharitaceae

Synonyms:
- Hydromystria laevigata (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Hunz.
- Limnobium spongia subsp. laevigatum (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Lowden
- Salvinia laevigata Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.
- Hydromystria stolonifera G.F.W. Mey
- Limnobium stoloniferum (G.F.W. Mey.) Griseb

Common names: South American spongeplant, West Indian spongeplant

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay

World distribution beyond native range: none found

Distribution in the United States: Reported as present in 12 counties in California; *L. laevigatum* is being considered for official control.

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? Hand removal and glyphosate treatments.
Damage potential of plant:

*Limnobium laevigatum* is an aquatic weed that occurs in rivers, ponds, lakes, canals, and other aquatic habitats. It reduces biodiversity, changes community structure, and limits access to water bodies. Since it reproduces sexually through seed production and vegetatively through offshoots, this species can rapidly form dense mats on the water surface. Propagules are dispersed by water and birds and as hitchhikers on watercraft. This species appears to have a wide adaptive potential given its widespread distribution throughout Central and South America.

Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Litsea glutinosa (Lour.) C. B. Rob.**

Family: Lauraceae

Synonyms:
- Litsea laurifolia (Jacq.) F. M. Bailey
- Sebifera glutinosa Lour. (basionym)
- Tetranthera laurifolia Jacq.

Common names: Indian-laurel, Indiese lourier

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

World distribution beyond native range: Mauritius, Reunion, Rodrigues Island, South Africa, Mayotte

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

Litsea glutinosa is described as being a plant whose impact upon introduction to a new environment is severe. Growing in agricultural, coastland, natural forest, planted forest, disturbed, and urban areas, L. glutinosa has a high invasive potential, displacing regenerating native plant species in disturbed environments. It is listed among the highly invasive species in the United States.
invasive woody species of the tropics and subtropics. \textit{L. glutinosa} is recorded as being very invasive in both Mauritius and Rodrigues Island. In South Africa it is classed as a declared weed and a transformer that tends to replace indigenous vegetation. \textit{Litsea glutinosa} may also be poisonous.

**Literature cited:**


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Quarantine Pest Plant: *Ludwigia hyssopifolia* (G. Don) Exell

Family: *Onagraceae*

Synonyms:
- *Jussiaea hyssopifolia* G. Don (basionym)
- *Jussiaea linifolia* Vahl

Common names: waterprimerose, seedbox, telurik, linearleaf water primrose

Distribution of plant:

Native range: Cape Verde, Chad, Sudan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, China, Taiwan, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Mexico, Micronesia, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

World distribution beyond native range: naturalized elsewhere, exact native range obscure

Distribution in the United States: Not in the U.S.

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A
Damage potential of plant:

*Ludwigia hyssopifolia* is a weed of rice, ditches, ponds, roadsides, pastures, taro crops, swamps, stream edges, and is generally found in wet places. This herbaceous annual is an introduced invasive species in Fiji, Western Samoa, and Guam. It is a weed of rubber plantations in Thailand. *L. hyssopifolia* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. It is a pantropical weed that expands its range primarily by seed distribution. *L. hyssopifolia* is described as a serious weed in cropping systems requiring irrigation, such as rice, sugarcane, pineapples, sorghum, and taro.

Literature cited:


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Quarantine Pest Plant: **Ludwigia prostrata** Roxb.¹

Family: **Onagraceae**¹

Synonyms:
- *Jussiaea prostrata* (Roxb.) Lév.
- *Ludwigia diffusa* Hem.
- *Ludwigia fruticulosa* Blume
- *Nematopyxis fruticulosa* Miq.
- *Nematopyxis prostrata* Miq.
- *Nematopyxis pusilla* Miq.⁹

Common names: ding xiang liao ¹

Distribution of plant:

Native range: China, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines¹, Republic of Korea⁶, Japan, Taiwan⁷

World distribution beyond native range: None found

Distribution in the United States: none reported³

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

Damage potential of plant:

*Ludwigia prostrata* is serious weed in Japan and a principal weed in Taiwan⁷. This species was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that
prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. The Global Invasive Species Initiative includes *L. prostrata* as a non-native invader of natural areas. A quarantine weed in Australia, *L. prostrata* is an important weed of rice in Republic of Korea. It disturbs crop production through competition with rice plants and vegetables for light and nutrients.

**Literature cited:**


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Quarantine Pest Plant: *Nymphoides cristata* (Roxb.) Kuntze

*Family: Menyanthaceae*  

*Synonyms:*  
*Limnanthemum cristatum* (Roxb.) Griseb.  
*Menyanthes cristata* Roxb.  
*Nymphoides hydrophylla* auct. *Non* (Lour.) Kuntze  

*Common names:* shui pi lian

**Distribution of plant:**

*Native range:* China, Taiwan, India, Vietnam  

*World distribution beyond native range:* Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Australia

*Distribution in the United States:* Reported as present in Florida and South Carolina; *N. cristata* is being considered for official control.

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state?  
Treatments with various forms and combinations of commonly used aquatic herbicides have not yielded long term success.

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Nymphoides cristata* is a tropical/subtropical species aquatic plant that forms floating mats with overlapping leaves that shade the water column nearly completely, altering the light regime and altering or reducing the growth of native aquatic species. A Weed Risk...
Assessment developed by USDA ranked the probability that *N. cristata* may become a major invader as 52.2% or to become a Minor Invader as 45.1%, concluding with an overall risk potential ranking of “High Risk”\(^6\).

**Literature cited:**


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Quarantine Pest Plant: *Oryza barthii* A. Chev.¹

Family: *Poaceae*¹

Synonyms:  
*Oryza breviligulata* A. Chev. & Roehr.  
*Oryza silvestris* A. Chev. var. *barthii* A. Chev.  
*Oryza mezii* Prod.  
*Oryza stapfii* Roshev.  
*Oryza perennis* ssp. *barthii* (A. Chev.) A. Chev.²

Common names: wild rice, riz de marais, riz vivace d'Afrique¹

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Botswana, Central African Republic, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe¹, Uganda³, Burkina Faso, Niger⁴, Angola⁵, South Africa⁶

World distribution beyond native range: none found

Distribution in the United States: none reported⁷

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A
Damage potential of plant:

*O. barthii* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential\(^8\). Forming weedy hybrids with cultivated rice\(^1\), *O. barthii* is widespread in Africa, especially in West Africa. It is recorded as a principal weed of Nigeria\(^9\). It occurs in swamps, drains, slow-moving waters and in rice fields where it can be a major problem, particularly in direct-seeded rice. Furthermore it is easily distributed in contaminated rice seed. It is clearly a significant problem in a number of West African countries other than Nigeria, including Gambia\(^10,11\).

Literature cited:


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Quarantine Pest Plant: *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis* L.\(^1\)

Family: *Phyllanthaceae*\(^1\)

Synonyms: none found

Common names: canoe weed\(^2\)

Distribution of plant:

Native range: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Cameroon, Rwanda, Zaire, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Madagascar, Seychelles, China, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Australia, Indonesia\(^1\)

World distribution beyond native range: Egypt, Sudan\(^2\), possibly naturalized elsewhere\(^1\)

Distribution in the United States: none reported\(^3\)

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

Damage potential of plant:

*Phyllanthus maderaspatensis* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential\(^4\). *P. maderaspatensis* is a principal weed of Australia and Sudan\(^5\). It is poisonous to mammals\(^1\). Even within its native area, southern Africa, *P. maderaspatensis* is regarded as an undesirable plant,
competing for resources and replacing preferred vegetation\textsuperscript{6}.

This spreading subshrub is a host of \textit{Achaea janata} (Castor Semilooper)\textsuperscript{8} and the powdery mildew \textit{Leveillula taurica}\textsuperscript{7}, plant pests of concern to the United States.

**Literature cited:**


Plants for Planting Quarantine Pest Evaluation Data Sheet
May 11, 2011

In order to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the United States, § 319.37-2a allows the APHIS Administrator to designate the importation of certain taxa of plants for planting as not authorized pending pest risk analysis (NAPPRA). APHIS has determined that the following taxon should be added to the NAPPRA category. In accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of that section, this data sheet details the scientific evidence APHIS evaluated in making the determination that the taxon is a quarantine pest plant.

Quarantine Pest Plant: *Picnomon acarna* (L.) Cass.¹

Family: *Asteraceae*¹

Synonyms:
*Carduus acarna* L. ((basionym)
*Cirsium acarna* (L.) Moench¹

Common names: soldier thistle¹

Distribution of plant:

Native range: Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia, France, Spain¹

World distribution beyond native range: Australia, Morocco, Afghanistan², Portugal³, Balearics, Switzerland, Italy, Russia (Crimea), Sardinia⁴

Distribution in the United States: none reported⁵

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

Damage potential of plant:

*P. acarna* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential⁶. *P. acarna* is recorded as a ‘principal’ weed of crops in Lebanon². Parker describes *P. acarna* as a weed of roadsides, banks, waste areas,
crops, and pastures. When established, P. acarna competes with cereal crops and can choke harvesting machinery. Its sharp spines are known to injure sheep and dogs. Since it is avoided by stock, the available grazing area in infested pastures is reduced.

**Literature cited:**


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: *Potamogeton distinctus* A. Benn.²**

Family: *Potamogetonaceae¹*

Synonyms: *Potamogeton franchetii* A.Benn. & Baag⁶

Common names: hiru-mushiro²

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Bhutan, China, Japan and Korea⁶

World distribution beyond native range: none found

Distribution in the United States: none reported³

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Potamogeton distinctus* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential⁴. This broadleaf perennial weed is a weed of ponds and paddy fields⁶. It competes strongly with rice, lowering yields and impeding water, and is difficult to control due to deep distribution of rhizomes in the soil and strong ability for regrowth⁵. *P. distinctus* is a serious weed in Japan, a principal weed in Korea⁷, and is included in the Western Australian prohibited list²,⁸.
Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant:** *Potamogeton schweinfurthii* A. Benn.\

**Family:** *Potamogetonaceae*

**Synonyms:** none found

**Common names:** pondweed

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Tanzania, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland

World distribution beyond native range: naturalized elsewhere

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Potamogeton schweinfurthii*, an aquatic perennial, is a principal weed of Tanzania. This weed competes for space, light, water, and nutrients. It obstructs recreational access, water flow, navigation, and significantly increases water loss, vector sites, stagnancy, and loss of water quality. Its seeds are problematic as contaminants in crop seed. *P. schweinfurthii* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential.
Literature cited:


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Quarantine Pest Plant: *Praxelis clematidea* R.M. King & H. Rob.  
Family: *Asteraceae*  
Synonyms: *Eupatorium catarium* Veldk, *Eupatorium clematideum*  
Common names: praxelis

Distribution of plant:  
Native range: Brazil, Venezuela, Bolivia, northern Argentina, Peru  
World distribution beyond native range: China, Australia

Distribution in the United States: Orange County, Florida; *P. clematidea* is being considered for official control.

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state? N/A

Damage potential of plant:

*Praxelis clematidea* is an agricultural and environmental pest and may be poisonous to livestock and humans if ingested. It is closely related to Siam weed (*Chromolaena odorata*), one of the worst weeds in the tropics. *P. clematidea* reproduces mainly by the production of a large number of seeds, which can be spread by wind, water, animals, and via human activity. The plant can also spread by vegetative means. It is an invader of both disturbed and relatively undisturbed ecosystems and is able to survive on a range of soil types. The weed can rapidly colonize bare earth following fire and is prevalent in woodland understories, over-grazed pastures, grasslands, riverbanks, roadsides, and
along railway and fence lines\(^1\). *P. clematidea* could threaten and significantly increase the costs of managing such crops as bananas and sugar cane, as well as other crops\(^1\).

**Literature cited:**


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**Quarantine Pest Plant:** *Rhamnus alaternus* L.¹

**Family:** *Rhamnaceae*¹

**Synonyms:** none found

**Common names:** Italian buckthorn, Mediterranean buckthorn, alaterne¹

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Spain, Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Cyprus, Israel, Turkey, Ukraine, Albania, Former Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, France, Portugal¹

World distribution beyond native range: Australia, New Zealand¹

Distribution in the United States: Reported in six counties in California²; *R. alaternus* is being considered for official control.

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each state?

Targeting female trees to limit the spread of the plant³ and stump treatment with glyphosate or alternatively streamline basal bark application of Garlon 4 herbicide (active ingredient triclopyr)⁴

**Damage potential of plant:**

*R. alaternus* invades grassland, heathland, riparian habitats, coastal dunes, beaches and forests. It forms dense thickets that crowd out native plants, reducing species diversity. It is a fast-growing evergreen shrub which resprouts from the base after damage and produces abundant bird-spread seeds⁵. *R. alaternus* was identified as a potential threat to
United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential. *R. alaternus* is considered a naturalized, environmental weed, and weed of quarantine significance in Australia, and a weed of concern on conservation lands in New Zealand. USDA’s Weed Risk Assessment rated the probability that *R. alaternus* could be a major invader as 82.5%, concluding with an overall risk potential ranking of “High Risk”. The species is associated with four plant pests of concern to the United States, *Diaspidiotus lenticularis* (round olive scale), *Phytophthora ramorum* (sudden oak death), *Phytophthora tropicalis* and *Siphoninus phillyreae* (ash whitefly).

**Literature cited:**


9. USDA Plant Epidemiology and Risk Analysis Laboratory (PERAL), Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, 2011. Weed Risk Assessments for Alpinia modesta, Artemisia


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: ** *Rumex sagittatus* Thunb.\(^1\)

**Family:** *Polygonaceae*\(^1\)

**Synonyms:** *Acetosa sagittata* (Thunb.) L. A. S. Johnson & B. G. Briggs\(^1\)

**Common names:** climbing dock, rambling dock, turkey-rhubarb\(^1\), red sorrel\(^2\), arrowhead\(^5\)

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland\(^1\)

World distribution beyond native range: naturalized in Australia & New Zealand\(^1\)

Distribution in the United States: none reported\(^6\)

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Rumex sagittatus* is an aggressive weed that invades forests, grasslands, riparian habitats, freshwater wetlands, coastal bluffs and dunes. This climbing, scrambling herb produces rhizomes with many tubers that dislodge easily, making control difficult\(^3,5\). It competes for space, light, water, and nutrients\(^4\). It grows rapidly and completely smothers herbs and shrubs, preventing any regeneration and reducing native species richness\(^7\). Consequently, native fauna could suffer from loss of food and habitat\(^5\). This weed is reported to be poisonous\(^4\).
Literature cited:


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Senecio angulatus L.f.**

Family: *Asteraceae*

Synonyms: none found

Common names: canary creeper, Cape ivy, climbing groundsel, creeping groundsel

**Distribution of plant:**

Native range: South Africa

World distribution beyond native range: Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Italy, France, Spain

Distribution in the United States: none reported

If introduced, what control measures are in place or being planned in each State? N/A

**Damage potential of plant:**

*Senecio angulatus* is a plant of scrub and grassland, forest edges, waste land, gardens, and roadsides. It tolerates salinity and is common in coastal wetlands, with seeds being dispersed by wind. *S. angulatus* is described as a prolific vine that forms large thickets that both cover and smother native flora. In New Zealand, where it became naturalised in 1940, it is listed as a weed of concern on conservation lands. In Australia, where it has naturalized in Victoria, it is listed as a weed of concern on conservation lands. In Europe, *S. angulatus* is recognized as an undesirable invasive on the island of Sardinia. It is now naturalised in Chile. It clearly has a very aggressive growth habit and is...
adapted to a wide range of habitats.

**Literature cited:**


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**Quarantine Pest Plant: Wikstroemia indica C.A. Mey.**

**Family:** Thymelaeeae

**Synonyms:**
- Wikstroemia viridiflora Meissn
- Wikstroemia shuttleworthiana Meisn. nom. Illegal
- Wikstroemia shuttleworthii Meisn
- Daphne foetida L.f.

**Common names:** tiebush, bootlace bush, Indian stringbush, Indian wikstroemia, small-leaf salago (Philippines), stringbush

**Distribution of plant:**

- Native range: China, Taiwan, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Australia, French Polynesia
- World distribution beyond native range: Mauritius, Sri Lanka

**Damage potential of plant:**

This shrub was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential,
damage potential and entry potential. *Wikstroemia indica* is a cultivated toxic weed that is poisonous to mammals. The country of Mauritius lists *W. indica* as one of its worst invasive alien plants of biodiversity importance. Many cases of poisoning by ingestion of *W. indica* have been reported in Australia, especially among grazing animals, as well as the death of children from eating the berries. *W. indica* causes death by extensive hemorrhaging.

Literature cited:


