

## Problemática de Especies Invasoras en las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de Lara

Actualmente se estudia la situación de invasión por especies del género *Kalanchoe* en el P.N. Cerro Saroche (Crítica), P.N. Dinira – sector Cascada del Vino (Crítica), P.N. Terepaima (reportes aún no evaluados), M.N. Loma El León (Amenaza por invasión en el entorno).

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<http://www.entornointeligente.com/articulo/6560712/VENEZUELA-Identifican-18-especies-de-plantas-nocivas-para-ecosistemas-venezolanos>

### **VENEZUELA: Identifican 18 especies de plantas nocivas para ecosistemas venezolanos / El Carabobeno** / (Foto cortesía IVIC)

Al menos 18 especies de plantas exóticas originarias de varias latitudes, no reportadas en el país pero con el potencial de invadir los ecosistemas nativos, fueron descritas por el Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (Ivic) tomando como referencia variables climáticas de países donde han tenido éxito al ocupar territorios anormalmente.

Su capacidad para modificar la estructura y funcionamiento de los sistemas ecológicos, desplazar a las especies nativas, causar pérdidas económicas y afectar la salud de las personas, convierten a las especies exóticas invasoras en una amenaza. Por eso, su introducción en el país debería ser prohibida o realizada bajo condiciones de estricto control.

La investigadora del Laboratorio de Ecología de Suelos, adscrito al Centro de Ecología del Ivic, Ileana Herrera, aseguró que una vez que han sido introducidas por el ser humano de forma accidental o deliberada, las especies invasoras logran reproducirse y expandir su área de distribución, manteniendo frecuentemente poblaciones densas y mono-específicas, es decir, con una sola especie.

"El costo de las estrategias de manejo y control de especies invasoras es muy alto y su efectividad es muy baja, por lo que la prevención es el medio más efectivo y económico para contrarrestar el impacto ocasionado por las especies invasoras?", dijo Herrera, coordinadora del proyecto.

### **Método bajo prueba**

El objetivo de la propuesta fue generar una lista de especies de plantas con alto potencial de invadir en [Venezuela](#) pero que aun no lo han hecho, y proponer a las autoridades competentes que las mismas sean clasificadas legalmente como de introducción prohibida en [Venezuela](#).

La mayoría de las especies identificadas pertenecen a las familias Fabaceae y Apocynaceae. Más del 70% son arbustivas, es decir, crecen sobre varios tallos leñosos y muchas ramas desde la base del tronco.

Del total de plantas exóticas con potencial invasor detectadas por el Ivic, una buena proporción podría tener algún atractivo para ser trasladadas al país.

Por ejemplo, 33% son utilizadas para fines medicinales y ornamentales, 28% posee valor medicinal exclusivamente y 22% es usado solo de forma ornamental. 6% tiene, además, algún valor agrícola y agroforestal, siendo el caso de las especies *Ischaemum polystachyum* (propia de muchas islas del Pacífico) y *Dichrostachys cinerea* (oriunda de África), respectivamente.

Para justificar la selección o el descarte de ciertas especies, el equipo de trabajo elaboró modelos de distribución espacial tomando como referencia las similitudes climáticas entre [Venezuela](#) y los países donde las especies de estudio han invadido.

También se predijo la probabilidad de invasión en Áreas Bajo Régimen de Administración Especial (Abrae), de modo de calcular la superficie que podría ser afectada si las especies evaluadas fueran introducidas en espacios destinados a la conservación y el aprovechamiento sustentable.

## **Prevenir es la clave**

De acuerdo con la bióloga del Laboratorio de Ecología de Suelos del Ivic, Milagros Salas, los resultados sugieren que la gramínea *I. polystachyum* -común en sabanas de hasta 2.000 metros de altura- y el arbusto *Colubrina asiatica* -típico de bosques perturbados- llegarían a ocupar 60% del área de parques nacionales como el Henri Pittier, Warairarepano, Sierra La Culata, Sierra Nevada y Canaima.

"Otras que pueden invadir las Abrae son la trepadora *Coccinia grandis* -empleada en la cocina asiática- y el arbusto *Boehmeria penduliflora*, el cual podría apoderarse de 45% del área de los parques nacionales. Entre estos figuran la Península de Paria, Cerro Saroche y Mochima en el caso de *C. grandis* ; y el Henri Pittier, Guatopo y Canaima por el lado de *B. penduliflora*", informó Salas.

En la Ley de Gestión de la Diversidad Biológica del año 2008 se define a la especie exótica como aquella que se encuentra fuera de su hábitat natural, incluyendo las partes, gametos, semillas o huevos capaces de sobrevivir y reproducirse en una nueva localidad.

Pero no todas las especies exóticas son invasoras. El salto ocurre cuando se establecen y actúan"como un agente de cambio y amenaza a la diversidad biológica autóctona o a los procesos ecológicos inherentes a ella?", indica el artículo 12 de la legislación.

"Por lo general, 10% de las especies exóticas se vuelven invasoras y este proceso puede demorar muchos años, existen factores en el ecosistema o en la misma especie que intervienen, pudiendo acelerar o atrasar dicho proceso?", explicó la bióloga del Laboratorio de Ecología de Suelos del Ivic, Estefany Goncalves.

Sin embargo, es necesario evitar el ingreso al país de nuevas especies y variedades peligrosas mientras se controlan las ya existentes. En la Estrategia Nacional para la Conservación de la Diversidad Biológica 2010-2020 y su Plan de Acción Nacional, se señala que la introducción de especies exóticas es la segunda causa próxima de pérdida de diversidad biológica en el mundo.

## **Riesgo en puertas**

El criterio aplicado por las especialistas del Ivic para establecer el potencial invasor de las especies exóticas fue la similitud climática con países donde se han reportado dichas plantas. Las variables fueron la temperatura media anual, temperatura máxima del mes más cálido, temperatura mínima del mes más frío y precipitación anual.

Algunas especies exóticas pueden incrementar el régimen de incendios y provocar deslaves debido a la deforestación. Otras pueden alterar los ciclos geoquímicos del suelo, haciendo que los niveles de nitrógeno, fósforo u otros minerales aumenten o disminuyan, lo que dificulta el éxito de posibles acciones de siembra o reforestación.

También existen especies vegetales exóticas, como los conocidos eucaliptos o pinos, que producen compuestos tóxicos para el crecimiento de otros organismos vivos (fenómeno conocido como alelopatía).

## **Blindaje legal**

La creación de una lista de especies exóticas con prohibición de ingreso e importación al país, está contemplada en el artículo 81 de la Ley de Gestión de la Diversidad Biológica.

Asimismo, forma parte de los lineamientos de la Estrategia Nacional para la Conservación de la Diversidad Biológica 2010-2020 y su Plan de Acción Nacional, que sirva como referencia vinculante para prevenir, controlar y erradicar a las especies exóticas.

La jefa de la Unidad de Diversidad Biológica (BiodiVen) del Ivic, Dinora Sánchez, consideró que con esta propuesta se está dando respuesta a un requerimiento de país en materia de protección de la biodiversidad.

"Recientemente, comenzamos a trabajar en un catálogo sobre especies de animales exóticos potencialmente invasores en el país, de modo de abarcar a la fauna de este tipo?, afirmó la bióloga del Ivic, Milagros Salas.

En el proyecto igualmente colaboran el Laboratorio de Biología de Organismos, la Unidad de Sistemas de Información geográfica (Unisig) y la Unidad de Diversidad Biológica del Ivic; así como la Oficina Nacional de Diversidad Biológica del Ministerio del Poder Popular Para el Ecosocialismo y Aguas.

Prensa del Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC)

Con Información de **El Carabobeño**

[www.entornointeligente.com](http://www.entornointeligente.com)

## GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

<http://www.issg.org/database/species/search.asp?sts=sss&st=sss&fr=1&x=0&y=0&sn=&rn=Venezuela&hci=-1&ei=-1&lang=EN>

Country or location

Venezuela

Habitat

All

Organism type

All

99 invasive species found

### Alien Species

1. *Acacia melanoxylon* (tree)

*Acacia melanoxylon* is native in eastern Australia. This tree grows fast and tall, up to 45m height. It has a wide ecological tolerance, occurring over an extensive range of soils and climatic conditions, but develops better in colder climates. Control of its invasion of natural vegetation, commercial timber plantations and farmland incurs considerable costs, but its timber value and nursing of natural forest succession provides a positive contribution.

**Common Names:** acacia à bois noir, acacia de madera negra, acacia rouge, acácia-preta, algarrobo, aroma salvaje, Australian blackwood, Australiese swarhout, blackwood, blackwood acacia, Tasmanian blackwood

**Synonyms:** *Racosperma melanoxylon* (R.Br.) C.Martius

2. *Achatina fulica* (mollusc)

*Achatina fulica* feeds on a wide variety of crop plants and may present a threat to local flora. Populations of this pest often crash over time (20 to 60 years) and this should not be perceived as effectiveness of the *rosy wolfsnail* (*Euglandina rosea*) as a biocontrol agent. Natural chemicals from the fruit of *Thevetia peruviana* have activity against *A. fulica* and the cuttings of the alligator apple (*Annona glabra*) can be used as repellent hedges against *A. fulica*.

**Common Names:** achatine, Afrikanische Riesenschnecke, escargot géant d'Afrique, giant African land snail, giant African snail

**Synonyms:** *Lissachatina fulica* (Bowdich 1822)

3. *Aedes aegypti* (insect)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

The yellow fever mosquito *Aedes aegypti* is very common in urban and suburban areas in the tropic and subtropic regions. It is adapted to close association with humans and the female feeds almost exclusively on human blood. *A. aegypti* is the domestic vector of the yellow fever virus, caused epidemics of yellow fever in the Americas (before the 1940's) and recently in West Africa, and is responsible for 'urban yellow fever' - direct transmission of the virus between humans. *A. aegypti* is also the most important carrier of the dengue virus, although it is not particularly susceptible to viral infection compared with other mosquito species.

**Common Names:** stégomyie, yellow fever mosquito

**Synonyms:** *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762, *Culex albopalposus* Becker, 1908, *Culex anguste-alatus* Becker, 1908, *Culex annulitarsis* Macquart, 1844, *Culex argenteus* Poirer, 1787, *Culex augens* Wiedemann, 1828, *Culex calopus* Meigen, 1818, *Culex elegans* Ficalbi, 1889, *Culex exagitans* Walker, 1856, *Culex excitans* Walker, 1848, *Culex fasciatus* Fabricius, 1805, *Culex frater* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1827, *Culex inexorabilis* Walker, 1848, *Culex insatiabilis* Bigot, 1859, *Culex kououpi* Brulle, 1833, *Culex rossii* Giles, 1889, *Culex taeniatus* Wiedemann, 1828, *Culex toxorhynchus* Macquart, 1838, *Culex viridifrons* Walker, 1848, *Duttonia alboannulis* Ludlow, 1911, *Mimeteomyia pulcherrima* Taylor, 1919, *Stegomyia atritarsis* Edwards, 1920, *Stegomyia canariensis* Pittaluga, 1905, *Stegomyia luciensis* Theobald, 1901, *Stegomyia nigeria* Theobald, 1901, *Stegomyia queenslandensis* Theobald, 1901

4. *Aedes albopictus* (insect)

See eradication or other absence information

The Asian tiger mosquito is spread via the international tire trade (due to the rainwater retained in the tires when stored outside). In order to control its spread such trading routes must be highlighted for the introduction of sterilisation or quarantine measures. The tiger mosquito is associated with the transmission of many human diseases, including the viruses: Dengue, West Nile and Japanese Encephalitis.

**Common Names:** Asian tiger mosquito, forest day mosquito, mosquito tigre, moustique tigre, tiger mosquito, tigmücke, zanzare tigre

**Synonyms:** *Culex albopictus* Skuse, 1895, *Culex albopictus* Skuse, 1895

5. *Anolis extremus* (reptile)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

Native to Barbados, *Anolis extremus* is a fairly large anole capable of competing with and / or displacing both native and other introduced anole lizards. This is best illustrated on St. Lucia where the native *A. luciae* has been displaced from urban and suburban locations. However, the limited distribution of *A. extremus* on St. Lucia has prevented it from becoming a serious threat.

**Common Names:** Barbados anole, zanndoli

**Synonyms:** *Anolis extremus* Schwartz & Henderson, 1991, *Anolis roquet extremus* Grant, 1959, *Anolis roquet extremus* Schmidt, 1970, *Anolis roquet* var. *extremus* Garman, 1887

6. *Anolis trinitatis* (reptile)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

St. Vincent's bush anole, *Anolis trinitatis* has been introduced and established on Trinidad since the early 1800's along with the similar and also introduced bronze anole *A. aeneus*. *Anolis trinitatis* is less widespread and common than *A. aeneus*. While this was once thought to be due to competition and hybridisation, it is now thought to be due to the requirement of *A. trinitatis* for well-vegetated habitat and increasing levels of urban development.

**Common Names:** Saint Vincent's bush anole, Trinidad anole

**Synonyms:** *Anolis trinitatis* Schwartz & Henderson, 1991, *Anolis trinitatus* [sic] Creer *et al.*, 2001, *Anolis trinitatus* [sic] Nicholson *et al.*, 2005, *Anolis vincenti* Garman, 1887

7. *Anthonomus grandis* (insect)

*Anthonomus grandis* is a brown to greyish-brown beetle native of Mexico to Central America and invasive in the United States. *A. grandis* feeds and develops only in cotton and closely related tropical (malvaceous) plants. In temperate zones *A. grandis* spends the winter in an adult reproductive dormancy where it subsists without food until it returns to cotton in the early spring. In subtropical and tropical areas adults are periodically active during warm periods of the non-cotton production seasons, and will feed and reproduce whenever suitable hosts are available. *A. grandis* has caused serious losses to the cotton industry in the United States. Recent eradication programs and management strategies have reduced *A. grandis* populations dramatically and have prompted a rebound in the cotton market within the United States.

**Common Names:** boll weevil

**Synonyms:** *Anthonomus thurberiae* (Pierce, 1913)

8. *Arundo donax* (grass)

Giant reed (*Arundo donax*) invades riparian areas, altering the hydrology, nutrient cycling and fire regime and displacing native species. Long 'lag times' between introduction and development of negative impacts are documented in some invasive species; the development of giant reed as a serious problem in California may have taken more than 400 years. The opportunity to control this weed before it becomes a problem should be taken as once established it becomes difficult to control.

**Common Names:** arundo grass, bamboo reed, caña, caña común, caña de Castilla, caña de la reina, caña de techar, cana- do-reino, cana-do-brejo, cane, canne de Provence, canno-do-reino, capim-plumoso, carrizo, carrizo grande, cow cane, donax cane, E-grass, fiso palagi, giant cane, giant reed, grand roseau, kaho, kaho folalahi, la canne de Provence, narkhat, ngasau ni vavalangi, Pfahlrohr, reed grass, river cane, Spaanse-riet, Spanisches Rohr, Spanish cane, Spanish reed, wild cane

**Synonyms:** *Aira bengalensis* (Retz.) J.F. Gmel., *Amphidonax bengalensis* (Retz.) Nees ex Steud., *Amphidonax bengalensis* Roxb. ex Nees., *Amphidonax bifaria* (Retz.) Nees ex Steud., *Arundo aegyptiaca* hort. ex Vilm., *Arundo bambusifolia* Hook. f., *Arundo bengalensis* Retz., *Arundo bifaria* Retz., *Arundo coleotricha* (Hack.) Honda., *Arundo donax* var. *angustifolia* Döll., *Arundo donax* var. *coleotricha* Hack., *Arundo donax* var. *lanceolata* Döll., *Arundo donax* var. *procerior* Kunth., *Arundo donax* var. *versicolor* (P. Mill.) Stokes, *Arundo glauca* Bubani., *Arundo latifolia* Salisb., *Arundo longifolia* Salisb. ex Hook. f., *Arundo sativa* Lam., *Arundo scriptoria* L., *Arundo versicolor* P. Mill., *Cynodon donax* (L.) Raspail., *Donax arundinaceus* P. Beauv., *Donax bengalensis* (Retz.) P. Beauv., *Donax bifarius* (Retz.) Trin. ex Spreng., *Donax donax* (L.) Asch. and Graebn.

9. *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (fungus)

*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* is a non-hyphal parasitic chytrid fungus that has been associated with population declines in endemic amphibian species in upland montane rain forests in Australia and Panama. It causes cutaneous mycosis (fungal infection of the skin), or more specifically chytridiomycosis, in wild and captive amphibians. First described in 1998, the fungus is the only chytrid known to parasitise vertebrates. *B. dendrobatidis* can remain viable in the environment (especially aquatic environments) for weeks on its own, and may persist in latent infections.

**Common Names:** chytrid frog fungi, chytridiomycosis, Chytrid-Pilz, frog chytrid fungus

10. *Branta canadensis* (bird)

*Branta canadensis*, Canada geese are very adaptable. They can live in a broad range of habitats, which includes cohabitation with humans. In addition, Canada geese are highly fecund and lacking in amount of predators. Population growth of this species over the past years has caused problems in many different areas including environmental, aesthetic, and human health. Canada geese can either be migratory or resident, which enables them to occupy a large geographical range. This species has created issues not only in areas where it has been introduced, but also in its native locations due to the population explosion of the species. Although this species has created problems, it also has been of economic use as well as being, at times, an enjoyable aspect of wildlife.

**Common Names:** bernache du Canada, branta kanadarra, Canada goose, ganso Canadiense, ganso do Canadá, oca del Canadá

**Synonyms:** *Anas canadensis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Branta canadensis interior* Todd, 1938, *Branta canadensis maxima* Delacour, 1951, *Branta canadensis moffitti* Aldrich, 1946, *Branta canadensis parvipes* Cassin, 1852

11. *Capra hircus* (mammal)

See eradication or other absence information

The goat (*Capra hircus*) was domesticated 10,000 years ago in the highlands of western Iran. These herbivores have a highly varied diet and are able to utilise a larger number of plant species than other livestock. Goats alter plant communities and forest structure and threaten vulnerable plant species. The reduction of vegetation reduces shelter options for native animals and overgrazing in native communities leads to ecosystem degradation. Feral goats spread disease to native animals. Native fauna on islands are particularly susceptible.

**Common Names:** goat, Hausziege

12. *Cardamine flexuosa* (herb)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

Woodland bittercress, *Cardamine flexuosa* is a highly variable perennial herb which flowers vigorously and forms dense root mats that can exclude other species. Seeds possibly remain viable in the seed bank for up to seven years requiring intensive management for control/eradication.

**Common Names:** wavy bittercress, wavy-leaved bittercress, wood bittercress, woodland bittercress

**Synonyms:** *Cardamine hirsuta* ssp. *flexuosa* (With.), *Cardamine konaensis* (St. John)

13. *Ceratitis capitata* (insect)

*Ceratitis capitata* is considered a major tephritid fruit fly pest of economic importance attacking more than 300 different hosts, primarily temperate and subtropical fruits. The medfly as it is commonly called has invaded many countries and caused major economic losses for fruit farmers. *C. capitata* has the ability to tolerate cooler climates better than most other species of fruit flies. It lays its eggs under the skin of fruit, usually around already broken skin. Due to this reproduction habit, *C. capitata* thrives in agricultural areas where fruit is left out and becomes damaged. It spreads to new locations via exports and the local sale of fruit that contains eggs.

**Common Names:** medfly, Mediterranean fruit fly

**Synonyms:** *Ceratitis citriperda* MacLeay, *Ceratitis hispanica* De Brême, *Paradalspis asparagi* Bezzi, *Tephritis capitata* Wiedemann, *Trypeta capitata* Wiedemann, 1824

14. *Charybdis hellerii* (crustacean)

*Charybdis hellerii* is an Indo-Pacific, portunid crab that has invaded several locations in the Mediterranean Sea, by Erythrean invasion through the Suez Canal, and the South Atlantic in the Caribbean and United States via ballast water fouling. *Charybdis hellerii* is a potential threat to native crab populations and benthic communities and its introduction should be avoided by adhering to ballast water management guidelines.

**Common Names:** Indo-Pacific swimming crab, Ishigani New Caledonia, New Caledonia-íshigani, spiny hands

**Synonyms:** *Charybdis (Goniosoma) merguense* (Alcock, 1899; Nobili, 1906, Chopra, 1935; Leene, 1973; Shen, 1937), *Charybdis amboinensis* (Leene, 1938), *Charybdis merguensis* (Sakai, 1934; Barnard, 1950; Guinot, 1962), *Charybdis vannahae* Ward 1941, *Goniosoma hellerii* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867), *Goniosoma merguense* (DeMan, 1888), *Goniosoma sexdentatum* (De Man, 1879), *Goniosoma spiniferum*

15. *Columba livia* (bird)

*Columba livia* is native to Europe and has been introduced worldwide as a food source, or for game. These pigeons prefer to live near human habitation, such as farmland and buildings. They cause considerable damage to buildings and monuments because of their corrosive droppings. They also pose a health hazard, since they are capable of transmitting a variety of diseases to humans and to domestic poultry and wildlife.

**Common Names:** pombo-doméstico, agreste, b? câu, bákteduvvá, balandis, bareski-golumbaika, baresko-golumbo, bjargdúfa, bládúgva, bládúva, bydue, calman-creige, calmane creggey, carrier pigeon, colm aille, colom roquer, colom roquer, colom wyls, colomba salvaria, colomen ddôf, colomen y graig, colomp salvadi, columba da chasa, columba selvadia, columbu agreste, columbu aresti, columbu de is arrocas, colu'r aille, common pigeon, didu, div gulab, divlji golub, dobato, domaci golob, domestic dove, domestic pigeon, dubet, dziwi holb, Felsentaube, feral pigeon, feral rock pigeon, golab miejski, Golab skalny, golab skalny, golub pecinar, golub pecinar, gradski Golub, güvercin, haitz-uso, Haustaube, Strassentaube, holub domáci, holub skalní, homing pigeon, húsdúfa, kaljutuvi, kalliokyyhky, kawarabato, kawara-bato, kesykyyhky, kieminis, klinšu balodis, klippduva, klippedue, kolombo, kolomm an garrek, naminis karvelis, paloma, paloma bravia, paloma casera, paloma común, paloma de castilla, paloma doméstica, pecinar, pëllumbi i egër i shkëmbit, piccione, piccione domestico, piccione selvatico, piccione selvatico semidomestico, piccione terraiolo, piccione torraiolo, pichon, pigeon, pigeon biset, pigeon biset domestique, pigeon de ville, pigeon domestique, pomba brava, pombo da rocha, pombo o pombo-doméstico, pombo-das-rochas, porumbel de stânca, pustynnik, rock dove, rock dove pigeon, rock pigeon, rotsduif, ruve, sizij golub, sizy Golub, sizyj

golub', skalen g'l'b, šyzy holub, szirti galamb, tamduva, tidori, tidu, Tkhakapuyt Aghavni, tudun tal-gebel, tzidu, Verwilderte Haustaube, Xixella, yuan ge, ziyw golub

16. *Ctenosaura similis* (reptile)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

**Common Names:** Black Iguana, Black spiny-tailed iguana , Common Spiny-tailed Iguana, Iguana-espinoza rayada

17. *Cyperus rotundus* (sedge)

*Cyperus rotundus* (purple nutsedge) is a weed in over 90 countries and the world's worst invasive weed based on its distribution and effect on crops. Its complex underground network of tubers, basal bulbs, roots and rhizomes ensure its ability to survive and reproduce during adverse conditions. Further biological features, such as its adaptation to high temperatures, solar radiation and humidity, have turned this weed into a serious problem in subtropical and even arid regions.

**Common Names:** `oniani lau, `oniani rau, `oniani tita, alho-bravo, almendra de tierra, balisanga, boto-botonis, brown nut sedge, capim-alho, capim-dandá, castanuela, castañuela, cebollín, chaguan humatag, chufa, coco, coco grass, coquillo, coquillo purpura, coquito, cortadera, hamasuge, herbe à oignons, ivako, junça, juncia, juncia real, kili`o`opu, kili`o`opu, mala-apulid, malanga, matie `oniani, matie'oniani, mau`u mokae, mau`u mokae, mauku `oniani, mauku'oniani, mot ha, mothe, mumuta, mutha, nut grass, nut sedge, nutgrass, oniani, oniani lau, oniani rau, oniani tita, pakopako, pakopako, pakopako, purple nut sedge, purple nut sedge, purple nutsedge, red nut sedge, Rundes Zypergras, soro ni kabani, soronakambani, souchet à tubercules, souchet d'Asie, souchet en forme d'olive, souchet rond, suo cao, sur-sur, tamanengi, te mumute, tiririca, tiririca-vermelha, tuteoneon, vucesa, vuthesa, xiang fu zi, ya haeo mu, ya khon mu, zigolo infestante

**Synonyms:** *Chlorocyperus rotundus* (L.) Palla, *Cyperus olivaris* Targioni-Tozzetti, *Cyperus purpureo-variegatus* Boeckeler, *Cyperus stoloniferum pallidus* Boeckeler, *Cyperus tetrastachyos* Desf., *Cyperus tuberosus* Roxb, *Pycreus rotundus* (L.) Hayek

18. *Cyprinus carpio* (fish)

*The introduction of fish as a source of protein for human consumption into tropical and subtropical lake systems is continuing apace. The common carp (Cyprinus carpio) has been cultured for 2500 years and is also a popular angling and ornamental fish; is the third most frequently introduced species in the world. Its method of feeding churns up the sediments on the bottom of the water and uproots macrophytes, making it an keystone ecosystem engineer that altering habitats for native fish and other native aquatic species.*

**Common Names:** Cá Chép, carp, carpa, carpat, carpe, carpe, carpe commune, carpeau, carpo, cerpyn, ciortan, ciortanica, ciortocrap, ciuciulean, common carp, crapcean, cyprinos, escarpo, Europäischer Karpfen, European carp, fancy carp, feral carp, German carp, grass carp, grivadi, ikan mas, Japanese domesticated carp, kapoor-e-maamoli, kapor, kapr obecný, karp, karp, karp, karp, karp, karp dziki a. sazan, karpa, karpar, karpe, Karpe, karpen, karper, karpfen, karpion, karppi, kerpaille, king carp, koi, koi carp, korop, krapi, kyprinos, læderkarpe, lauk mas, leather carp, leekoh, lei ue, mas massan, mirror carp, olocari, Oriental carp, pa nai, pba ni, pla nai, ponty, punjabe gad, rata pethiya, saran, Saran, sarmão, sazan, sazan baligi, scale carp, sharan, skælskarpe, soneri masha, spejlskarpe, sulari, suloi, tikure, trey carp samahn, trey kap, ulucari, weißfische, wild carp, wildkarpfen

**Synonyms:** *Carpio carpio gibbosus* (Kessler, 1856), *Carpio flavipinna* Valenciennes, 1842, *Carpio vulgaris* Rapp, 1854, *Cyprinus acuminatus* Heckel & Kner, 1858, *Cyprinus acuminatus* Richardson, 1846, *Cyprinus angulatus* Heckel, 1843, *Cyprinus atrovirens* Richardson, 1846,



*Cyprinus bithynicus* Richardson, 1857, *Cyprinus carpio anatolicus* Hanko, 1924, *Cyprinus carpio aralensis* Spiczakow, 1935, *Cyprinus carpio brevicirri* Misik, 1958, *Cyprinus carpio elongatus* Walecki, 1863, *Cyprinus carpio fluviatilis* Pravdin, 1945, *Cyprinus carpio longicirri* Misik, 1958, *Cyprinus carpio monstrosus* Walecki, 1863, *Cyprinus carpio oblongus* Antipa, 1909, *Cyprinus chinensis* Basilewsky, 1855, *Cyprinus conirostris* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846, *Cyprinus festetitsii* Bonaparte, 1845, *Cyprinus flamm* Richardson, 1846, *Cyprinus fossicola* Richardson, 1846, *Cyprinus haematopterus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846, *Cyprinus melanotus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846, *Cyprinus nordmannii* Valenciennes, 1842, *Cyprinus sculponeatus* Richardson, 1846, *Cyprinus thermalis* Heckel, 1843, *Cyprinus tossicole* Elera, 1895, *Cyprinus vittatus* Valenciennes, 1842

19. *Dendrodrilus rubidus* (annelid)

*Dendrodrilus rubidus* is a small, litter dwelling earthworm native to Europe that has invaded areas of Australia, South America, Canada, Russian Federation United States and a large number of sub-Antarctic islands. The combined impacts of this species and other exotic earthworms are having profound effects on forest ecosystems in North America, particularly in regions which lack native earthworms. Exotic earthworms rapidly consume leaf litter, thereby altering nutrient cycling and availability and other soil properties. This has cascading effects on microbial communities, invertebrates, vertebrates and seedling establishment, and may alter entire plant communities and threaten rare plant species.

**Common Names:** jumbo red worms, jumpers, jumping red wigglers, pink worms, red trout worms, red wiggler worm, red wigglers, trout worms, wigglers

**Synonyms:** *Allolobophora constrictus* (Rosa, 1884), *Allolobophora norvegicus* (Eisen, 1874), *Allolobophora tenuis* (Eisen, 1874) , *Dendrobaena rubida*

20. *Diaphorina citri* (insect)

*Diaphorina citri* or Asian citrus psyllid is one of the most serious pests of citrus in the world. It causes damage through direct feeding and its toxic saliva, leading to leaf distortion and curling in young tender growth. In addition the copious amounts of honeydew it excretes causes sooty molds to grow which blemish leaves and reduce photosynthesis. However it is the ability of *D. citri* to vector the Asian and American forms of the huanglongbing (HLB) disease which makes this so damaging. HLB is caused by phloem-restricted bacteria in the genus *Candidatus Liberibacter*. HLB causes chlorosis resembling zinc deficiency, twig dieback, stunting of growth and reduced fruit size and quality. Trees usually die after several years and entire orchards may be devastated. HLB seriously threatens citrus industries worldwide. At present there are no curative methods for trees infected with the bacteria, so control methods have focused on reducing *D. citri* populations. Control is achieved through a combination of physical, chemical and biological methods.

**Common Names:** Asian citrus psyllid, Asiatic citrus psyllid, Citrus psylla, Oriental citrus psyllid, Psilideo de l'aranjeira, Psylle de l'oranger

**Synonyms:** *Euphalerus citri* Crawford

21. *Eichhornia crassipes* (aquatic plant)

Originally from South America, *Eichhornia crassipes* is one of the worst aquatic weeds in the world. Its beautiful, large purple and violet flowers make it a popular ornamental plant for ponds. It is now found in more than 50 countries on five continents. Water hyacinth is a very fast growing plant, with populations known to double in as little as 12 days. Infestations of this weed block waterways, limiting boat traffic, swimming and fishing. Water hyacinth also prevents sunlight and oxygen from reaching the water column and submerged plants. Its shading and crowding of native aquatic plants dramatically reduces biological diversity in aquatic ecosystems.

**Common Names:** aguapé, bekabe kairanga, bung el ralm, bung el ralm, floating water hyacinth, jacinthe d'eau, jacinto de agua, jacinto-aquatico, jal khumbe, jal kumbhi, lechuguilla, lila de agua, lirio acuatico, mbekambekairanga, riri vai, wasserhyazinthe, water hyacinth, water orchid, wota haisin

**Synonyms:** *Eichhornia speciosa* Kunth, *Heteranthera formosa*, *Piaropus crassipes* (Mart.) Raf., *Piaropus mesomelas*, *Pontederia crassipes* Mart. (basionym)

22. *Geukensia demissa* (mollusc)

*Geukensia demissa* (ribbed mussel) is native to the east coast of North America and have been introduced to California, Mexico, Texas and Venezuela. *Geukensia demissa* are reported to cause problems for the California Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*), with whom they share the same habitat, by the trapping and drowning of birds in marshes caused by their shells sticking out of the mud.

**Common Names:** Atlantic ribbed marsh mussel, ribbed horse mussel, ribbed mussel

**Synonyms:** *Arcuatula demissa* (Dillwyn, 1817), *Ischadium demissa* (Dillwyn, 1817), *Modiola plicatulus* (Lamarck, 1819), *Modiola semicostata* (Conrad, 1837), *Modiolus plicatulus*, *Mytilus demissa* (Dillwyn, 1817)

23. *Hemidactylus frenatus* (reptile)

The common house gecko is now established in at least 87 locations around the world outside of its natural range in Asia and the Indo-Pacific. Many of these new locations have been small remote islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Where the common house gecko has been introduced to islands of the Pacific Ocean, researchers have shown that this lizard has been responsible for the competitive displacement of other similar sized or smaller gecko species in urban and suburban environments. It was shown that habitat simplification and clumped food resources around artificial light sources as a result of urbanisation have enabled the common house gecko to gain an indirect competitive advantage over other nocturnal gecko species. The ability of the house gecko to persist outside of its natural range poses a threat to the survival of ecologically similar endemic geckos.

**Common Names:** Asian house gecko, Asiatischer Hausgecko, bridled house gecko, Chichak, common house gecko, geco-casero bocón, Gewöhnlicher Halbfingergecko

**Synonyms:** *Gecko caracal* Tytler 1865, *Gecko chaus* Tytler 1865, *Hemidactylus auritus* Poepig (in Obst) 1977, *Hemidactylus bowringii* Stejneger 1907: 172, *Hemidactylus fraenatus* Bleeker 1857, *Hemidactylus fragilis* Lanza 1990, *Hemidactylus fragilis* Calabresi 1915, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Cogger 2000: 246, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Cox et al. 1998: 84, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Glaw & Vences 1994: 277, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Lanza 1990, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Liner 1994, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Boulenger 1885: 120, *Hemidactylus frenatus* De Rooij 1915: 28, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Manthey & Grossmann 1997: 235, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Schlegel in Dumeril & Bibron 1836: 366, *Hemidactylus hexaspis* Cope 1869: 320, *Hemidactylus inornatus* Hallowell 1861, *Hemidactylus javanicus* Fitzinger 1826 (*nomen nudum*), *Hemidactylus longiceps* Cope 1869: 320, *Hemidactylus*

*mabouia* Barbour & Loveridge 1929 (*partim*), *Hemidactylus nigriventris* De Rooij 1915: 31, *Hemidactylus nigriventris* Lidth De Jeude 1905, *Hemidactylus okinawensis* Okada 1936, *Hemidactylus papuensis* [Macleay] 1877, *Hemidactylus pumilus* Hallowell 1861: 502, *Hemidactylus punctatus* Jerdon 1853, *Hemidactylus tristis* Sauvage 1879, *Hemidactylus vandermeermohri* Wermuth 1965, *Hemidactylus vandermeer-mohri* Brongersma 1928, *Hemidactylus vittatus* Gray 1845, *Hemidactylus* (*Pnoepus*) Bojeri Fitzinger 1843, *Hemidactylus* cf. *frenatus* Andreone *et al.* 2003, *Pnoepus bojeri* Wells & Wellington 1985, *Pnoepus caracal* Wells & Wellington 1985, *Pnoepus fragilis* Wells & Wellington 1985, *Pnoepus frenatus* Wells & Wellington 1985, *Pnoepus frenatus* Wells 2002, *Pnoepus inornatus* Wells & Wellington 1985, *Pnoepus papuensis* Wells & Wellington 1985, *Pnoepus pumilus* Wells & Wellington 1985, *Pnoepus punctatus* Wells & Wellington 1985, *Pnoepus vittatus* Wells & Wellington 1985

#### 24. [\*Hemidactylus mabouia\*](#) (reptile)

##### **Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Hemidactylus mabouia* is a nocturnal, fixed clutch size lizard that is native to continental Africa. However, it is now widespread throughout southern North America, South and Central America since its introduction, thought to have first occurred via slave ships during the European colonisation of Africa. *H. mabouia* is commonly thought to be a human commensal, and can be found in both natural and altered habitats. It is an aggressive species and has been known to displace and eat native geckos.

**Common Names:** Afroamerican house gecko, Afro-American house gecko, common woodslave, cosmopolitan house gecko, gecko-casero tropical, hausgecko, house gecko, tropical house gecko, wood slave

**Synonyms:** *Gecko aculeatus* Spix 1825: 16, *Gecko cruciger* Spix 1825, *Gecko mabuia* Cuvier 1829: 54 (*nomen substitutum pro Gecko mabouia*), *Gecko tuberculatus* Raddi 1823 (syn. fide Loveridge 1947), *Gekko armatus* Wied 1824 (syn. fide Loveridge 1947), *Gekko incanescens* Wied 1824: 101, *Gekko incanescens* Wied 1825 (syn. fide Loveridge 1947), *Gekko mabouia* Moreau De Jonnes 1818: 138, *Hemidactylus (Tachybates) armatus* Fitzinger 1846, *Hemidactylus (Tachybates) mabuya* Fitzinger 1846, *Hemidactylus benguellensis* Bocage 1893: 115 (syn. fide Loveridge 1947), *Hemidactylus exaspis* Cope 1868, *Hemidactylus frenatus* var. *calabaricus* Boeteger 1878 (syn. fide Loveridge 1947), *Hemidactylus gardineri* Boulenger 1909: 296 (fide Broadley & Howell), *Hemidactylus mabouia mabouia* Auerbach 1987: 82, *Hemidactylus mabouia* Boulenger 1885: 122, *Hemidactylus mabouia* Dumeril & Bibron 1836: 362, *Hemidactylus mabouia* Guichenot 1855:12, *Hemidactylus mabouia* Pauwels *et al.* 2004, *Hemidactylus mabouia* Cei 1993, *Hemidactylus mabouia* Glaw & Vences 1994: 278, *Hemidactylus mabouia* Jacobsen *et al.* 2010, *Hemidactylus mabouia* Liner 1994, *Hemidactylus mabouia* Schwartz & Henderson 1991: 414, *Hemidactylus mandanus* Loveridge 1936: 167 (fide Broadley & Howell 1991), *Hemidactylus mercatorius* Gray 1842: 58 (fide Broadley & Howell 1991), *Hemidactylus persimilis* Barbour & Loveridge 1928 (fide Broadley & Howell 1991), *Hemidactylus platycephalus* Peters 1854: 615 (syn. fide Loveridge 1947), *Hemidactylus sakalava* Grandidier 1867: 233 (syn. fide Loveridge 1947), *Hemidactylus tasmani* Hewitt 1932: 120 (syn. fide Loveridge 1947), *Hemidactylus tuberculatus* Fitzinger 1826: 105

25. *Imperata cylindrica* (grass)

Native to Asia, cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) is common in the humid tropics and has spread to the warmer temperate zones worldwide. Cogon grass is considered to be one of the top ten worst weeds in the world. Its extensive rhizome system, adaptation to poor soils, drought tolerance, genetic plasticity and fire adaptability make it a formidable invasive grass. Increases in cogon grass concern ecologists and conservationists because of the fact that this species displaces native plant and animal species and alters fire regimes.

**Common Names:** alang-alang, blady grass, Blutgras, carrizo, cogon grass, gi, impérata cylindrique, japgrass, kunai, lalang, ngi, paille de dys, paillotte, satintail, speargrass

**Synonyms:** *Imperata arundinacea* Cirillo, *Lagurus cylindricus* L.

26. *Kappaphycus spp.* (alga)

Kappaphycus spp. are red algae species that have been introduced in various parts of the world for the purpose of harvesting the gelling agent kappa carrageenan, which is used in industrial gums and as a smoothing agent used in ice cream, toothpaste, jellies, medicines and paint. This species can regrow from fragments as small as 0.5cm making it an extremely difficult species to control.

**Common Names:** agal agal, agal agal besar, agar agar besar, agar agar pulau, agar agar seru laut, agar-agar, algae, algues rouges, brown licorice, chilin-t' sai, cottonii, eucheuma, eucheuman, guso, kirinsai, red alga

27. *Launaea intybacea* (shrub)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

Bitter lettuce (*Launaea intybacea*) is a native of Africa and has been introduced to parts of lower Northern America, the West Indies, Central America, South America, temperate and tropical Asia. A cosmopolitan weed it is adapted to dry conditions. It is reported to be spreading rapidly in disturbed areas on Grand Cayman.

**Common Names:** achicoria azul, bitter lettuce

**Synonyms:** *Lactuca intybacea* Jacq., *Bracyrhamphus intybaceus* (Jacq.) DC., *Lactuca intybacea* Jacq.

28. *Leucaena leucocephala* (tree)

The fast-growing, nitrogen-fixing tree/shrub *Leucaena leucocephala*, is cultivated as a fodder plant, for green manure, as a windbreak, for reforestation, as a biofuel crop etc. *Leucaena* has been widely introduced due to its beneficial qualities; it has become an aggressive invader in disturbed areas in many tropical and sub-tropical locations and is listed as one of the '100 of the World's Worst Invasive Alien Species'. This thornless tree can form dense monospecific thickets and is difficult to eradicate once established. It renders extensive areas unusable and inaccessible and threatens native plants.

**Common Names:** acacia palida, aroma blanca, balori, bo chet, cassis, false koa, faux mimosa, faux-acacia, fua pepe, ganitnityuwan tangantan, graines de lin, guaje, guaslim, guaxin, horse/wild tamarind, huaxin, ipil-ipil, jumbie bean, kan thin, kanthum thect, koa-haole, kra thin, kratin, lamtoro, lead tree, leucaena, leucaena, liliak, lino criollo, lopa samoa, lusina, nito, pepe, rohbohtin, schemu, siale mohemohe, subabul, tamarindo silvestre, tangantangan, tangan-tangan, te kaitetua, telentund, tuhngantuhngan, uaxim, vaivai, vaivai dina, vaivai ni vavalangi, wild mimosa, wild tamarind, zarcilla

**Synonyms:** *Acacia leucocephala* (Lamark) Link 1822, *Leucaena glabrata* Rose 1897, *Leucaena glauca* (L.) Benth. 1842, *Mimosa leucocephala* Lamark 1783

29. *Lithobates catesbeianus* (= *Rana catesbeiana*) (amphibian)

The American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus* (= *Rana catesbeiana*)) is native to North America. It has been introduced all over the world to over 40 countries and four continents. Many introductions have been intentional with the purpose of establishing new food sources for human consumption. Other populations have been established from unintentional escapes from bullfrog farms. Consequences of the introduction of non-native amphibians to native herpetofauna can be severe. The American bullfrog has been held responsible for outbreaks of the chytrid fungus found to be responsible for declining amphibian populations in Central America and elsewhere. They are also important predators and competitors of endangered native amphibians and fish. The control of this invasive in Europe partly relies upon increasing awareness, monitoring and education about the dangers of releasing pets into the wild. Strict laws are also in place to prevent further introductions. Eradication is achieved largely by physical means including shooting, spears/gigs, bow and arrow, nets and traps.

**Common Names:** bullfrog, grenouille taureau, North American bullfrog, Ochsenfrosch, rana toro, Stierkikker

**Synonyms:** *Rana catesbiana* Shaw, 1802

30. *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (insect)

*Maconellicoccus hirsutus* or the pink hibiscus mealybug, is a polyphagous pest on a wide range of ornamental and agricultural plant species. Native to tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa, *M. hirsutus* forms colonies covered by a white waxy, elastic ovisac material. Feeding causes plant deformation and lowered aesthetics, which can result in heavy economic losses. The overall potential annual cost of control and damages to the US economy from *M. hirsutus* has been estimated to be around US\$ 700 million, with the global estimate being around US\$ 5 billion. While chemical and physical control methods are generally ineffective, effective biological control of *M. hirsutus* has been achieved in a number of countries.

**Common Names:** cochenille de l'hibiscus, guava mealybug, hibiscus mealybug, hibiscus-schmierlaus, pink hibiscus mealybug, pink mealybug

**Synonyms:** *Phenacoccus hirsutus* (Green)

31. *Merremia tuberosa* (vine, climber)

*Merremia tuberosa* is a climbing vine that is native to Mexico and parts of central America that has become invasive on various Pacific islands and parts of the United States. The vine overgrows tall hardwood forest canopies and smothers native trees and shrubs. Its population on Niue is reported as especially aggressive.

**Common Names:** bara- asa-gao, bejuco de golondrin, Brazilian jalap, Ceylon morning glory, foco de luz, Hawaiian wood rose, liane à tonelle, liane Gandelour, liane sultane jaune, liane-jaune, quiebra caje- te, quiebra machet, quinamacal, rosa de barranco, rose des bois, Spanish arborvine, Spanish woodbine, wood rose, xixcamátic, yellow morning-glory

**Synonyms:** *Batatas tuberosa* (L.) Bojer, *Ipomoea tuberosa* L., *Operculina tuberosa* (L.) Meisn.

32. *Monomorium floricola* (insect)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

The primarily arboreal flower ant (*Monomorium floricola*) is one of the world's most broadly distributed tramp ants. Most occurrence records of *M. floricola* are in tropical and sub-tropical regions from latitudes above 30 degrees; populations in latitudes above 35 degrees are found in heated buildings or inside greenhouses. *M. floricola* has been identified as a significant arboreal predator of insect eggs; in Guam it is recognised as one of three most important ant species attacking eggs of native butterflies resulting in their reduced populations.

**Common Names:** bicoloured trailing ant, Braunrote Blumenameise, brownish-red flower ant, floral ant , flower ant, futairo-hime-ari

**Synonyms:** *Monomorium angusticlava* Donisthorpe, 1947, *Monomorium cinnabari* Roger, 1863, *Monomorium floreanum* Stitz, 1932, *Monomorium impressum* Smith, 1876, *Monomorium poecilum* Roger, 1863, *Monomorium specularis* Mayr, 1866

33. *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (fish)

*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) are one of the most widely introduced fish species in the world. Native to western North America, from Alaska to the Baja Peninsula, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* have been introduced to numerous countries for sport and commercial aquaculture. *Oncorhynchus mykiss* is highly valued as a sportfish, with regular stocking occurring in many locations where wild populations cannot support the pressure from anglers. Concerns have been raised about the effects of introduced trout in some areas, as they may affect native fish and invertebrates through predation and competition.

**Common Names:** Alabalik, Alabalik türü, Amerikaniki Pestrofa, Aure, Baiser, Baja California rainbow trout, Brown trout, Coast angel trout, Coast rainbow trout, Coast range trout, Dagova pastarva, Forel rajduzhna, Forelle, Hardhead, Kamchatka steelhead, Kamchatka trout, Kamloops, Kamloops trout, Kirjolohi, K'wsech, Lord-fish, Masu, Nijimasu, Orret, Pastrva, Pestropha, pstrag teczowy, Pstrag teczowy , Pstruh duhový, Pstruh dúhový, rainbow trout, Rainbow trout , Redband, redband trout, Regenbogenforelle, Regenbogenforelle , Regenboogforel, Regnbåge, Regnbågslax, Regnbogasilungur, Regnbueørred, Regnbueørret, Salmon trout, Salmones del Pacífico, Silver trout, Stahlkopfforelle, Stålhovedørred, Steelhead, steelhead trout, Steelhead trout , Summer salmon, Sxew'k'em, Trofta ylberi, Trofte ylberi, Trota, Trota iridea, Trucha, trucha arco iris, Trucha arco iris , Trucha arcoiris, truite arc-en-ciel, Truta , Truta-arco-iris, Urriöi

**Synonyms:** *Fario gairdneri* (Richardson, 1836), *Onchorrhynchus mykiss* (Walbaum, 1792), *Oncorhynchus kamloops* (Jordan, 1892), *Oncorhynchus mykiss nelsoni* (Evermann, 1908), *Parasalmo mykiss* (Walbaum, 1792), *Salmo gairdneri irideus* (Gibbons, 1855), *Salmo gairdneri shasta* (Jordan, 1894), *Salmo gairdneri* (Richardson, 1836), *Salmo gairdnerii gairdnerii* (Richardson, 1836), *Salmo gairdnerii irideus* (Gibbons, 1855), *Salmo gairdnerii* (Richardson, 1836), *Salmo gilberti* (Jordan, 1894), *Salmo iridea* (Gibbons, 1855), *Salmo irideus argentatus* (Bajkov, 1927), *Salmo irideus* (Gibbons, 1855), *Salmo kamloops whitehousei* (Dymond, 1931), *Salmo kamloops* (Jordan, 1892), *Salmo masoni* (Suckley, 1860), *Salmo mykiss* (Walbaum, 1792), *Salmo mykiss* (Walbaum, 1792) , *Salmo nelsoni* (Evermann, 1908), *Salmo purpuratus* (Pallas, 1814), *Salmo rivularis kamloops* (Jordan, 1892), *Salmo rivularis* (Ayres, 1855), *Salmo stellatus* (Girard, 1856), *Salmo truncatus* (Suckley, 1859)

34. [\*Oreochromis mossambicus\*](#) (fish)

*Oreochromis mossambicus* (Mozambique tilapia) has spread worldwide through introductions for aquaculture. Established populations of *Oreochromis mossambicus* in the wild are as a result of intentional release or escapes from fish farms. *Oreochromis mossambicus* is omnivorous and feeds on almost anything, from algae to insects.

**Common Names:** blou kurper, common tilapia, fai chau chak ue, Java tilapia, kawasuzume, kurper bream, malea, mojarra, mosambik-maulbrüter, Mozambikskaya tilapiya, Mozambique cichlid, Mozambique mouth-breeder, Mozambique mouthbrooder, Mozambique tilapia, mphende, mujair, nkobue, tilapia, tilapia del Mozambique, tilapia du Mozambique, tilapia mossambica, tilapia mozámbrica, trey tilapia khmao, weißkehlbarsch, wu-kuo yu

**Synonyms:** *Chromis dumerilii* Steindachner, 1864, *Chromis natalensis* Weber, 1897, *Chromis vorax* Pfeffer, 1893, *Sarotherodon mossambicus* (Peters, 1852), *Tilapia arnoldi* Gilchrist & Thompson, 1917, *Tilapia mossambica* (Peters, 1852)

35. [\*Paratrechina longicornis\*](#) (insect)

*Paratrechina longicornis* (the crazy ant) is a tramp ant, which, by definition, is an ant that is widely dispersed through commerce and other human-assisted avenues. It is extremely easy to identify by observing its rapid and erratic movements. *Paratrechina longicornis* is highly adaptable to various environments and can be a major pest. It occurs in large numbers in homes or outdoors and is capable of displacing other ants and possibly other invertebrates. *Paratrechina longicornis* forages over long distances away from its nest, making the nest hard to find and the ants difficult to control.

**Common Names:** crazy ant , hairy ant , higenaga-ameiro-ari , long-horned ant, slender crazy ant

**Synonyms:** *Formica gracilescens* Nylander (1856) , *Formica longicornis* Latreille (1802) , *Formica vagans* Jerdon (1851) , *Paratrechina currens* Motschoulsky (1863) , *Paratrechina longicornis* (Latreille) (1925), *Prenolepis (Nylanderia) longicornis* Emery (1910) , *Prenolepis longicornis* Roger (1863) , *Tapinoma gracilescens* F. Smith (1858)

36. [\*Perna viridis\*](#) (mollusc)

*Perna viridis* is a bivalve mussel native to the Asia-Pacific region where it is widely distributed. It has been introduced elsewhere around the world through ship ballast, hull fouling and the experimental introduction for farming. *Perna viridis* can quickly form dense colonies in a range of environmental conditions. Impacts include; causing blockage in intake pipes of industrial plants, clogging crab traps and clam culture bags and impeding commercial harvest. Fouling creates a need for increased maintenance and if not carried out regularly can cause decreases in fuel efficiency. *Perna viridis* is also able to out-compete many other fouling species, causing changes in community structure and trophic relationships.

**Common Names:** Asian green mussel, green mussel

**Synonyms:** *Chloromya viridis* Dodge, 1952, *Mytilus (Chloromya) smaragdinus* Jukes-Browne, 1905, *Mytilus (Chloromya) viridis* Lamy, 1936, *Mytilus opalus* Lamarck, 1819, *Mytilus smaragdinus* Chemnitz, 1785, *Mytilus viridis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Perna viridis* Ahmed, 1974

37. *Procambarus clarkii* (crustacean)

*Procambarus clarkii* is a highly adaptable, tolerant, and fecund freshwater crayfish that may inhabit a wide range of aquatic environments. It is native to parts of Mexico and the United States and has established throughout the world as a result of commercial introductions for harvest as a food source. Invasive populations have been reported from Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, and South America. Impacts include aggressive competition with native crayfish, introduction of the crayfish plague, reduction of macrophyte assemblages, alteration of water quality, predation on and competition with a variety of aquatic species, and negative impacts on agricultural and fishing industries. Management strategies for *P. clarkii* include trapping and removing populations, creating barriers to prevent its spread, prohibiting the transport of live crayfish, and improving public education about its risks to the environment. Encouraging farming of native species as well as research on economically productive harvesting of native crayfish has the potential to reduce further introductions.

**Common Names:** Louisiana crayfish, red swamp crayfish

38. *Psidium guajava* (tree, shrub)

*Psidium guajava* is a tropical tree or shrub. It is native to central America from Mexico to northern South America. It has been introduced to most tropical and sub-tropical locations around the world for its edible fruit. In some countries the harvesting, processing and export of the fruit forms the basis of a sizeable industry. Due in part to its ability to grow on a variety of soils and across a range of climates, *P. guajava* has become invasive. Pastures and fields are overrun and native plants are outcompeted by this species, which has the ability to form dense thickets. This has led to its designation in many areas as a noxious weed to be controlled or eradicated. It is ranked by some authorities amongst the highest invasive categories.

**Common Names:** abas, abwas, amarood, amrut, apas, araca, banjiro, bayabas, bayawas, biyabas, dipajaya jambu, djamboe, djambu, farang, goaibeira, goavier, goeajaaba, goejaba, goiaba, goiabeiro, gouyav, gouyave, goyave, goyavier, guabang, guahva, guava, guave, guavenbaum, guayaba, guayaba silvestre, guayabilla, guayabo, guayave, guayavo, guwafah, guyaaba, guyabas, guyava, jambu batu, jambu batu, jambu berase, jambu biji, jambu kampuchia, jambu klutuk, jamphal, jamrukh, kautoga, kautoga tane, kautonga, kautonga tane, koejawal, kuabang, kuafa, kuahpa, kuava, ku'ava, kuawa, kuawa ke'oke'o, kuawa lemi, kuawa momona, kuhfahfah, kuma, kuwawa, lemon guava, ma-kuai, ma-man, ngguava ni India, nguava, oi, pauwa, perala, petokal, quwawa, sapari, si da, te kuava, te kuawa, tokal, trapaek sruk, tuava, tu'ava, tu'avu, tumu tuava, tuvava, xalxocot

**Synonyms:** *Guajava pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* var. *pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* (L.) Kuntze, *Psidium aromaticum*, *Psidium cujavillus* Burm. f., *Psidium guajava* var. *cujavillum* (Burman) Krug and Urb., *Psidium guajava* var. *guajava*, *Psidium guava* Griseb., *Psidium guayava* Raddi, *Psidium igatemyensis* Barb. Rodr., *Psidium pomiferum* L., *Psidium pumilum* var. *guadalupense*, *Psidium pumilum* Vahl, *Psidium pyrifera* L.



39. *Psittacula krameri* (bird)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

The rose-ringed parakeet, *Psittacula krameri*, is native to central Africa and Asia and is a colourful, distinctive-looking bird. It is known as one of the most successful avian invaders in the world, with established populations in over 35 countries outside its native range. *P. krameri* has been shown to have adverse impacts on native bird species and carry diseases. It is thought that its reproductive success, establishment and range expansion in non-native areas is related to climate similarities of non-native areas to that of its native range.

**Common Names:** Perruche À Collier, ring-necked parakeet, rose-ringed parakeet, rose-ringed Parrakeet

40. *Pterois volitans* (fish)

The Indo-Pacific red lionfish (*Pterois volitans*) is a beautiful but dangerous tropical fish that has spread to new marine environments through the aquarium trade. The lionfish has invaded the Northwestern Atlantic and the Caribbean in one of the most rapid marine finfish invasions in history. In some areas, it has the potential to displace commercially important species such as the grouper and reduce recruitment of juvenile fishes, which in turn disrupts marine ecosystem processes.

**Common Names:** butterfly cod, cá Mao Tiên, chale, firefish, hana-minokasago, Indo-Pacific red lionfish, laffe volant, lepu-penganten, lionfish, lionfish scorpion, ominokasago, ornate butterfly-cod, ornate butterfly-cod, peacock lionfish, poisson scorpion, poisson volant, poisson-dindon, red firefish, red lionfish, sausau-lele, scorpion fish, scorpion volitans, skrzydlica pstra, turkey fish, turkeyfish, volitan lion, zebrafish

**Synonyms:** *Brachirus zebra* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825), *Gasterosteus volitans*, *Pterois cristatus*, *Pterois geniserra*, *Pterois muricata*, *Pterois zebra* Quoy and Gaimard, 1825, *Scorpaena volitans* (Linnaeus, 1758)

41. *Raoiella indica* (arachnid)

*Raoiella indica* (the red palm mite) is a parasitic mite invasive in the Caribbean region; it poses a serious threat to many plant industries. Its recent invasion is referred to as the biggest mite explosion in the Americas. Already taking serious tolls on coconut, ornamental palm and orchid crops, its infestation of new species and spread to new locations makes it one of the most menacing pests to the Western tropics.

**Common Names:** coconut mite, coconut red mite, frond crimson mite, leaflet false spider mite, red date mite, red palm mite, scarlet mite

42. *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (grass)

*Rottboellia cochinchinensis* is an erect annual grass that reaches heights of 4 metres. It is a weed of warm-season crops around the world, preferring tropical and subtropical climates. It grows along roadsides and in other open, well-drained sites. *R. cochinchinensis* is an aggressive weed, considered to be one of the 12 worst weeds that infest sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) in the world. It is also a very competitive weed with maize crops. *R. cochinchinensis* has irritating hairs on its stem which makes it difficult to control it manually in small-scale farms. It is tolerant to most herbicides that are applied in cotton and maize fields. Management and removal of *R. cochinchinensis* requires the use of many man hours and the application of several techniques to ensure control.

**Common Names:** anguigay, annarai, bandjangan, barsali, bukal, bura, caminadora, capim-camalote, cebada fina, corn grass, dholu, doekoet kikisian, fataque duvet, gaho, girum nagei, graminea corredora, guinea-fowl grass, herbe à poils, herbe de riz, herbe fataque-duvet, herbe queue-de-rat, itch grass, itchgrass, jointed grass, Kelly grass, kokoma grass, konda panookoo, lisofya, paja peluda, prickly grass, Raoul grass, rice grass, sagisi, sancarana, shamva grass, sugarcane weed, swooate, tsunoaiashi

**Synonyms:** *Aegilops exaltata* L., *Manisuris exaltata* (L. f.) Kuntze, *Ophiurus appendiculatus* Steud., *Rottboellia arundinacea* Hochst. ex A. Rich, *Rottboellia denudata* Steud., *Rottboellia exaltata* L. f., nom. illeg, *Rottboellia setosa* J.S. Presl ex C.B. Presl, *Stegosia cochinchinensis* Lour, *Stegosia exaltata* Nash

43. *Salvelinus fontinalis* (fish)

Introduced as a highly desirable fish for both angling and aquaculture throughout the world, *Salvelinus fontinalis* (brook trout) is an invasive that threatens native amphibians and fish, as well as the ecology of lakes and streams. Several native fish and amphibians face threatened or endangered status as a result of their introduction. Removal of *Salvelinus fontinalis* has been conducted in many places to allow for the recovery of endemic species.

**Common Names:** Âait, aanaatik, anak, American brook charr, Amerikanischer bachsaibling, Amerikanischer saibling, Amerikanski goletz, Amerikanskiy golets, ana, Âna, anakleq, anokik, anuk, aurora trout, azad mahi cheshmahi, Bachsaibling, bäckröding, baisier, Beekforel, bekkeror, bekkerøye, breeder, bronforel, brook char, brook charr, brook trout, brookie, char, coaster, common brook trout, eastern brook trout, eastern speckled trout, Elsässer saibling, fântânel, giigaq, humpbacked trout, i ha luk, iqaluk, iqaluk tasirsiutik, kawamasu, kaynak alabaligi, kildeorred, kildeørred, lindableikja, lord-fish, masamek, masamekos, masamekw, masumèk, mountain trout, mud trout, native trout, omble de fontaine, pastrav fântânel, pataki szajbling, pstrag zrodiany, puronieriä, salmerino di fontaine, salmerino di fontana, salmerino di fonte, salter, salvelino, salvelinos, saumon de fontaine, sea trout, siven, siven americký, sivon americký, sivon potocny, slob, speckled char, speckled trout, specks, squartail, square-tail, squaretailed trout, Tiegerfisch, trout, trucha de arroyo, truite, truite de mer, truite mouchetée, truta-das-fontes, whitefin

**Synonyms:** *Baione fontinalis* (Mitchill, 1814), *Salmo canadensis* Griffith & Smith, 1834, *Salmo fontinalis* Mitchill, 1814, *Salmo hudsonicus* Suckley, 1861, *Salvelinus timagamiensis* Henn & Rinckenbach 1925

44. *Syzygium cumini* (tree)

*Syzygium cumini* has been introduced to many different places where it has been utilised as a fruit producer, as an ornamental and also for its timber. It has the ability to form a dense cover, excluding all other species. This characteristic has allowed *Syzygium cumini* to become invasive in Hawaii where it prevents the re-establishment of native lowland forest and very invasive in the Cook Islands and in French Polynesia. This tree has not been evaluated for biological control, but vigorous efforts to exterminate it with herbicides are taking place in Hawaii.

**Common Names:** black plum, damson plum, djoowet, doowet, druif, duhat, duhat, faux-pistachier, guayabo pesjua, indian blackberry, jalao, jaman, jambhool, jamblang, jambol, jambolan plum, jambolanier, jambool, jambu, jambul, jambulao, jamelao, jamelong, jamelongue, jamélongue, jamelonguier, jamelon-guier, jammun, jamoen, Java plum, jiwat, Ka'ika, kavika ni India, koeli, koriang, lomboy, lunaboy, ma-ha, Malabar plum, mesegerak, mesekerrak, mesekerrák, mesigerak, paramu, pesjua extranjera, pistati, Portuguese plum, pring bai, pring das krebey, purple plum, salam, va, voi rung, wa

**Synonyms:** *Calyptranthes caryophyllifolia* (Lam.) Willd., *Calyptranthes oneillii* Lundell, *Eugenia cumini* (L.) Druce, *Eugenia jambolana* Lam., *Eugenia caryophyllifolia* Lam., *Eugenia cumini* (L.) Druce, *Eugenia jambolana* Lam., *Myrtus cumini* L., *Syzygium jambolana* (Lam.) DC., *Syzygium jambolanum* DC., *Syzygium caryophyllifolium* (Lam.) DC., *Syzygium jambolanum* (Lam.) DC.

45. *Tapinoma melanocephalum* (insect)

*Tapinoma melanocephalum* is known as a tramp ant as its spread around the globe has been assisted by human activities. It is highly flexible in the habitats it occupies, providing there is some form of disturbance allowing it to establish ahead of more dominant ant species, and it nests readily outdoors or indoors. *Tapinoma melanocephalum* is a household pest, as well as disturbing greenhouse environments and can transport pathogenic microbes in hospitals.

**Common Names:** albaricoque , awate-konuka-ari , black-headed ant, ghost ant, hormiga bottegaria , house infesting ant , tiny yellow house ant, tramp ant

**Synonyms:** *Formica familiaris* Smith, F. 1860, *Formica melanocephalum* Fabricius, 1793, *Formica nana* Jerdon, *Myrmica pellucida* Smith, F. 1857, *Tapinoma melanocephalum* (Fabricius): Mayr, 1862, *Tapinoma melanocephalum* var. *australe* Santschi 1928, *Tapinoma melanocephalum* var. *australis* Santschi 1928

46. *Trogoderma granarium* (insect)

See eradication or other absence information

*Trogoderma granarium* are considered a pest of considerable impact to stored foodstuffs. It maintains its presence in food storage in very low numbers and is able to survive long periods of time in an inactive state.

**Common Names:** escarabajo khapra, khapra beetle, khapraikäfer, trogoderma (dermeste) du grain

**Synonyms:** *Trogoderma afrum* Priesner, *Trogoderma khapra* Arrow, *Trogoderma quinquefasciata* Leesberg

47. *Tubastraea coccinea* (coral)

*Tubastraea coccinea* (orange-cup coral) has been introduced to all continents except Antarctica and is thought to compete with native benthic invertebrates for space and to compromise their communities. The reduction of native sponges and native corals could also have significant flow-on effects for entire ecosystems.

**Common Names:** colonial-cup coral, orange-cup coral, orange-tube coral, tubastrée orange

**Synonyms:** *Astropsammia pedersenii* , *Caryophyllia aurantiaca* , *Coenopsammia affinis* , *Coenopsammia aurea* , *Coenopsammia coccinea* , *Coenopsammia ehrenbergiana*, *Coenopsammia manni* , *Coenopsammia radiata*, *Coenopsammia tenuilamellosa* , *Coenopsammia urvillii* , *Coenopsammia willeyi* , *Dendrophyllia affinis* , *Dendrophyllia aurantiaca* , *Dendrophyllia danae* , *Dendrophyllia ehrenbergiana* , *Dendrophyllia manni* , *Dendrophyllia surcularis* , *Dendrophyllia turbinata* , *Dendrophyllia willeyi* , *Lobophyllia aurea* , *Placopsammia darwini* , *Tubastraea aurea* , *Tubastraea pedersenii* , *Tubastraea tenuilamellosa*, *Tubastraea willeyi*

48. *Vibrio cholerae* (micro-organism)

*Vibrio cholerae* is the bacteria that causes cholera; a potentially epidemic and life-threatening secretory diarrhea characterised by numerous, voluminous watery stools, often accompanied by vomiting and resulting in hypovolemic shock and acidosis. It can also cause mild or unapparent infections. *Vibrio cholerae* occurs in both marine and freshwater habitats in mutualistic associations with aquatic animals. *Vibrio cholerae* is endemic or epidemic in areas with poor sanitation; it occurs sporadically or as limited outbreaks in developed countries. Cholera is transmitted by the fecal-oral route. In coastal regions it may persist in shellfish and plankton. Long-term convalescent carriers are rare.

**Common Names:** Asiatic cholera, epidemic cholera

49. *Ziziphus mauritiana* (tree, shrub)

*Ziziphus mauritiana* is widely cultivated in dry areas throughout the tropics. It tolerates extremely dry habitats and is an extremely valuable tree for people that live in such climates. *Ziziphus mauritiana* has a multitude of uses, including culinary and medicinal. It can form dense stands and become invasive in some areas, including Fiji and Australia. In Australia *Ziziphus mauritiana* has the capacity to greatly expand its current range in northern and northeastern Australia. The main industry affected is the cattle industry but *Ziziphus mauritiana* also has environmental impacts in woodland and savanna ecosystems.

**Common Names:** appeldam, aprin, baer, baher, bahir, bedara, ber, bor, Chinee apple, Chinese apple, Chinese date, coolie plum, crabapple, dindoulier, dunk, dunks, dunks, gingeolier, Indian cherry, Indian jujube, Indian plum, jujube, jujube, jujube du pays, jujubier, jujubier, jujubier indien, liane croc chien, Malay jujube, mangustine, manzana (apple), manzanas, manzanita, manzanita (little apple), masson, ma-tan, perita haitiana, petit pomme, phutsa, pomme malcadi, pomme surette, ponsigne, prune Saint Paul, putrea, tao, tao nhuc, widara, widara, yuyubi, yuyubo

**Synonyms:** *Rhamnus jujuba* L., *Rhamnus mauritiana* Soyer-Willemet, *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Lam., non P. Mill., *Ziziphus aucheri* Boiss., *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Gaertn., *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Gaertn. var. *fruticosa* Haines, *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Gaertn. var. *stenocarpa* Kuntze, *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. var. *deserticola* A. Chev., *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. var. *orthacantha* (DC.) A. Chev., *Ziziphus orthacantha* DC, *Ziziphus poiretii* G. Don, *Ziziphus rotundata* DC.

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**Biostatus not specified**

1. *Acanthophora spicifera* (alga)

*Acanthophora spicifera* is a red algae which is found in most tropical or subtropical seas of the world. Its plastic morphology allows it to adapt to a variety of environmental conditions, and hence it can invade a diverse range of habitats. It is an alien invasive species in Hawaii. It is amongst the most successful alien algal species in this region, where it may modify native communities and compete with native algae.

**Common Names:** bulung tombong bideng, culot, red alga, spiny alga, spiny seaweed

**Synonyms:** *Acanthophora antillarum* Montagne ex Kützing 1865, *Acanthophora intermedia* Crouan, *Acanthophora orientalis* J. Agardh 1863, *Acanthophora orientalis* var. *wightii* (J. Agardh) Sonder 1879, *Acanthophora spicifera* f. *orientalis* (J. Agardh) Weber-van Bosse 1923, *Acanthophora spicifera* f. *wightii* (J. Agardh) Weber-van Bosse 1923, *Acanthophora spicifera* var. *orientalis* (J. Agardh) Zaneveld 1956, *Acanthophora thierryi* f. *gracilis* P.L. Crouan & H.M. Crouan 1878, *Acanthophora thierryi* J.V. Lamouroux 1813, *Acanthophora wightii* J. Agardh 1863, *Chondria acanthophorara* C. Agardh 1822, *Fucus acanthophorus* J.V. Lamouroux 1805, *Fucus spicifer* M. Vahl 1802

2. *Cedrela odorata* (tree, shrub)

*Cedrela odorata* is a native of the West Indies and from Central America to South America, including the Brazilian Atlantic and Amazon Rain Forest. It has been introduced to many Pacific Islands and South Africa. This fast growing timber tree has become invasive in some areas, especially those disturbed by cutting.

**Common Names:** Barbados cedar, cèdre acajou, cèdre des barbares, cedro, cedro cubano, cigar box cedar, Mexican cedar, sita hina, Spanish cedar, West Indian cedar

3. *Gymnodinium catenatum* (alga)

*Gymnodinium catenatum* is a toxic, bloom forming species of microalgae. It is usually seen in long, swimming chains of tiny cells, with up to 32 cells in a chain (occasionally 64). It is also seen as solitary cells with a green-brown colour. The size of these cells ranges from 38 - 53 um long and 33 - 45 um wide. The cells are circular to squarish in shape, with many rounded organelles within them. Cysts of *G. catenatum* are brown, spherical and range in size from 45 - 50 um in diameter. *G. catenatum* is the only known unarmoured dinoflagellate that produces toxins responsible for PSP (Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning). This species is widely distributed, from the Mediterranean to the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Australasian waters.

**Common Names:** chain-forming dinoflagellate, estuarine dinoflagellate, naked dinoflagellate

4. *Newcastle disease virus (NDV)* (micro-organism)

Virulent Newcastle disease (vND) or Newcastle Disease (NDV) is a contagious and fatal strain of Newcastle disease which is carried by numerous wild and domestic bird species. Newcastle disease virus is a paramyxovirus that is contagious and fatal to avian fauna. It is probably one of the most infectious diseases of poultry in the world and death rates of 100 percent can occur in unvaccinated flocks. Many birds die without showing any clinical signs and the virus may even cause mortality in vaccinated flocks. Newcastle virus is easily spread by bird secretions and excretions and once contracted there is no treatment. Current methods of control are aimed at preventing its spread and include restricting the import of live birds from countries where the disease is present and culling infected birds.

**Common Names:** atypical geflugelpest, avian distemper, avian paramyxovirus type 1 (APMV-1), avian pest, avian pneumoencephalitis, exotic newcastle disease, Korean fowl plague, pseudo-fowl pest, pseudo-poultry plague, pseudovogel-pest, Ranikhet disease, Tetelo disease

**Synonyms:** Ranikhet Disease, Velogenic Newcastle Disease

5. *Plasmodium relictum* (micro-organism)

The protozoa, *Plasmodium relictum*, is one of the causative parasites of avian malaria and may be lethal to species which have not evolved resistance to the disease (e.g. penguins). It may be devastating to highly susceptible avifauna that has evolved in the absence of this organism, such as native Hawaiian birds. The parasite cannot be transmitted directly from one bird to another, but requires a mosquito to move from one bird to another. In Hawaii, the mosquito that transmits *Plasmodium relictum* is the common house mosquito, *Culex quinquefasciatus*. Passerine birds are the most common victims of avian malaria.

**Common Names:** avian malaria, paludisme des oiseaux, Vogelmalaria

**Synonyms:** *Haemamoeba relictum* Grassi and Feletti 1891, *Plasmodium capistrani* Russell 1932, *Plasmodium inconsta* Hartman 1927

6. *Pterygoplichthys multiradiatus* (fish)

**Common Names:** carachama, long-fin armored catfish, orinoco sailfin catfish, plecóstoma del Orinoco, radiated ptero, sailfin catfish, sailfish catfish, sejlfinnet sugemalle, tummaleväpleko

**Synonyms:** *Ancistrus multiradiatus* (Hancock, 1828), *Hypostomus multiradiatus* (Hancock, 1828), *Hypostomus pardalis* (non Castelnau, 1855), *Liposarcus jeansianus* (non Cope, 1874), *Liposarcus multiradiatus* (Hancock, 1828), *Liposarcus pardalis* (non Castelnau, 1855), *Liposarcus varius* (non Cope, 1872), *Plecostomus pardalis* (non Castelnau, 1855), *Pterygoplichthys jeansianus* (non Cope, 1874), *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* (non Castelnau, 1855)

7. *Scyphophorus acupunctatus* (insect)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Scyphophorus acupunctatus* is becoming a major pest of native Agavaceae and Dracaenaceae species worldwide. Native to Mexico, it has decimated populations of Agave crops there, in particular species used in the tequila and henequen industries. The importation of ornamental Agave plants worldwide has facilitated *S. acupunctatus* to establish in many parts of the world, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean, in Africa, Asia and South America. On its host species, it causes rot and sometimes mortality due to its larvae boring holes which then facilitates micro-organisms entering the host. Due to the species being found generally inside the host species, typical insecticides have proven ineffective. However research on the species' pheromones has shown that these could be a potential management tool, attracting individual adults away from hosts to collection sites.

**Common Names:** Acapiche del nardo, Agave billbug, Agave snout weevil, Agave snout-nosed beetle, Agave snout-nosed weevil, Agave weevil, black weevil, sisal borer, sisal weevil

**Synonyms:** *Rhyncophorus asperulus* Dietz, *Scyphophorus anthracinus* Gyllenhal, *Scyphophorus interstitialis* Gyllenhal, *Scyphophorus robustior* Horn

8. *Urochloa maxima* (grass)

Although *Urochloa maxima* is the accepted name for this species, it is still widely known as *Panicum maximum*. *Urochloa maxima* is a native of tropical Africa where it occurs from sea level to 1,800m. It is used as a forage grass and its ability to tolerate a wide range of habitats make it a very productive species. *Urochloa maxima* has become prevalent in Samoa and Tonga and it is a problem species in Guam and Hawaii. Although it is a favourable grass in many areas it can also form dense stands and displace native species.

**Common Names:** buffalograss, capime guiné, fataque, green panic, Guinea grass, herbe de Guinée, panic élevé, saafa, talapi, tinikarati, vao Kini, vao Kini, yerba de Guinea, zacate Guinea

**Synonyms:** *Panicum gongylodes* Jacq., *Panicum hirsutissimum* Steud., *Panicum jumentorum* Pers., *Panicum laeve* Lam., *Panicum maximum* Jacq., *Panicum maximum* var. *coloratum* C.T. White, *Panicum maximum* var. *gongylodes* (Jacq.) Döll, *Panicum maximum* var. *maximum*, *Panicum maximum* var. *pubiglume* K. Schum., *Panicum maximum* var. *trichoglume* Robyns, *Panicum polygamum* var. *gongylodes* (Jacq.) E. Fourn., *Panicum trichocondylum* Steud., *Urochloa maxima* var. *trichoglumis* (Robyns) R.D. Webster

9. *Watersipora subtorquata* (bryozoan)

*Watersipora subtorquata* (d'Orbigny, 1852) is a loosely encrusting bryozoan. It is tolerant to copper based antifouling coatings and is infamous for fouling ships hulls and facilitating the fouling and spread of other marine invasives. *Watersipora subtorquata* is considered cosmopolitan and widely invasive among cool temperate water ports. Preventative measures are the only practical means of control at this time.

10. *West Nile virus* (micro-organism)

West Nile virus (WNV) is a mosquito-borne flavivirus native to Africa, Europe, and Western Asia. WNV is mostly transmitted by *Culex* mosquitoes in a cycle involving birds as amplifying hosts. However infected mosquitoes can also transmit the virus to other animals and humans. Most animals are "dead-end" hosts and do not contribute to virus spread or evolution in nature, because infection in non-avian species results in low virus levels that is insufficient for infection of mosquitoes. Since its introduction into the United States in the New York City area in 1999 WNV has continued to expand its range across the United States and into Canada, Mexico and Central and South America. WNV causes severe disease humans, horses and other vertebrates. Most people infected with West Nile virus have only mild illness. However the virus can also cause severe neuroinvasive diseases, often leading to death. No specific medication exists to treat West Nile virus infection, and there is currently no vaccine available for humans. Control measures focus on reducing mosquito breeding habitat: standing water in urban areas, agricultural areas, and wetlands.

**Common Names:** West Nile virus

## Native Species

1. *Acacia farnesiana* (tree, shrub)

Probably a native of tropical America, *Acacia farnesiana* was introduced to many tropical countries for its bark, gum, seed and wood. It is often planted as an ornamental or to check erosion, and is also used in the perfume industry because of its scented flowers. This thorny, deciduous shrub grows to 4m in height forming impenetrable thickets or sometimes a more open cover and prefers dry habitats between sea level and 1000 m. In Australia it occurs along watercourses on rangeland and farmland limiting access to water. It has also become an invasive species in Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

**Common Names:** acacia jaune, aroma, aramo, ban baburi, carambuco, cashia, cassie, debena, Ellington curse, espino blanco, espino ruco, esponja, esponjeira, huisache, huisache dulce, kandaroma, klu, klu bush, kolu, mimosa, mimosa bush, needle bush, oki, opoponax, popinac, popinac, rayo, Small's acacia, sweet acacia, tekaibakoa, titima, vaivai vakavotona, Westindische akazie

**Synonyms:** *Acacia acicularis* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., *Acacia densiflora* (Alex. ex Small) Cory, *Acacia edulis* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., *Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd. var. *pedunculata* (Willd.) Kuntze, *Acacia ferox* M. Martens & Galeotti, *Acacia indica* (Pers.) Desv., *Acacia lenticellata* F.Muell., *Acacia minuta* (M.Jones) Beauchamp subsp. *densiflora* (Alex. ex Small) Beauchamp, *Acacia pedunculata* Willd., *Acacia smallii* Isely, *Farnesia odora* Gasp., *Mimosa acicularis* Poir., *Mimosa farnesiana* L., *Mimosa acicularis* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Poir., *Mimosa edulis* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Poir., *Mimosa farnesiana* L., *Mimosa indica* Pers., *Mimosa pedunculata* (Willd.) Poir., *Vachellia densiflora* Alex. ex Small, *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn., *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. var. *typica* Speg., *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. forma *typica* Speg.

2. *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (aquatic plant, herb)

*Alternanthera philoxeroides*, commonly known as alligator weed, is a perennial stoloniferous herb that can be found in many parts of the world, infesting rivers, lakes, ponds and irrigation canals, as well as many terrestrial habitats. The aquatic form of the plant has the potential to become a serious threat to waterways, agriculture and the environment. The terrestrial form of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* grows into a dense mat with a massive underground rhizomatous root system. The canopy can smother most other herbaceous plant species. It has proven to be extremely expensive to attempt controlling *Alternanthera philoxeroides*.

**Common Names:** alligator weed, pig weed, xi han lian zi cao

**Synonyms:** *Achyranthes philoxeroides* (Mart.) Standl., *Alternanthera paludosa* Bunbury, *Alternanthera philoxerina* Suess., *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. forma *angustifolia* Suess., *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. var. *acutifolia* (Mart. ex Moq.) Hicken, *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. var. *lancifolia* Chodat, *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. var. *luxurians* Suess., *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. var. *obtusifolia* (Mart. ex Moq.) Hicken, *Bucholzia philoxeroides* Mart., *Telanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Moq., *Telanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Moq. var. *acutifolia* Mart. ex Moq., *Telanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Moq. var. *obtusifolia* Mart. ex Moq.

3. *Ardisia acuminata* (shrub)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

Plants belonging to the genus *Ardisia* are shrubs and small trees common in middle-elevation cloud forests, and more diverse in southern Central America than in South America. *Ardisia guianensis* (= *Ardisia acuminata*) is listed as an alien invasive species in Bermuda.

**Synonyms:** *Ardisia acuminata* Willd., *Icacorea guianensis* Aubl.

4. *Austroeupatorium inulifolium* (herb, shrub)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Austroeupatorium inulifolium* is an aggressive species that rapidly colonizes areas cleared for planting new crops, agricultural fields, fallow fields, waste lands and roadsides.

**Common Names:** austroeupatorium

**Synonyms:** *Austroeupatorium inulaefolium* (H.B.K.) R. M. King & H. Rob., *Eupatorium inulifolium* Kunth

5. *Bidens pilosa* (herb)

*Bidens pilosa* is a cosmopolitan, annual herb which originates from tropical and Central America. Its hardiness, explosive reproductive potential, and ability to thrive in almost any environment have enabled it to establish throughout the world. Generally introduced unintentionally through agriculture or sometimes intentionally for ornamental purposes, *B. pilosa* is a major crop weed, threat to native fauna, and a physical nuisance.

**Common Names:** abissawa, acetillo, adzrskpi, agberi-oku, akesan, alonga, alongoï, amonoablanfè, amor seco, anansee mpaane, anasipagné, arponcito, aseduro, asta de cabra, batimadramadramatakaro, beggar's tick, bident hérissé, bident poilu, bidente pilosa, black fellows, black jack, broom stick, broom stuff, cacha de cabra, cadillo, carrapicho-deagulha, cobbler's peg, dada, dadayem, devil's needles, diaani, diandu, dinenkui, dwirantwi, dzani pipi, eyinata, fisi'uli, gonoretti, gyinantwi, hairy beggar ticks, herbe d'aiguille, herbe villebague, hierba amarilla, iréné, iuna, kamik tuarongo, kandane, kete kete, ki, ki nehe, ki pipili, kichoma mguu, kichoma nguo,



kiradale, klakuo, kofetoga, kofetonga, kokosa, ko-sendagusa, kukwe kwo, kurofidie, lebason, légué, manamendigo, masquia, matua kamate, mazote, mbatikalawau, mbatimandramandra, nana, nangua, nanguadian, nehe, nguad, niani, nidul-lif, niroa, papunga chipaca, passoklo, pega-prga, perca, pétéoré, picão-preto, pilipili, piquants noirs, piripiri, piripiri, piripiri kerekere, piripiri niroa, pisau-pisau, puriket, rosilla, sanyi, sanyina, sirvulaca, sornet, sosolé, Spanish needle, tabason, tagiaani, tebasson, tomo-maga, zagaï zagagbé, zagoi ini, zebeyuzébogue, zegbei zegbagwè, zikilli wissi, Zweizhan

**Synonyms:** *Bidens leucantha* (L.) Willd., *Bidens leucantha* Willd. var. *sundaica* (Blume) Hassk., *Bidens odorata*, *Bidens sundaica* (Blume), *Coreopsis leucantha* L.

## 6. *Boa constrictor imperator* (reptile)

The common *Boa constrictor imperator* is a top nocturnal predator that kills its prey by constriction. Although it prefers small mammals such as rodents and bats, it also eats birds, amphibians, lizards, iguanas, and other snakes. It may thrive in forested areas, savannahs, cultivated sites, and suburbs. It exhibits both terrestrial and arboreal habits. It may enter caves to catch bats on flight. This species represents a threat to humans, particularly small children. It may affect agricultural activities. For example, causing damage to chicken farms. It threatens native species of amphibians, birds, lizards, snakes, and bats. It may even outcompete the two native boa species: the Puerto Rican boa *Epicrates inornatus* and the Mona Island boa *Epicrates monensis*, which are smaller in size than the common boa constrictor.

**Common Names:** boa, boa colombiana, boa constrictora, central American boa, Colombian boa, Colombian redtail boa, common boa constrictor, common northern boa

**Synonyms:** *Boa constrictor imperator* Daudin, 1803, *Boa constrictor imperator* Forcart, 1951, *Boa constrictor imperator* Stimson, 1969, *Boa constrictor ithsmica* Garman, 1883, *Boa diviniloquax mexicana* Jan, 1863, *Boa eques* Dumeril & Bibron, 1844, *Boa eques* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842, *Boa imperator* Boulenger, 1893, *Boa imperator* Daudin, 1803, *Boa imperator* Dumeril & Bibron, 1844, *Boa mexicana* Boulenger, 1893, *Constrictor constrictor imperator* Ihering, 1911, *Constrictor constrictor sigma* Smith, 1943

## 7. *Caiman crocodilus* (reptile)

The common caiman (*Caiman crocodilus*), is currently the most abundant crocodylian species and is the most harvested crocodile in the hide industry. Native to South and Central America, *C. crocodilus* has been introduced and has established in America, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. It poses a threat to native crocodylians through competition and is believed to be responsible for the introduction of the exotic parasite known as "caiman tongueworm" which infects local fish species in Puerto Rico.

**Common Names:** baba, babiche, babilla, cachirré, caimán, caiman blanco, caimán de anteojos, caiman de Brasil, caimán sudamericano, cascarudo, cocodrilo, common caiman, guajipal, jacaretinga, jacaré-tinga, lagarto, lagarto blanco, ocoroche, polulo, punamnah, spectacled caiman, tinga, tulisio, yacaré, yacaré blanco

**Synonyms:** *Alligator (Jacare) chiapasius* Bocourt 1876, *Alligator sclerops* Dumeril & Bibron 1836: 79, *Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis* Medem 1955, *Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis* Nickel & Auliya 2004, *Caiman crocodilus chiapasius* (Bocourt 1876), *Caiman crocodilus fuscus* (Cope 1868), *Caiman crocodilus fuscus* Nickel & Auliya 2004, *Caiman crocodilus* Conant & Collins 1991: 40, *Caiman crocodilus* Gorzula & Senaris 1999, *Caiman crocodilus* Schwartz & Henderson 1991: 666, *Caiman crocodylus* Lehr 2002: 69, *Caiman sclerops apaporiensis* Medem 1955, *Caiman sclerops* (Schneider, 1801), *Crocodylus sclerops* Schneider 1801 (fide Wwemuth & Mertens 1977), *Lacerta crocodilus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Perosuchus fuscus* Cope 1868, *Perosuchus fuscus* Gray 1869: 171

8. *Cecropia peltata* (tree)

*Cecropia peltata* is a fast-growing, short-lived tree that grows in neotropical regions. It is light-demanding and rapidly invades disturbed areas, such as forest canopy gaps, roadsides, lava flows, agricultural sites, urban locations, and other disturbed areas. It naturally occurs in tropical Central and South America, as well as some Caribbean islands and has been introduced to Malaysia, Africa, and Pacific Islands. It may be replacing, or competing with, other native pioneer species in some locations.

**Common Names:** bois cannon, faux ricin, guarumo, papyrus géant, parasolier, pisse-roux, pop-a-gun, snakewood tree, Trompetenbaum, trumpet tree, trumpet wood, yagrumo hembra

**Synonyms:** *Ambaiba pelata* Kuntze, *Coilotapalus peltata* Britton

9. *Chromolaena odorata* (herb)

*Chromolaena odorata* is a fast-growing perennial shrub, native to South America and Central America. It has been introduced into the tropical regions of Asia, Africa and the Pacific, where it is an invasive weed. Also known as Siam weed, it forms dense stands that prevent the establishment of other plant species. It is an aggressive competitor and may have allelopathic effects. It is also a nuisance weed in agricultural land and commercial plantations.

**Common Names:** agonoi, bitter bush, chromolaena, hagonoy, herbe du Laos, huluhagonoi, jack in the bush, kesengesil, mahsrihsrihk, masigsig, ngesngesil, otuot, rumput belalang, rumput golkar, rumput putih, Siam weed, Siam-Kraut, trifid weed, wisolmatenrehwei

**Synonyms:** *Eupatorium affine* Hook & Arn., *Eupatorium brachiatum* Wikstrom, *Eupatorium clematitis* DC., *Eupatorium conyzoides* M. Vahl, *Eupatorium divergens* Less., *Eupatorium floribundum* Kunth, *Eupatorium graciliflorum* DC., *Eupatorium odoratum* L., *Eupatorium sabeanum* Buckley, *Eupatorium stigmatosum* Meyen & Walp., *Osmia conyzoides* (Vahl) Sch.-Bip., *Osmia divergens* (Less.) Schultz-Bip., *Osmia floribunda* (Kunth) Schultz-Bip., *Osmia graciliflora* (DC.) Sch.-Bip., *Osmia odorata* (L.) Schultz-Bip.

10. *Cichla ocellaris* (fish)

*Cichla ocellaris* is a piscivorous fish that has been introduced for sport fishing. Studies have concluded that where introduced this species predated on native species, competes for resources with others, and causing a cascading effect throughout the entire trophic food chain, but there are also contradictory studies that attribute increases in native fish populations to the introduction of *C. ocellaris*.

**Common Names:** aboné, aborrecichlide, butterfly peacock bass, eyespot cichlid, Grüner Augenfleck-Kammbarsch, isokikla, isokirjoahven, kounanni, kunan, lukanani, malisamba, matawalé, pavon, peacock bass, peacock cichlid, sargento, toekoenari, toukounalé, toukounaré, tuc, tucunare, tucunaré açu, tucunare comun, tukunali

**Synonyms:** *Acharnes speciosus*, *Cichla argus*, *Cichla atabapensis*, *Crenicichla orinocensis*, *Cychla argus*, *Cychla trifasciata*

11. *Cinchona pubescens* (tree)

*Cinchona pubescens* is a widely cultivated tropical forest tree which invades a variety of forest and non-forest habitats. It spreads by wind-dispersed seeds and vegetatively via multiple suckers up to several metres away from original tree once it is established. *C. pubescens* replaces and outshades native vegetation.

**Common Names:** arbre à quinine, cascarilla, chinarindenbaum, hoja ahumada, hoja de zambo, quinine, quinoa, quinquina, red cinchona, roja, rosada, Roter Chinarindenbaum

**Synonyms:** *Cinchona chomeliana* (Weddell), *Cinchona cordifolia* (Mutis), *Cinchona decurrentifolia* (Pavón in Howard), *Cinchona hirsuta* (Ruiz & Pavón), *Cinchona lechleriana* (Schlechtendal), *Cinchona lutea* (Pavón in Howard), *Cinchona microphylla* (Mutis ex Lamb), *Cinchona ovata* (Ruiz & Pavón), *Cinchona pelalba* (Pavón ex DC), *Cinchona pelletieriana* (Weddell), *Cinchona platyphylla* (Weddell), *Cinchona purpurascens* (Weddell), *Cinchona purpurea* (Ruiz & Pavón), *Cinchona rosulenta* (Howard ex Weddell), *Cinchona rotundifolia* (Pavón ex Lambert), *Cinchona rufinervis* (Weddell), *Cinchona succirubra* (Pavón ex Klotzsch)

12. *Citharexylum spinosum* (tree)

*Citharexylum spinosum* (fiddlewood) is a tree that is commonly planted for its multi-seasonal aesthetic appeal. After escape, it can cause problems by forming dense thickets that choke out other vegetation. In addition, its roots are very aggressive and cause damage to pipes and underground services. Efforts to monitor this plant are underway in many areas, namely Hawaii, where it has spread to several islands.

**Common Names:** fiddlewood, Florida fiddlewood, masese, spiny fiddlewood

**Synonyms:** *Citharexylum fruticosum* L., *Citharexylum albicaule* Turcz., *Citharexylum bahamense* Millsp. Ex Britton, *Citharexylum broadwayi* O.E. Shultz ex. Urb., *Citharexylum cinereum* J.F. Gmel, *Citharexylum cinereum* L., *Citharexylum coriaceum* Desf., *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. forma *bahamense* (Millsp. Ex. Britton) Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. forma *subserratum* (Sw.) Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. forma *subvillosum* (Moldenke) Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. var. *brittonii* Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. var. *smallii* Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. var. *subserratum* (Sw.) Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. var. *subvillosum* (Moldenke), *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. var. *villosum* (Jacq.) O.E. Shultz, *Citharexylum hybridum* Moldenke, *Citharexylum molle* Salisb, *Citharexylum pentandrum* Vent., *Citharexylum polystachyum* Turcz., *Citharexylum quadrangulare* Jacq., *Citharexylum spinosum* L. forma *subserratum* (Sw.), *Citharexylum spinosum* L. forma *smallii* (Moldenke), *Citharexylum spinosum* L. forma *villosum* (Jacq.), *Citharexylum subserratum* Sw., *Citharexylum surrectum* Griseb., *Citharexylum teres* Jacq., *Citharexylum tomentosum* Poir., *Citharexylum villosum* Jacq.

13. *Eugenia uniflora* (tree, shrub)

*Eugenia uniflora* is an evergreen shrub that can reach tree like proportions. It is a hardy species that can thrive in a variety of habitats, both in its native and introduced range. *Eugenia uniflora* can quickly reach thick densities which affect understory light levels, subsequently changing micro-environments. It is also known to host recognised pests and pathogens.

**Common Names:** Barbados cherry, Brazilian cherry, cayenne cherry, Cayennekirsche, cerese à côtes, cereza quadrada, cerezo de Cayena, cerise carée, cerise créole, cerise de Cayenne, cerise de pays, cerises-cotes, cerisier carré, cerisier de Cayenne, Florida cherry, French cherry, guinda, kafika, kafika palangi, kafika papalangi, menemene, monkie monkie kersie, nagapiry, ñanga-piré, pendanga, pitanga, pitanga-da-praia, red Brazil cherry, Surinaamsche kersh, Surinam cherry, Surinamkirsche, venevene, zoete kers

**Synonyms:** *Eugenia brasiliana* (L.) Aubl., *Eugenia michelii* Lam., *Myrtus brasiliana* L. , *Myrtus brasiliana* L. var. *normalis* Kuntze , *Plinia pedunculata* L.f. , *Plinia rubra* L. , *Stenocalyx michelii* O. Berg , *Stenocalyx uniflorus* (L.) Kausel

14. [\*Foot-and-mouth disease virus \(FMDV\)\*](#) (micro-organism)

Foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) is a viral disease of cloven-hoofed animals both domestic and wild. The disease does not typically kill adults but will cause pregnant females to abort and mortality among some young animals. Recovery is slow and can cause permanent reduction in milk yield. Temporary reductions in meat output and other livestock products are common. Vaccination can help prevent outbreaks, but when actual outbreaks occur quick action and mass slaughter is most widely accepted course of management action to prevent the spread of the virus.

**Common Names:** foot-and-mouth disease, foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV)

15. [\*Heliotropium curassavicum\*](#) (herb)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Heliotropium curassavicum* occurs in dense monospecific stands and colonizes disturbed habitats. A stand comprises of two levels of populations: one of individuals that have developed from seed and a second one, vegetatively developed from shoots and buds from individuals. The reproductive ability of *H. curassavicum* to shift from vegetative to sexual reproduction and vice versa (correlated to temperature, moisture content of the soil and level of disturbance and openness of the disturbed habitat) may be important factor in determining its ability to colonize disturbed habitats.

**Common Names:** eyebright, quail plant, salt heliotrope, seashore heliotrope, seaside heliotrope

16. [\*Hypnea musciformis\*](#) (alga)

*Hypnea musciformis* (basionym *Fucus musciformis*) is classified as a red algae and is distributed throughout most of the world. It was recently introduced to Hawaii and has quickly become invasive and a nuisance.

**Common Names:** hypnea

**Synonyms:** *Fucus musciformis* Wulfen 1791, *Hypnea rissoana* J. Agardh, nom. illeg. 1842, *Sphaerococcus divaricatus* C. Agardh, nom. illeg. 1827, *Sphaerococcus musciformis* (Wulfen) C. Agardh 1822

17. [\*Landoltia punctata\*](#) (aquatic plant)

Native to Southeastern Asia and Australia and arguably to the United States, *Landoltia punctata* (dotted duckweed) has been introduced to several states in the U.S.A. and many European and Asian countries. It thrives in nutrient rich waters and prefers slow moving or stagnant ponds to inhabit. Consequences of its introduction are unknown, but its capability to reproduce quickly, disperse rapidly and grow in low oxygen areas make it a potential threat to freshwater systems.

**Common Names:** dotted duckmeat, dotted duckweed, giant duckweed

**Synonyms:** *Lemna melanorrhiza* F. Muell. ex Kurz in J. Bot. 5 (1867), *Lemna oligorrhiza* Kurz in J. Linn. Soc. London 9 (1866), *Lemna pleiorrhiza* F. Muell. ex Kurz in J. Bot. 5 (1867), *Lemna punctata* G. Mey., Prim. fl. Esseq. (1818), *Spirodela javanica* (Bauer) Hegelm. in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 21 (1895), *Spirodela melanorrhiza* (Kurz) Hegelm. in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 21 (1895), *Spirodela oligorrhiza* (Kurz) Hegelm., Lemnaceen (1868), *Spirodela pleiorrhiza* Hegelm. in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 21 (1895), *Spirodela punctata* (G. Mey.) Thompson in Rep. Missouri Bot. Gard. 9 (1897), *Spirodela pusilla* Hegelm. in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 21 (1895)

18. [\*Ludwigia peruviana\*](#) (aquatic plant)

*Ludwigia peruviana* is a wetland species that has been introduced as an ornamental for its bright yellow and showy flowers. Once established, however, it forms dense, monotypic stands along

shorelines and banks and then begins to sprawl out into the water and can form floating islands of vegetation. At this point, *Ludwigia peruviana* can clog waterways, damage structures and dominate native vegetation.

**Common Names:** ludwigia, Peruvian primrose, Peruvian primrosebush, Peruvian primrose-willow, water-primrose

**Synonyms:** *Jussiaea grandiflora* Ruiz & Pav. , *Jussiaea hirta* (L.) Sw., *Jussiaea macrocarpa* Kunth , *Jussiaea peruviana* L. , *Jussiaea peruviana* L. forma *hirsuta* Hassl. , *Jussiaea peruviana* L. forma *tomentosa* Hassl. , *Jussiaea peruviana* L. var. *australis* Hassl. , *Jussiaea peruviana* L. var. *glaberrima* Donn.Sm., *Jussiaea peruviana* L. var. *macrocarpa* (Kunth) Bertoni , *Jussiaea peruviana* L. var. *typica* Munz , *Jussiaea speciosa* Ridl. , *Jussiaea sprengeri* L. H. Bailey , *Ludwigia hirta* (L.) M.Gómez , *Ludwigia peruviana* (L.) Hara var. *glaberrima* (Donn.Sm.) Alain , *Oenothera hirta* L.

19. [\*Macfadyena unguis-cati\*](#) (vine, climber)

*Macfadyena unguis-cati* is a perennial, climbing liana found primarily in tropical forests. It is native to the Central and South Americas and the West Indies, but currently is represented on every continent except Antarctica. It is an invasive species in much of its range and is said to be "one of the most destructive exotic vines". *Macfadyena unguis-cati* effects all layers of infected forest ecosystems by rapidly spreading both vertically and horizontally across everything with which it makes contact, overwhelming both the understorey plants and the canopy trees. *Macfadyena unguis-cati* species becomes established quickly and is difficult to eliminate due to its rapid growth, extensive root system, and prolific seed production. Methods of manual, chemical, and biological control for *Macfadyena unguis-cati* are available.

**Common Names:** bejuco de gato, cat-claw creeper, catclaw-trumpet, catclawvine, cat's claw climber, cat's claw creeper, cat's claw vine, cat's-claw, claw vine, funnel-creeper, griffe à chatte, katteklouranker, liane patate, macfadyena, patte d'oiseau, paz y justicia, riffe chatte, uña de gato, yellow trumpet vine

**Synonyms:** *Batocydia unguis-cati* (L.) Mart. ex Britt., *Bignonia tweedieana* Lindl., *Bignonia unguis-cati* L., *Doxantha unguis-cati* (L.) Miers

20. [\*Molothrus bonariensis\*](#) (bird)

*Molothrus bonariensis* (shiny cowbird) is a brood parasite, relying on a host to incubate its eggs and rear its chicks. It is not host-specific, laying eggs in the nests of other species of birds, some of which will accept and rear the chicks. *Molothrus bonariensis* has expanded its range in its native South America and West Indies, reaching the North American continent and negatively affecting some threatened bird species that are already at risk due to habitat loss.

**Common Names:** shiny cowbird, tordo lustroso, tordo renegrado, tordo vaquero, vacher luisant

**Synonyms:** *Molothrus bonariensis* subspecies *maxillaris* Lafresnaye

21. [\*Nasua nasua\*](#) (mammal)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

**Common Names:** Achuni, Coatí, South American Coati, Tejón

22. [\*Oxalis latifolia\*](#) (herb)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Oxalis latifolia* is a perennial herb native to North, Central and South America. It mainly reproduces vegetatively, via bulbils and bulbs, and commonly grows in gardens, cultivated areas, orchards, crop

fields and nurseries. *O. latifolia* is now found worldwide and is known to be invasive in the following areas: Australia, Galapagos Islands, Indonesia, Kermadec Islands, Mauritius, New Caledonia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea. Despite its native status, it is also considered to be a weed in Guadeloupe, Mexico, Puerto Rico and the United States.

**Common Names:** acedera, acederilla, azedinha-de-folhas-roxas, broadleaf woodsorrel, broad-leaf wood-sorrel, fishtail oxalis, garden pink-sorrel, oseille, pink shamrock, purple-flowered oxalis, shamrock, trebol, trebol de huerta, trebol de jardin, trebol falso, trèfle

**Synonyms:** *Ionoxalis martiana* (Zucc.) Small, *Ionoxalis vallicola* Rose, *Oxalis martiana* Zucc., *Oxalis vallicola* (Rose) R. Knuth

23. *Oxycaryum cubense* (aquatic plant, sedge)

*Oxycaryum cubense* (Cuban bulrush) is a wetland sedge found throughout the Americas and in parts of Africa. It forms large floating mats on standing water and may be aggressive and invasive in some areas. However, it does not appear to be a species of concern in much of its range and is a good source of food for ducks, as well as important in cycling detritus.

**Common Names:** alligator weed, burhead sedge, capim-de-capivara, Cuban bulrush

**Synonyms:** *Oxycaryum cubense* (Poepp. & Kunth) Palla forma *paraguayense* (Maury) Pedersen, *Oxycaryum schomburgkianum* Nees, *Scirpus cubensis* (Poepp. & Kunth)

24. *Passiflora tarminiana* (vine, climber)

*Passiflora tarminiana* is an aggressively invasive tropical vine native to the Andes. It invades disturbed areas, smothers trees, reduces biodiversity and assists other invasive species, such as feral pigs, which feed on the fruit. Biological control programmes trialled in Hawaii have had very encouraging results, and New Zealand is now looking at introducing biocontrol agents. *Passiflora tarminiana* is a newly-described species, so older references to *Passiflora mollissima* (now *Passiflora tripartita* var. *mollissima* (Kunth) Holm Nielsen & Jørgensen)) may in fact be referring to *Passiflora tarminiana*.

**Common Names:** banana passion flower, banana passion vine, banana passionfruit, banana poka, bananadilla, curuba, curuba ecuatoriana, curuba india, curuba quiteña, gulián, tacso amarillo, tumbo

**Synonyms:** *Passiflora mixta*, *Passiflora mollissima*

25. *Perna perna* (mollusc)

*Perna perna*, commonly known as the brown mussel, is a bivalve mussel that has recently invaded North America, around the Gulf of Mexico. It is quickly becoming a nuisance of water-cooling systems for power stations and can alter the physical structure of a habitat. *Perna perna* is an edible species and has been known to cause Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) outbreaks to those that consume contaminated mussels.

**Common Names:** brown mussel, Mexilhao mussel

**Synonyms:** *Chloromya perna*, *Mya perna*, *Mytilus afe* (Gmelin 1791), *Mytilus africanus* (Chemnitz 1785), *Mytilus elongatus* (Lamarck 1817), *Mytilus perna*, *Mytilus pictus* (Born 1780), *Mytilus venezolanus* (Andreu 1965), *Perna indicata* Kuriakose and Nair., *Perna picta* (Born)

26. *Physalis peruviana* (shrub)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Physalis peruviana* originates from the tropics and is cultivated in its native lands. It poses an indirect threat to agriculture when imported as it may harbour introduced plant pests.

**Common Names:** aguaymanto, alquequenje, alquequenje amarillo, alquequenje , bate-testa , botebote yadra, camapú , Cape gooseberry, capuli, capulí , coqueret du Peru, erva-noiva-do-peru , goldenberry , gooseberry tomato, gooseberry-tomato, goundou-goundou, groselha-do-Peru, groselha-do-Peru, ground cherry, ishmagol, jangalii mevaa, Kapstachelbeere, kospeli, ku'usi, manini, manini fua lalahi, maulangua, mbotembote yandra, oatamo, pa'ina, Peruvian cherry, Peruvian ground-cherry, physalis , poha, rasabarii, te baraki, te bin, thol thakkali, tomatinho-de-capucho, topotopo, tukiyandra, tupera, tupere, uvilla , watamo, winebusupén

27. *Pitangus sulphuratus* (bird)

**Common Names:** bem-te-vi, bem-te-vi-carrapateiro, bem-te-vi-de-cabeça-rajada, bem-te-vi-de-coroa, bem-te-viu, bem-te-vi-verdadeiro, benteveo, benteveo común, bentevi, bentevi, benteví, bentevi-de-coroa, bentevi-verdadeiro, bentewi wielki, bichofué, bienteveo grande, cristofué, derby flycatcher, great kiskadee, greater kiskadee, grote kiskadie, güis común, kibaraootairanchou, kiskadee flycatcher, kiskadi maggiore, kiskadie, Lord Derby's flycatcher, luis bienteveo, luis grande, moucherolle masqué, naamioväijy, pitango solforato, pitangua, pitanguá, pitauã, pitogue, pitogüé, pituã, postriežkár bentevi , schwefelmaskentyrann, siririca, storkiskadi, större kiskadi , triste-vida, tyran bentevi, tyran bentevi, tyran kiskidi, tyran quesquildit, tyran quiquivi, tyran sulfureux

**Synonyms:** *Lanius sulphuratus*

28. *Poecilia reticulata* (fish)

*Poecilia reticulata* is a small benthopelagic fish native to Brazil, Guyana, Venezuela and the Caribbean Islands. It is a popular aquarium species and is also commonly used in genetics research. In the past *Poecilia reticulata* was widely introduced for mosquito control but there have been rare to non-existing measurable effects on mosquito populations. It can occupy a wide range of aquatic habitats and is a threat to native cyprinids and killifishes. It is a carrier of exotic parasites and is believed to play a role in the decline of several threatened and endangered species.

**Common Names:** guppie , guppil , guppy, hung dzoek ue, ikan seribu, lareza tripikaloshe, lebistes, lepistes, Mexicano, miljoennis, miljoonakala, million fish, millionenfisch, millions, poisson million, queue de voile, rainbow fish, sarapintado, Sardinita, Wilder Riesenguppy, zivorodka duhová

**Synonyms:** *Acanthophaelus guppil* (Günther, 1866), *Acanthophaelus reticulatus* (Peters, 1859), *Girardinus guppil* Günther, 1866, *Girardinus reticulatus* (Peters, 1859), *Haridichthys reticulatus* (Peters, 1859), *Heterandria guppyi* (Günther, 1866), *Lebistes poecilioides* De Filippi, 1861, *Lebistes poecilioides* De Filippi, 1861, *Lebistes reticulatus* (Peters, 1859), *Poecilia reticulatus* Peters, 1859, *Poecilioides reticulatus* (Peters, 1859)

29. *Prosopis spp.* (tree, shrub)

Members of the genus *Prosopis* spp., which are commonly known as mesquite or algarrobo, include at least 44 defined species and many hybrids. This leads to problems with identification. For this reason, information about different species in the *Prosopis* genus is presented in this genus-level profile. Native to the Americas, *Prosopis* species are fast growing, nitrogen fixing and very salt and drought tolerant shrubs or trees. Most are thorny, although thornless types are known. Animals eat the pods and may spread seeds widely. Trees develop a shrubby growth form if cut or grazed. The

four main species that have presented problems as weeds world-wide are *P. glandulosa* and *P. velutina* in more subtropical regions and *P. juliflora* and *P. pallida* in the truly tropical zone.

**Common Names:** acacia de Catarina, aguijote negro, algaroba, algarobeira, algarobeira, algarroba, algarroba, algarrobo, algarrobo, algarrobo americano, algarrobo del Brasil, algarrobo forragero, anchipia guaiva, angrezi bavaliya , aroma, aroma americana, aromo, arómo, baron, bayahon, bayahon, bayahonda, bayahonda blanca, bayahonde, bayahonde, bayahonde française, bayarone, bayawonn, bayawonn française, belari jari, bohahunda, cambrón, campeche, caóbano gateado, carbón, carobier, cashaw, cashew, catzimec, chachaca, chambron, cojí wawalú, cuida, cují, cují amarillo, cují negro, cují yague, cují yaque, cujicarora , dakkar toubab , espinheiro, espino negro, espino real, espino ruco, eterai, gando baval , gaudi maaka, ghaf, guarango, guatapaná, huarango, indjoe, indju, kiawe, kuigi, lebi , maíz criollo, manca-caballo, mareño, mastuerzos, mathenge, mesquite, mesquite, mesquite, mesquite, mesquit-tree, Mexican thorn, mezquite, mezquite, mugun kawa, nacascol, nacasol, palo de campeche, pluma de oro, qui, screwbeans, shejain kawa , shouk shami, spinho, taco, thacco, tornillos, trupi, trupillo, uweif , vallahonda, velikaruvel, velimullu, vilayati babool, vilayati babul, vilayati babul, vilayati jand, vilayati khejra, vilayati kikar, vilayati kikar , wawahi, yaque, yaque blanco, yaque negro

30. *Psidium guajava* (tree, shrub)

*Psidium guajava* is a tropical tree or shrub. It is native to central America from Mexico to northern South America. It has been introduced to most tropical and sub-tropical locations around the world for its edible fruit. In some countries the harvesting, processing and export of the fruit forms the basis of a sizeable industry. Due in part to its ability to grow on a variety of soils and across a range of climates, *P. guajava* has become invasive . Pastures and fields are overrun and native plants are outcompeted by this species, which has the ability to form dense thickets. This has led to its designation in many areas as a noxious weed to be controlled or eradicated. It is ranked by some authorities amongst the highest invasive categories.

**Common Names:** abas, abwas, amarood, amrut, apas, araca, banjiro, bayabas, bayawas, biyabas, dipajaya jambu, djamboe, djambu, farang, goaibeira, goavier, goeajaaba, goejaba, goiaba, goiabeiro, gouyav, gouyave, goyave, goyavier, guabang, guahva, guava, guave, guavenbaum, guayaba, guayaba silvestre, guayabilla, guayabo, guayave, guayavo, guwafah, guyaaba, guyabas, guyava, jambu batu, jambu batu, jambu berase, jambu biji, jambu kampuchia, jambu klutuk, jamphal, jamrukh, kautoga, kautoga tane, kautonga, kautonga tane, koejawal, kuabang, kuafa, kuaHPa, kuava, ku'ava, kuawa, kuawa ke'oke'o, kuawa lemi, kuawa momona, kuhfahfah, kuma, kuwawa, lemon guava, ma-kuai, ma-man, ngguava ni India, nguava, oi, pauwa, perala, petokal, quwawa, sapari, si da, te kuava, te kuawa, tokal, trapaek sruk, tuava, tu'ava, tu'avu, tumu tuava, tuvava, xalxocot

**Synonyms:** *Guajava pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* var. *pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* (L.) Kuntze, *Psidium aromaticum*, *Psidium cujavillus* Burm. f., *Psidium guajava* var. *cujavillum* (Burman) Krug and Urb., *Psidium guajava* var. *guajava*, *Psidium guava* Griseb., *Psidium guayava* Raddi, *Psidium igatemyensis* Barb. Rodr., *Psidium pomiferum* L., *Psidium pumilum* var. *guadalupense*, *Psidium pumilum* Vahl, *Psidium pyrifera* L.

31. *Puccinia psidii* (fungus)

The Eucalyptus rust (*Puccinia psidii*) is a pathogenic fungus with a very broad host range in the myrtle family (Myrtaceae). It was first described from common guava (*Psidium guajava*) in Brazil in the 1880s and is also known as guava rust. *P. psidii* is native to South and Central America, but has spread to a number of Caribbean islands, Hawaii, Florida and California. The fungus attacks young tissues of plants and can cause deformation of leaves, heavy defoliation of branches, dieback,



stunted growth and sometimes death. The rust disease has caused serious damage in *Eucalyptus* plantations in South and Central America, the Caribbean and North America with significant economic impacts. Eucalyptus rust also threatens to disrupt ecosystems by causing damage to dominant forest trees, such as the *ohia* in Hawai'i. There is concern that it may spread to New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Brazil where many native species in the Myrtaceae family are widely distributed.

**Common Names:** eucalyptus rust, guava rust, myrtaceae rust, ohia rust

**Synonyms:** *Aecidium glaziovii* P. Henn., *Bullaria psidii* G. Winter (Arthur & Mains), *Caeoma eugeniarum* Link, *Puccinia grumixamae* Rangel, *Puccinia rochaei* Putt., *Puccinia actinostemonis* H.S. Jackson & Holway, *Puccinia barbacensis* Rangel, *Puccinia brittoi* Rangel, *Puccinia camargoii* Putt., *Puccinia cambucae* Putt., *Puccinia eugeniae* Rangel, *Puccinia jambolana* Rangel, *Puccinia jambosae* P. Henn., *Puccinia neurophila* Speg., *Uredo cambucae* P. Henn., *Uredo eugeniarum* P. Henn., *Uredo flavidula* Wint., *Uredo goeldiana* P. Henn., *Uredo myrciae* Mayor, *Uredo myrtacearum* Paz., *Uredo neurophila* Speg., *Uredo puttemansii* P. Henn., *Uredo rangelii*. J.A. Simpson, K. Thomas & C.A. Grgurinovic, *Uredo rochaei* Putt., *Uredo seclua* H.S. Jackson & Holway

32. [\*Rhinella marina\* \(=Bufo marinus\)](#) (amphibian)

Cane toads were introduced to many countries as biological control agents for various insect pests of sugarcane and other crops. The cane toads have proved to be pests themselves. They will feed on almost any terrestrial animal and compete with native amphibians for food and breeding habitats. Their toxic secretions are known to cause illness and death in domestic animals that come into contact with them, such as dogs and cats, and wildlife, such as snakes and lizards. Human fatalities have been recorded following ingestion of the eggs or adults.

**Common Names:** Aga-Kröte, bufo toad, bullfrog, cane toad, crapaud, giant American toad, giant toad, kwapp, macao, maco pempen, Maco toro, marine Toad, Suriname toad

**Synonyms:** *Bufo aqua* Clark 1916, *Bufo marinis [sic]* Barbour 1916, *Bufo marinus marinus* Mertens 1972, *Bufo marinus* Mertens 1969, *Bufo marinus* Schneider 1799, *Bufo strumosus* Court 1858, *Chaunus marinus* Frost et al. 2006

33. [\*Rhizophora mangle\*](#) (aquatic plant, tree, shrub)

*Rhizophora mangle* (the red mangrove) is a coastal, estuarine species that can tolerate saltwater and extended flooding. It commonly forms monoculture stands in its native range, or is associated with two other common species of mangrove; the black mangrove and the white mangrove. It can flower year-round and the seed remains on the parent plant where it is in constant development until it germinates on the plant and then is released for dispersal. The red mangrove has a large native range and has been introduced to Hawai'i where it is considered an invasive species.

**Common Names:** American mangrove, apareiba, candelón, mangle Colorado, mangle dulce, mangle geli, mangle rojo, mangle zapatero, mangrove, mangué, purgua, red mangrove, sapateiro, tapche, tiri wai, togo

34. [\*Salvinia minima\*](#) (aquatic plant, fern)

*Salvinia minima* is a floating aquatic fern that invades a variety of aquatic habitats with salinity levels as high as 4-7ppt. *Salvinia minima* experiences exponential growth that allows it to completely cover waterways impeding traffic, blocking sunlight, decreasing oxygen levels and degrading habitat for native species of wildlife.

**Common Names:** Common *Salvinia*, floating fern, water spangles

**Synonyms:** *Salvinia rotundifolia*

35. *Solanum sisymbriifolium* (herb)

*Solanum sisymbriifolium* is a viscid, hairy herb native to South America that is currently distributed throughout the world. It is valued for its many uses, which include its use as a trap crop for potato cyst nematodes, and the use of its fruit as both a source of solasodine (used to synthesise hormones) and as a food for birds and humans. However, it acts as an invasive weed in some parts of its range by out-competing local vegetation. Biological control methods for *Solanum sisymbriifolium* have been determined and applied in some regions.

**Common Names:** alco-Chileo, arrabenta cavalo, dense-thorn bitter apple, doringtamatie, espina colorada, fire and ice plant, jewelie, João bravo, jua das queimadas, jua de roca, klebriger nachtschatten, litchi tomato, liuskakoiso, manacader, morelle de balbis, mullaca espinudo, ocote mullaca, pilkalapis baklazanas, puca-puca, raukenblatt-nachtschatten, red buffalo-burr, revienta caballo, sticky nightshade, tomatillo, tutia, tutia o Espina Colorada, uvilla, viscid nightshade, wild tomato, wildetamatie

**Synonyms:** *Solanum balbisii* Dunal., *Solanum balbisii* var. *bipinnata* Hook., *Solanum balbisii* var. *oligospermum* Sendtn., *Solanum balbisii* var. *purpureum* Hook., *Solanum bipinnatifidum* Larrañaga., *Solanum brancaefolium* Jacq., *Solanum decurrens* Balb., *Solanum edule* Vell., *Solanum formosum* Weinm., *Solanum inflatum* Hornem., *Solanum mauritianum* Willd., *Solanum opuliflorum* Port., *Solanum rogersii* S.Moore., *Solanum sabeianum* Buckley., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lam., *Solanum sisymbriifolium purpureiflorum* Dunal., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* forma *albiflorum* Kuntze., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* forma *lilacinum* Kuntze., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *bipinnatipartitum* Dunal., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *brevilobum* Dunal., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *gracile* Mattos., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *heracleifolium* Sendtn., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *macrocarpum* Kuntze., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *oligospermum*, *Solanum subviscidum* Schrank, Denkschr., *Solanum thouinii* C.C. Gmel., *Solanum viscidum* Schweigg., *Solanum viscosum* Lag., *Solanum xanthacanthum* Willd.

36. *Solenopsis geminata* (insect)

*Solenopsis geminata* has spread almost world-wide by human commerce. It usually invades open areas but can easily colonise human infrastructure and agricultural systems, such as coffee and sugarcane plantations in hot climates. Its greatest known threats are its painful sting and the economic losses due to crop damage caused by its tending of honeydew-producing insects. *Solenopsis geminata* is known to reduce populations of native butterfly eggs and larvae. It has the potential to displace native ant populations, but is susceptible to competitive pressures from some other ant species.

**Common Names:** aka-kami-ari, Feuerameise, fire ant, ginger ant, tropical fire ant

**Synonyms:** *Atta clypeata* (Smith), *Atta coloradensis* (Buckley), *Atta lincecumii* (Buckley), *Atta rufa* (Jerdon), *Crematogaster laboriosus* (Smith), *Diplorhoptrum drewseni* (Mayr), *Myrmica (Monomorium) saxicola* (Buckley), *Myrmica glaber* (Smith), *Myrmica laevissima* (Smith), *Myrmica mellea* (Smith), *Myrmica paleata* (Lund), *Myrmica polita* (Smith), *Solenopsis cephalotes* (Smith), *Solenopsis edouardi* var. *bahiaensis* (Santschi), *Solenopsis edouardi* var. *perversa* (Santschi), *Solenopsis eduardi* (Forel), *Solenopsis geminata* subsp. *Medusa* (Mann), *Solenopsis geminata* var. *galapageia* (Wheeler), *Solenopsis geminata* var. *innota* (Santschi), *Solenopsis geminata* var. *nigra* (Forel), *Solenopsis germinata* var. *diabola* (Wheeler), *Solenopsis mandibularis* (Westwood)

37. *Spermacoce verticillata* (shrub)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Spermacoce verticillata* is described as a "plant threat to Pacific ecosystems".

**Common Names:** borrierie verticillée, Botón blanco, cardio de frade, éribun, poaia, shrubby false buttonweed, shrubby false buttonwood, vassourinha

**Synonyms:** *Bigelovia verticillata* (Linnaeus) Sprengel, Syst. Veg. 1: 404. 1824., *Borreria podocephala* de Candolle, Prodr. 4: 452. 1830., *Borreria podocephala* de Candolle, var. *pumila* Chapman, Fl. South U.S. 175. 1860., *Borreria stricta* DC., *Borreria verticillata* (L.) G. Mey., *Borreria verticillata* (Linnaeus) G. Meyer, Prim. Fl. Esseq. 83. 1818., *Spermacoce podocephala* (de Candolle) A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(2): 34. 1884.

38. *Syngonium podophyllum* (vine, climber)

*Syngonium podophyllum* is an ornamental vine native to Central and parts of South America that has established invasive populations in the United States, South Africa, Singapore, the Caribbean, and on several Pacific islands. It may establish dense populations that displace native plants and grow over native trees.

**Common Names:** African evergreen, American evergreen, arrowhead vine, goose-foot plant, nephthytis, selkesingketieu

**Synonyms:** *Syngonium angustatum*, *Syngonium podophyllum* var. *Albolineatum*

39. *Trididemnum solidum* (tunicate)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

The colonial ascidia *Trididemnum solidum* is present throughout the West Indies to Florida, the Bahamas to Venezuela. *T. solidum* grow as mat like sheets that can grow over coral, sponges and macroalgae. It is widespread in the Netherland Antilles. A nine fold increase over a 15 year period was recorded along the 84 km of fringing reef in Curacao. Here it forms large mats actively outcompeting, overgrowing and killing live coral. *T. solidum* is a bacterial suspension feeder and bacterial increases in the environment have been implicated in its rapid increase in the Caribbean. The increased eutrophication has been linked to human activity and urban development.

**Common Names:** ascidie blanche encroûtante, Mattenseescheide, overgrowing mat tunicate, sinascidia entapizante

**Synonyms:** *Didemnum solidum*

40. *Verbena rigida* (herb)

*Verbena rigida* is a perennial herb native to South America. It is popular for garden cultivation due to its conspicuous bright purple flowers that have an extended blooming period. However it has escaped cultivation in a number of countries around the world and has invaded native grasslands, crop fields and roadside areas.

**Common Names:** creeping verbena, handy garden verbena, jarvao, large-veined verbena, lila vasfu, purple verbena, rigid verbena, sandpaper verbena, slank jernurt, slender vervain, sporýš tuhý, stiff verbena, tuberous vervain, urgebao, veined verbena, verveine

**Synonyms:** *Verbena bonariensis* L. forma *robustior* Chodat, *Verbena bonariensis* L. forma *venosa* (Gillies & Hook.) Chodat, *Verbena bonariensis* L. forma *venosa* (Gillies & Hook.) Voss, *Verbena bonariensis* L. var. *rigida* (Spreng.) Kuntze, *Verbena doniana* Steud., *Verbena rigida* forma *obovata* Hayek, *Verbena rigida* Spreng. forma *paraguayensis* Moldenke, *Verbena rigida* Spreng. var. *alba* Moldenke, *Verbena rigida* Spreng. var. *glandulosa* Moldenke, *Verbena rigida* Spreng. var. *lilacina* (Harrow) Moldenke, *Verbena rigida* Spreng. var. *reineckii* (Briq.) Moldenke, *Verbena rigida* var. *obovata*, *Verbena rugosa* D. Don, *Verbena scaberrima* Cham., *Verbena venosa* Gillies & Hook

41. *Wasmannia auropunctata* (insect)

*Wasmannia auropunctata* (the little fire ant) is blamed for reducing species diversity, reducing overall abundance of flying and tree-dwelling insects, and eliminating arachnid populations. It is also known for its painful stings. On the Galapagos, it eats the hatchlings of tortoises and attacks the eyes and cloacae of the adult tortoises. It is considered to be perhaps the greatest ant species threat in the Pacific region.

**Common Names:** albayalde, cocoa tree-ant, formi électrique, formiga pixixica, fourmi électrique, fourmi rouge, hormiga colorada, hormiga roja, hormiguilla, little fire ant, little introduced fire ant, little red fire ant, pequena hormiga de fuego, petit fourmi de feu, Rote Feuerameise, sangunagenta, satanica, small fire ant, tsangonawenda, West Indian stinging ant

**Synonyms:** *Hercynia panamana* (Enzmann 1947), *Ochetomyrmex auropunctata*, *Ochetomyrmex auropunctatum* (Forel 1886), *Ochetomyrmex auropunctatus*, *Tetramorium auropunctatum* (Roger 1863), *Wasmannia glabra* (Santschi 1931), *Xiphomyrmex atomum* (Santschi 1914)

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You searched for invasive species of the organism type **tree** in **Venezuela**:

13 invasive species found

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## Alien Species

### 1. *Acacia melanoxylon* (tree)

*Acacia melanoxylon* is native in eastern Australia. This tree grows fast and tall, up to 45m height. It has a wide ecological tolerance, occurring over an extensive range of soils and climatic conditions, but develops better in colder climates. Control of its invasion of natural vegetation, commercial timber plantations and farmland incurs considerable costs, but its timber value and nursing of natural forest succession provides a positive contribution.

**Common Names:** acacia à bois noir, acacia de madera negra, acacia rouge, acácia-preta, algarrobo, aroma salvaje, Australian blackwood, Australiese swarthout, blackwood, blackwood acacia, Tasmanian blackwood

**Synonyms:** *Racosperma melanoxylon* (R.Br.) C.Martius

### 2. *Leucaena leucocephala* (tree)

The fast-growing, nitrogen-fixing tree/shrub *Leucaena leucocephala*, is cultivated as a fodder plant, for green manure, as a windbreak, for reforestation, as a biofuel crop etc. *Leucaena* has been widely introduced due to its beneficial qualities; it has become an aggressive invader in disturbed areas in many tropical and sub-tropical locations and is listed as one of the '100 of the World's Worst Invasive Alien Species'. This thornless tree can form dense monospecific thickets and is difficult to eradicate once established. It renders extensive areas unusable and inaccessible and threatens native plants.

**Common Names:** acacia palida, aroma blanca, balori, bo chet, cassis, false koa, faux mimosa, faux-acacia, fua pepe, ganitnityuwan tangantan, graines de lin, guaje, guaslim, guaxin, horse/wild tamarind, huaxin, ipil-ipil, jumbie bean, kan thin, kanthum thect, koa-haole, kra thin, kratin, lamtoro, lead tree, leucaena, leucaena, liliak, lino criollo, lopa samoa, lusina, nito, pepe, rohbohtin, schemu, siale mohemohe, subabul, tamarindo silvestre, tangantangan, tangan-tangan, te kaitetua, telentund, tuhngantuhngan, uaxim, vaivai, vaivai dina, vaivai ni vavalangi, wild mimosa, wild tamarind, zarcilla

**Synonyms:** *Acacia leucocephala* (Lamarck) Link 1822, *Leucaena glabrata* Rose 1897, *Leucaena glauca* (L.) Benth. 1842, *Mimosa leucocephala* Lamarck 1783

### 3. *Psidium guajava* (tree, shrub)

*Psidium guajava* is a tropical tree or shrub. It is native to central America from Mexico to northern South America. It has been introduced to most tropical and sub-tropical locations around the world for its edible fruit. In some countries the harvesting, processing and export of the fruit forms the basis of a sizeable industry. Due in part to its ability to grow on a variety of soils and across a range of climates, *P. guajava* has become invasive. Pastures and fields are overrun and native plants are outcompeted by this species, which has the ability to form dense thickets. This has led to its designation in many areas as a noxious weed to be controlled or eradicated. It is ranked by some authorities amongst the highest invasive categories.

**Common Names:** abas, abwas, amarood, amrut, apas, araca, banjiro, bayabas, bayawas, biyabas, dipajaya jambu, djamboe, djambu, farang, goaibeira, goavier, goejaaba, goejaba, goiaba, goiabeiro, gouyav, gouyave, goyave, goyavier, guabang, guahva, guava, guave, guavenbaum,

guayaba, guayaba silvestre, guayabilla, guayabo, guayave, guayavo, guwafah, गयाबा, guyabas, guyava, jambu batu, jambu batu, jambu berase, jambu biji, jambu kampuchia, jambu klutuk, jamphal, jamrukh, kautoga, kautoga tane, kautonga, kautonga tane, koejawal, kuabang, kuafa, kuaaha, kuava, ku'ava, kuawa, kuawa ke'oke'o, kuawa lemi, kuawa momona, kuhfahfah, kuma, kuwawa, lemon guava, ma-kuai, ma-man, ngguava ni India, nguava, oi, pauwa, perala, petokal, quwawa, sapari, si da, te kuava, te kuawa, tokal, trapaek sruk, tuava, tu'ava, tu'avu, tumu tuava, tuvava, xalxocot

**Synonyms:** *Guajava pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* var. *pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* (L.) Kuntze, *Psidium aromaticum*, *Psidium cujavillus* Burm. f., *Psidium guajava* var. *cujavillum* (Burman) Krug and Urb., *Psidium guajava* var. *guajava*, *Psidium guava* Griseb., *Psidium guayava* Raddi, *Psidium igatemyensis* Barb. Rodr., *Psidium pomiferum* L., *Psidium pumilum* var. *guadalupense*, *Psidium pumilum* Vahl, *Psidium pyrifera* L.

#### 4. *Syzygium cumini* (tree)

*Syzygium cumini* has been introduced to many different places where it has been utilised as a fruit producer, as an ornamental and also for its timber. It has the ability to form a dense cover, excluding all other species. This characteristic has allowed *Syzygium cumini* to become invasive in Hawaii where it prevents the re-establishment of native lowland forest and very invasive in the Cook Islands and in French Polynesia. This tree has not been evaluated for biological control, but vigorous efforts to exterminate it with herbicides are taking place in Hawaii.

**Common Names:** black plum, damson plum, djoowet, doowet, druif, duhat, duhat, faux-pistachier, guayabo pesjua, indian blackberry, jalao, jaman, jambhool, jamblang, jambol, jambolan plum, jambolanier, jambool, jambu, jambul, jambulao, jamelao, jamelong, jamelongue, jamélongue, jamelonguier, jamelon-guier, jammun, jamoen, Java plum, jiwat, Ka'ika, kavika ni India, koeli, koriang, lomboy, lunaboy, ma-ha, Malabar plum, mesegerak, mesekerrak, mesekerrák, mesigerak, paramu, pesjua extranjera, pistati, Portuguese plum, pring bai, pring das krebey, purple plum, salam, va, voi rung, wa

**Synonyms:** *Calyptranthes caryophyllifolia* (Lam.) Willd., *Calyptranthes oneillii* Lundell, *Eugenia cumini* (L.) Druce, *Eugenia jambolana* Lam., *Eugenia caryophyllifolia* Lam., *Eugenia cumini* (L.) Druce, *Eugenia jambolana* Lam., *Myrtus cumini* L., *Syzygium jambolana* (Lam.) DC., *Syzygium jambolanum* DC., *Syzygium caryophyllifolium* (Lam.) DC., *Syzygium jambolanum* (Lam.) DC.

#### 5. *Ziziphus mauritiana* (tree, shrub)

*Ziziphus mauritiana* is widely cultivated in dry areas throughout the tropics. It tolerates extremely dry habitats and is an extremely valuable tree for people that live in such climates. *Ziziphus mauritiana* has a multitude of uses, including culinary and medicinal. It can form dense stands and become invasive in some areas, including Fiji and Australia. In Australia *Ziziphus mauritiana* has the capacity to greatly expand its current range in northern and northeastern Australia. The main industry affected is the cattle industry but *Ziziphus mauritiana* also has environmental impacts in woodland and savanna ecosystems.

**Common Names:** appeldam, aprin, baer, baher, bahir, bedara, ber, bor, Chinese apple, Chinese apple, Chinese date, coolie plum, crabapple, dindoulrier, dunk, dunks, dunks, gingeolier, Indian cherry, Indian jujube, Indian plum, jujube, jujube, jujube du pays, jujubier, jujubier, jujubier indien, liane croc chien, Malay jujube, mangustine, manzana (apple), manzanas, manzanita, manzanita (little apple), masson, ma-tan, perita haitiana, petit pomme, phutsa, pomme malcadi, pomme surette, ponsigne, prune Saint Paul, putrea, tao, tao nhuc, widara, widara, yuyubi, yuyubo

**Synonyms:** *Rhamnus jujuba* L., *Rhamnus mauritiana* Soyer-Willemet, *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Lam., non P. Mill., *Ziziphus aucheri* Boiss., *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Gaertn., *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Gaertn. var. *fruticosa* Haines, *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Gaertn. var. *stenocarpa* Kuntze, *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. var. *deserticola* A. Chev., *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. var. *orthacantha* (DC.) A. Chev., *Ziziphus orthacantha* DC., *Ziziphus poiretii* G. Don, *Ziziphus rotundata* DC.

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## Biostatus not specified

### 1. *Cedrela odorata* (tree, shrub)

*Cedrela odorata* is a native of the West Indies and from Central America to South America, including the Brazilian Atlantic and Amazon Rain Forest. It has been introduced to many Pacific Islands and South Africa. This fast growing timber tree has become invasive in some areas, especially those disturbed by cutting.

**Common Names:** Barbados cedar, cèdre acajou, cèdre des barbares, cedro, cedro cubano, cigar box cedar, Mexican cedar, sita hina, Spanish cedar, West Indian cedar

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## Native Species

### 1. *Acacia farnesiana* (tree, shrub)

Probably a native of tropical America, *Acacia farnesiana* was introduced to many tropical countries for its bark, gum, seed and wood. It is often planted as an ornamental or to check erosion, and is also used in the perfume industry because of its scented flowers. This thorny, deciduous shrub grows to 4m in height forming impenetrable thickets or sometimes a more open cover and prefers dry habitats between sea level and 1000 m. In Australia it occurs along watercourses on rangeland and farmland limiting access to water. It has also become an invasive species in Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

**Common Names:** acacia jaune, aroma, aramo, ban baburi, carambuco, cashia, cassie, debena, Ellington curse, espino blanco, espino ruco, esponja, esponjeira, huisache, huisache dulce, kandaroma, klu, klu bush, kolu, mimosa, mimosa bush, needle bush, oki, opoponax, popinac, popinac, rayo, Small's acacia, sweet acacia, tekaibakoa, titima, vaivai vakavotona, Westindische akazie

**Synonyms:** *Acacia acicularis* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., *Acacia densiflora* (Alex. ex Small) Cory, *Acacia edulis* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., *Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd. var. *pedunculata* (Willd.) Kuntze, *Acacia ferox* M. Martens & Galeotti, *Acacia indica* (Pers.) Desv., *Acacia lenticellata* F.Muell., *Acacia minuta* (M.Jones) Beauchamp subsp. *densiflora* (Alex. ex Small) Beauchamp, *Acacia pedunculata* Willd., *Acacia smallii* Isely, *Farnesia odora* Gasp., *Mimosa acicularis* Poir., *Mimosa farnesiana* L., *Mimosa acicularis* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Poir., *Mimosa edulis* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Poir., *Mimosa farnesiana* L., *Mimosa indica* Pers., *Mimosa pedunculata* (Willd.) Poir., *Vachellia densiflora* Alex. ex Small, *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn., *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. var. *typica* Speg., *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. forma *typica* Speg.

### 2. *Cecropia peltata* (tree)

*Cecropia peltata* is a fast-growing, short-lived tree that grows in neotropical regions. It is light-demanding and rapidly invades disturbed areas, such as forest canopy gaps, roadsides, lava flows, agricultural sites, urban locations, and other disturbed areas. It naturally occurs in tropical Central

and South America, as well as some Caribbean islands and has been introduced to Malaysia, Africa, and Pacific Islands. It may be replacing, or competing with, other native pioneer species in some locations.

**Common Names:** bois cannon, faux ricin, guarumo, papyrus géant, parasolier, pisse-roux, pop-a-gun, snakewood tree, Trompetenbaum, trumpet tree, trumpet wood, yagrumo hembra

**Synonyms:** *Ambaiba pelata* Kuntze, *Coilotapalus peltata* Britton

3. *Cinchona pubescens* (tree)

*Cinchona pubescens* is a widely cultivated tropical forest tree which invades a variety of forest and non-forest habitats. It spreads by wind-dispersed seeds and vegetatively via multiple suckers up to several metres away from original tree once it is established. *C. pubescens* replaces and outshades native vegetation.

**Common Names:** arbre à quinine, cascarilla, chinarindenbaum, hoja ahumada, hoja de zambo, quinine, quinoa, quinquina, red cinchona, roja, rosada, Roter Chinarindenbaum

**Synonyms:** *Cinchona chomeliana* (Weddell), *Cinchona cordifolia* (Mutis), *Cinchona decurrentifolia* (Pavón in Howard), *Cinchona hirsuta* (Ruiz & Pavón), *Cinchona lechleriana* (Schlechtendal), *Cinchona lutea* (Pavón in Howard), *Cinchona microphylla* (Mutis ex Lamb), *Cinchona ovata* (Ruiz & Pavón), *Cinchona pelalba* (Pavón ex DC), *Cinchona pelletieriana* (Weddell), *Cinchona platyphylla* (Weddell), *Cinchona purpurascens* (Weddell), *Cinchona purpurea* (Ruiz & Pavón), *Cinchona rosulenta* (Howard ex Weddell), *Cinchona rotundifolia* (Pavón ex Lambert), *Cinchona rufinervis* (Weddell), *Cinchona succirubra* (Pavón ex Klotzsch)

4. *Citharexylum spinosum* (tree)

*Citharexylum spinosum* (fiddlewood) is a tree that is commonly planted for its multi-seasonal aesthetic appeal. After escape, it can cause problems by forming dense thickets that choke out other vegetation. In addition, its roots are very aggressive and cause damage to pipes and underground services. Efforts to monitor this plant are underway in many areas, namely Hawaii, where it has spread to several islands.

**Common Names:** fiddlewood, Florida fiddlewood, masese, spiny fiddlewood

**Synonyms:** *Citharexylum fruticosum* L., *Citharexylum albicaule* Turcz., *Citharexylum bahamense* Millsp. Ex Britton, *Citharexylum broadwayi* O.E. Shultz ex. Urb., *Citharexylum cinereum* J.F. Gmel, *Citharexylum cinereum* L., *Citharexylum coriaceum* Desf., *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. forma *bahamense* (Millsp. Ex. Britton) Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. forma *subserratum* (Sw.) Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. forma *subvillosum* (Moldenke) Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. var. *brittonii* Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. var. *smallii* Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. var. *subserratum* (Sw.) Moldenke, *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. var. *subvillosum* (Moldenke), *Citharexylum fruticosum* L. var. *villosum* (Jacq.) O.E. Shultz, *Citharexylum hybridum* Moldenke, *Citharexylum molle* Salisb, *Citharexylum pentandrum* Vent., *Citharexylum polystachyum* Turcz., *Citharexylum quadrangulare* Jacq., *Citharexylum spinosum* L. forma *subserratum* (Sw.), *Citharexylum spinosum* L. forma *smallii* (Moldenke), *Citharexylum spinosum* L. forma *villosum* (Jacq.), *Citharexylum subserratum* Sw., *Citharexylum surrectum* Griseb., *Citharexylum teres* Jacq., *Citharexylum tomentosum* Poir., *Citharexylum villosum* Jacq.

5. *Eugenia uniflora* (tree, shrub)

*Eugenia uniflora* is an evergreen shrub that can reach tree like proportions. It is a hardy species that can thrive in a variety of habitats, both in its native and introduced range. *Eugenia uniflora* can



quickly reach thick densities which affect understorey light levels, subsequently changing micro-environments. It is also known to host recognised pests and pathogens.

**Common Names:** Barbados cherry, Brazilian cherry, cayenne cherry, Cayennekirsche, cerese à côtes, cereza quadrada, cerezo de Cayena, cerise carée, cerise créole, cerise de Cayenne, cerise de pays, cerises-cotes, cerisier carré, cerisier de Cayenne, Florida cherry, French cherry, guinda, kafika, kafika palangi, kafika papalangi, menemene, monkie monkie kersie, nagapiry, ñanga-piré, pendanga, pitanga, pitanga-da-praia, red Brazil cherry, Surinaamsche kers, Surinam cherry, Surinamkirsche, venevene, zoete kers

**Synonyms:** *Eugenia brasiliana* (L.) Aubl., *Eugenia michelii* Lam., *Myrtus brasiliana* L. , *Myrtus brasiliana* L. var. *normalis* Kuntze , *Plinia pedunculata* L.f. , *Plinia rubra* L. , *Stenocalyx michelii* O. Berg , *Stenocalyx uniflorus* (L.) Kausel

#### 6. *Prosopis spp.* (tree, shrub)

Members of the genus *Prosopis* spp., which are commonly known as mesquite or algarrobo, include at least 44 defined species and many hybrids. This leads to problems with identification. For this reason, information about different species in the *Prosopis* genus is presented in this genus-level profile. Native to the Americas, *Prosopis* species are fast growing, nitrogen fixing and very salt and drought tolerant shrubs or trees. Most are thorny, although thornless types are known. Animals eat the pods and may spread seeds widely. Trees develop a shrubby growth form if cut or grazed. The four main species that have presented problems as weeds world-wide are *P. glandulosa* and *P. velutina* in more subtropical regions and *P. juliflora* and *P. pallida* in the truly tropical zone.

**Common Names:** acacia de Catarina, aguijote negro, algaroba, algarobeira, algarobeira, algarroba, algarroba, algarrobo, algarrobo, algarrobo americano, algarrobo del Brasil, algarrobo forragero, anchipia guaiva, angrezi bavaliya , aroma, aroma americana, aromo, arómo, baron, bayahon, bayahon, bayahonda, bayahonda blanca, bayahonde, bayahonde, bayahonde française, bayarone, bayawonn, bayawonn française, belari jari, bohahunda, cambrón, campeche, caóbano gateado, carbón, carobier, cashaw, cashew, catzimec, chachaca, chambron, cojí wawalú, cuida, cují, cují amarillo, cují negro, cují yague, cují yaque, cujicarora , dakkar toubab , espinheiro, espino negro, espino real, espino ruco, eterai, gando baval , gaudi maaka, ghaf, guarango, guatapaná, huarango, indjoe, indju, kiawe, kuigi, lebi , maíz criollo, manca-caballo, mareño, mastuerzos, mathenge, mesquite, mesquite, mesquite, mesquite, mesquit-tree, Mexican thorn, mezquite, mezquite, mugun kawa, nacascol, nacasol, palo de campeche, plumo de oro, qui, screwbeans, shejain kawa , shouk shami, spinho, taco, thacco, tornillos, trupí, trupillo, uweif , vallahonda, velikaruvel, velimullu, vilayati babool, vilayati babul, vilayati babul, vilayati jand, vilayati khejra, vilayati kikar, vilayati kikar , wawahi, yaque, yaque blanco, yaque negro

#### 7. *Psidium guajava* (tree, shrub)

*Psidium guajava* is a tropical tree or shrub. It is native to central America from Mexico to northern South America. It has been introduced to most tropical and sub-tropical locations around the world for its edible fruit. In some countries the harvesting, processing and export of the fruit forms the basis of a sizeable industry. Due in part to its ability to grow on a variety of soils and across a range of climates, *P. guajava* has become invasive . Pastures and fields are overrun and native plants are outcompeted by this species, which has the ability to form dense thickets. This has led to its designation in many areas as a noxious weed to be controlled or eradicated. It is ranked by some authorities amongst the highest invasive categories.

**Common Names:** abas, abwas, amarood, amrut, apas, araca, banjiro, bayabas, bayawas, biyabas, dipajaya jambu, djamboe, djambu, farang, goaibeira, goavier, goeajaaba, goejaba, goiaba, goiabeiro, gouyav, gouyave, goyave, goyavier, guabang, guahva, guava, guave, guavenbaum,

guayaba, guayaba silvestre, guayabilla, guayabo, guayave, guayavo, guwafah, guyaaba, guyabas, guyava, jambu batu, jambu batu, jambu berase, jambu biji, jambu kampuchia, jambu klutuk, jamphal, jamrukh, kautoga, kautoga tane, kautonga, kautonga tane, koejawal, kuabang, kuafa, kuaupa, kuava, ku'ava, kuawa, kuawa ke'oke'o, kuawa lemi, kuawa momona, kuhfahfah, kuma, kuwawa, lemon guava, ma-kuai, ma-man, ngguava ni India, nguava, oi, pauwa, perala, petokal, quwawa, sapari, si da, te kuava, te kuawa, tokal, trapaek sruk, tuava, tu'ava, tu'avu, tumu tuava, tuvava, xalxocot

**Synonyms:** *Guajava pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* var. *pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* (L.) Kuntze, *Psidium aromaticum*, *Psidium cujavillus* Burm. f., *Psidium guajava* var. *cujavillum* (Burman) Krug and Urb., *Psidium guajava* var. *guajava*, *Psidium guava* Griseb., *Psidium guayava* Raddi, *Psidium igatemyensis* Barb. Rodr., *Psidium pomiferum* L., *Psidium pumilum* var. *guadalupense*, *Psidium pumilum* Vahl, *Psidium pyrifera* L.

8. [\*Rhizophora mangle\*](#) (aquatic plant, tree, shrub)

*Rhizophora mangle* (the red mangrove) is a coastal, estuarine species that can tolerate saltwater and extended flooding. It commonly forms monoculture stands in its native range, or is associated with two other common species of mangrove; the black mangrove and the white mangrove. It can flower year-round and the seed remains on the parent plant where it is in constant development until it germinates on the plant and then is released for dispersal. The red mangrove has a large native range and has been introduced to Hawai'i where it is considered an invasive species.

**Common Names:** American mangrove, apareiba, candelón, mangle Colorado, mangle dulce, mangle geli, mangle rojo, mangle zapatero, mangrove, mangué, purgua, red mangrove, sapateiro, tapche, tiri wai, togo

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You searched for invasive species of the organism type **shrub** in **Venezuela**:

12 invasive species found

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## Alien Species

### 1. *Launaea intybacea* (shrub)

#### Interim profile, incomplete information

Bitter lettuce (*Launaea intybacea*) is a native of Africa and has been introduced to parts of lower Northern America, the West Indies, Central America, South America, temperate and tropical Asia. A cosmopolitan weed it is adapted to dry conditions. It is reported to be spreading rapidly in disturbed areas on Grand Cayman.

**Common Names:** achicoria azul, bitter lettuce

**Synonyms:** *Lactuca intybacea* Jacq., *Bracyrhamphus intybaceus* (Jacq.) DC., *Lactuca intybacea* Jacq.

### 2. *Psidium guajava* (tree, shrub)

*Psidium guajava* is a tropical tree or shrub. It is native to central America from Mexico to northern South America. It has been introduced to most tropical and sub-tropical locations around the world for its edible fruit. In some countries the harvesting, processing and export of the fruit forms the basis of a sizeable industry. Due in part to its ability to grow on a variety of soils and across a range of climates, *P. guajava* has become invasive. Pastures and fields are overrun and native plants are outcompeted by this species, which has the ability to form dense thickets. This has led to its designation in many areas as a noxious weed to be controlled or eradicated. It is ranked by some authorities amongst the highest invasive categories.

**Common Names:** abas, abwas, amarood, amrut, apas, araca, banjiro, bayabas, bayawas, biyabas, dipajaya jambu, djamboe, djambu, farang, goaibeira, goavier, goeajaaba, goejaba, goiaba, goiabeiro, gouyav, gouyave, goyave, goyavier, guabang, guahva, guava, guave, guavenbaum, guayaba, guayaba silvestre, guayabilla, guayabo, guayave, guayavo, guwafah, guyaaba, guyabas, guyava, jambu batu, jambu batu, jambu berase, jambu biji, jambu kampuchia, jambu klutuk, jamphal, jamrukh, kautoga, kautoga tane, kautonga, kautonga tane, koejawal, kuabang, kuafa, kuahpa, kuava, ku'ava, kuawa, kuawa ke'oke'o, kuawa lemi, kuawa momona, kuhfahfah, kuma, kuwawa, lemon guava, ma-kuai, ma-man, ngguava ni India, nguava, oi, pauwa, perala, petokal, quwawa, sapari, si da, te kuava, te kuawa, tokal, trapaek sruk, tuava, tu'ava, tu'avu, tumu tuava, tuvava, xalxocot

**Synonyms:** *Guajava pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* var. *pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* (L.) Kuntze, *Psidium aromaticum*, *Psidium cujavillus* Burm. f., *Psidium guajava* var. *cujavillum* (Burman) Krug and Urb., *Psidium guajava* var. *guajava*, *Psidium guava* Griseb., *Psidium guayava* Raddi, *Psidium igatemyensis* Barb. Rodr., *Psidium pomiferum* L., *Psidium pumilum* var. *guadalupense*, *Psidium pumilum* Vahl, *Psidium pyrifera* L.

### 3. *Ziziphus mauritiana* (tree, shrub)

*Ziziphus mauritiana* is widely cultivated in dry areas throughout the tropics. It tolerates extremely dry habitats and is an extremely valuable tree for people that live in such climates. *Ziziphus mauritiana* has a multitude of uses, including culinary and medicinal. It can form dense stands and

become invasive in some areas, including Fiji and Australia. In Australia *Ziziphus mauritiana* has the capacity to greatly expand its current range in northern and northeastern Australia. The main industry affected is the cattle industry but *Ziziphus mauritiana* also has environmental impacts in woodland and savanna ecosystems.

**Common Names:** appeldam, aprin, baer, baher, bahir, bedara, ber, bor, Chinee apple, Chinese apple, Chinese date, coolie plum, crabapple, dindoulie, dunk, dunks, dunks, gingeolier, Indian cherry, Indian jujube, Indian plum, jujube, jujube, jujube du pays, jujubier, jujubier, jujubier indien, liane croc chien, Malay jujube, mangustine, manzana (apple), manzanas, manzanita, manzanita (little apple), masson, ma-tan, perita haitiana, petit pomme, phutsa, pomme malcadi, pomme surette, ponsigne, prune Saint Paul, putrea, tao, tao nhuc, widara, widara, yuyubi, yuyubo

**Synonyms:** *Rhamnus jujuba* L., *Rhamnus mauritiana* Soyer-Willemet, *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Lam., non P. Mill., *Ziziphus aucheri* Boiss., *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Gaertn., *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Gaertn. var. *fruticosa* Haines, *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Gaertn. var. *stenocarpa* Kuntze, *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. var. *deserticola* A. Chev., *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. var. *orthacantha* (DC.) A. Chev., *Ziziphus orthacantha* DC., *Ziziphus poiretii* G. Don, *Ziziphus rotundata* DC.

## Biostatus not specified

### 1. *Cedrela odorata* (tree, shrub)

*Cedrela odorata* is a native of the West Indies and from Central America to South America, including the Brazilian Atlantic and Amazon Rain Forest. It has been introduced to many Pacific Islands and South Africa. This fast growing timber tree has become invasive in some areas, especially those disturbed by cutting.

**Common Names:** Barbados cedar, cèdre acajou, cèdre des barbares, cedro, cedro cubano, cigar box cedar, Mexican cedar, sita hina, Spanish cedar, West Indian cedar

## Native Species

### 1. *Acacia farnesiana* (tree, shrub)

Probably a native of tropical America, *Acacia farnesiana* was introduced to many tropical countries for its bark, gum, seed and wood. It is often planted as an ornamental or to check erosion, and is also used in the perfume industry because of its scented flowers. This thorny, deciduous shrub grows to 4m in height forming impenetrable thickets or sometimes a more open cover and prefers dry habitats between sea level and 1000 m. In Australia it occurs along watercourses on rangeland and farmland limiting access to water. It has also become an invasive species in Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

**Common Names:** acacia jaune, aroma, aramo, ban baburi, carambuco, cashia, cassie, debena, Ellington curse, espino blanco, espino ruco, esponja, esponjeira, huisache, huisache dulce, kandaroma, klu, klu bush, kolu, mimosa, mimosa bush, needle bush, oki, opoponax, popinac, popinac, rayo, Small's acacia, sweet acacia, tekaibakoa, titima, vaivai vakavotona, Westindische akazie

**Synonyms:** *Acacia acicularis* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., *Acacia densiflora* (Alex. ex Small) Cory, *Acacia edulis* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., *Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd. var. *pedunculata* (Willd.) Kuntze, *Acacia ferox* M. Martens & Galeotti, *Acacia indica* (Pers.) Desv., *Acacia lenticellata* F. Muell., *Acacia minuta* (M. Jones) Beauchamp subsp. *densiflora* (Alex. ex Small) Beauchamp, *Acacia pedunculata* Willd., *Acacia smallii* Isely, *Farnesia odora* Gasp., *Mimosa acicularis* Poir.,

*Mimosa farnesiana* L., *Mimosa acicularis* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Poir., *Mimosa edulis* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Poir., *Mimosa farnesiana* L., *Mimosa indica* Pers., *Mimosa pedunculata* (Willd.) Poir., *Vachellia densiflora* Alex. ex Small, *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn., *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. var. *typica* Speg., *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. forma *typica* Speg.

2. [\*Ardisia acuminata\*](#) (shrub)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

Plants belonging to the genus *Ardisia* are shrubs and small trees common in middle-elevation cloud forests, and more diverse in southern Central America than in South America. *Ardisia guianensis* (= *Ardisia acuminata*) is listed as an alien invasive species in Bermuda.

**Synonyms:** *Ardisia acuminata* Willd., *Icacorea guianensis* Aubl.

3. [\*Austroeupeatorium inulifolium\*](#) (herb, shrub)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Austroeupeatorium inulifolium* is an aggressive species that rapidly colonizes areas cleared for planting new crops, agricultural fields, fallow fields, waste lands and roadsides.

**Common Names:** austroeupeatorium

**Synonyms:** *Austroeupeatorium inulaefolium* (H.B.K.) R. M. King & H. Rob., *Eupatorium inulifolium* Kunth

4. [\*Eugenia uniflora\*](#) (tree, shrub)

*Eugenia uniflora* is an evergreen shrub that can reach tree like proportions. It is a hardy species that can thrive in a variety of habitats, both in its native and introduced range. *Eugenia uniflora* can quickly reach thick densities which affect understorey light levels, subsequently changing micro-environments. It is also known to host recognised pests and pathogens.

**Common Names:** Barbados cherry, Brazilian cherry, cayenne cherry, Cayennekirsche, cerese à côtes, cereza quadrada, cerezo de Cayena, cerise carée, cerise créole, cerise de Cayenne, cerise de pays, cerises-cotes, cerisier carré, cerisier de Cayenne, Florida cherry, French cherry, guinda, kafika, kafika palangi, kafika papalangi, menemene, monkie monkie kersie, nagapiry, ñanga-piré, pendanga, pitanga, pitanga-da-praia, red Brazil cherry, Surinaamsche kersh, Surinam cherry, Surinamkirsche, venevene, zoete kers

**Synonyms:** *Eugenia brasiliana* (L.) Aubl., *Eugenia michelii* Lam., *Myrtus brasiliana* L. , *Myrtus brasiliana* L. var. *normalis* Kuntze , *Plinia pedunculata* L.f. , *Plinia rubra* L. , *Stenocalyx michelii* O. Berg , *Stenocalyx uniflorus* (L.) Kausel

5. [\*Physalis peruviana\*](#) (shrub)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Physalis peruviana* originates from the tropics and is cultivated in its native lands. It poses an indirect threat to agriculture when imported as it may harbour introduced plant pests.

**Common Names:** aguaymanto, alquequenje, alquequenje amarillo, alquequenje , bate-testa , botebote yadra, camapú , Cape gooseberry, capuli, capulí , coqueret du Peru, erva-noiva-do-peru , goldenberry , gooseberry tomato, gooseberry-tomato, goundou-goundou, groselha-do-Peru, groselha-do-Peru, ground cherry, ishmagol, jangalii mevaa, Kapstachelbeere, kospeli, ku'usi, manini, manini fua lalahi, maulanggua, mbotembote yandra, oatamo, pa'ina, Peruvian cherry, Peruvian

ground-cherry, physalis , poha, rasabarii, te baraki, te bin, thol thakkali, tomatinho-de-capucho, topotopo, tukiyandra, tupera, tupere, uvilla , watamo, winebusupén

6. *Prosopis spp.* (tree, shrub)

Members of the genus *Prosopis* spp., which are commonly known as mesquite or algarrobo, include at least 44 defined species and many hybrids. This leads to problems with identification. For this reason, information about different species in the *Prosopis* genus is presented in this genus-level profile. Native to the Americas, *Prosopis* species are fast growing, nitrogen fixing and very salt and drought tolerant shrubs or trees. Most are thorny, although thornless types are known. Animals eat the pods and may spread seeds widely. Trees develop a shrubby growth form if cut or grazed. The four main species that have presented problems as weeds world-wide are *P. glandulosa* and *P. velutina* in more subtropical regions and *P. juliflora* and *P. pallida* in the truly tropical zone.

**Common Names:** acacia de Catarina, aguijote negro, algaroba, algarobeira, algarobeira, algarroba, algarroba, algarrobo, algarrobo, algarrobo americano, algarrobo del Brasil, algarrobo forragero, anchipia guaiva, angrezi bavalija , aroma, aroma americana, aromo, arómo, baron, bayahon, bayahon, bayahonda, bayahonda blanca, bayahonde, bayahonde, bayahonde française, bayarone, bayawonn, bayawonn française, belari jari, bohahunda, cambrón, campeche, caóbano gateado, carbón, carobier, cashaw, cashew, catzimec, chachaca, chambron, cojí wawalú, cuida, cují, cují amarillo, cují negro, cují yague, cují yaque, cujicarora , dakkar toubab , espinheiro, espino negro, espino real, espino ruco, eterai, gando baval , gaudi maaka, ghaf, guarango, guatapaná, huarango, indjoe, indju, kiawe, kuigi, lebi , maíz criollo, manca-caballo, mareño, mastuerzos, mathenge, mesquite, mesquite, mesquite, mesquite, mesquit-tree, Mexican thorn, mezquite, mezquite, mugun kawa, nacascol, nacasol, palo de campeche, plumo de oro, qui, screwbeans, shejain kawa , shouk shami, spinho, taco, thacco, tornillos, trupi, trupillo, uweif , vallahonda, velikaruvel, velimullu, vilayati babool, vilayati babul, vilayati babul, vilayati jand, vilayati khejra, vilayati kikar, vilayati kikar , wawahi, yaque, yaque blanco, yaque negro

7. *Psidium guajava* (tree, shrub)

*Psidium guajava* is a tropical tree or shrub. It is native to central America from Mexico to northern South America. It has been introduced to most tropical and sub-tropical locations around the world for its edible fruit. In some countries the harvesting, processing and export of the fruit forms the basis of a sizeable industry. Due in part to its ability to grow on a variety of soils and across a range of climates, *P. guajava* has become invasive . Pastures and fields are overrun and native plants are outcompeted by this species, which has the ability to form dense thickets. This has led to its designation in many areas as a noxious weed to be controlled or eradicated. It is ranked by some authorities amongst the highest invasive categories.

**Common Names:** abas, abwas, amarood, amrut, apas, araca, banjiro, bayabas, bayawas, biyabas, dipajaya jambu, djamboe, djambu, farang, goaibeira, goavier, goeajaaba, goejaba, goiaba, goiabeiro, gouyav, gouyave, goyave, goyavier, guabang, guahva, guava, guave, guavenbaum, guayaba, guayaba silvestre, guayabilla, guayabo, guayave, guayavo, guwafah, guyaaba, guyabas, guyava, jambu batu, jambu batu, jambu berase, jambu biji, jambu kampuchia, jambu klutuk, jamphal, jamrukh, kautoga, kautoga tane, kautonga, kautonga tane, koejawal, kuabang, kuafa, kuahpa, kuava, ku'ava, kuawa, kuawa ke'oke'o, kuawa lemi, kuawa momona, kuhfahfah, kuma, kuwawa, lemon guava, ma-kuai, ma-man, ngguava ni India, nguava, oi, pauwa, perala, petokal, quwawa, sapari, si da, te kuava, te kuawa, tokal, trapaek sruk, tuava, tu'ava, tu'avu, tumu tuava, tuvava, xalxocot

**Synonyms:** *Guajava pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* var. *pyrifera* (L.) Kuntze, *Myrtus guajava* (L.) Kuntze, *Psidium aromaticum*, *Psidium cujavillus* Burm. f., *Psidium guajava* var. *cujavillum*

(Burman) Krug and Urb., *Psidium guajava* var. *guajava*, *Psidium guava* Griseb., *Psidium guayava* Raddi, *Psidium igatemyensis* Barb. Rodr., *Psidium pomiferum* L., *Psidium pumilum* var. *guadalupense*, *Psidium pumilum* Vahl, *Psidium pyriferum* L.

8. *Rhizophora mangle* (aquatic plant, tree, shrub)

*Rhizophora mangle* (the red mangrove) is a coastal, estuarine species that can tolerate saltwater and extended flooding. It commonly forms monoculture stands in its native range, or is associated with two other common species of mangrove; the black mangrove and the white mangrove. It can flower year-round and the seed remains on the parent plant where it is in constant development until it germinates on the plant and then is released for dispersal. The red mangrove has a large native range and has been introduced to Hawai'i where it is considered an invasive species.

**Common Names:** American mangrove, apareiba, candelón, mangle Colorado, mangle dulce, mangle geli, mangle rojo, mangle zapatero, mangrove, mangué, purgua, red mangrove, sapateiro, tapche, tiri wai, togo

9. *Spermacoce verticillata* (shrub)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Spermacoce verticillata* is described as a "plant threat to Pacific ecosystems".

**Common Names:** borrierie verticillée, Botón blanco, cardio de frade, éribun, poaia, shrubby false buttonweed , shrubby false buttonwood, vassourinha

**Synonyms:** *Bigelovia verticillata* (Linnaeus) Sprengel, Syst. Veg. 1: 404. 1824., *Borreria podocephala* de Candolle, Prodr. 4: 452. 1830., *Borreria podocephala* de Candolle, var. *pumila* Chapman, Fl. South U.S. 175. 1860., *Borreria stricta* DC., *Borreria verticillata* (L.) G. Mey., *Borreria verticillata* (Linnaeus) G. Meyer, Prim. Fl. Esseq. 83. 1818., *Spermacoce podocephala* (de Candolle) A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(2): 34. 1884.

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You searched for invasive species of the organism type **grass** in **Venezuela**:

4 invasive species found

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## Alien Species

### 1. *Arundo donax* (grass)

Giant reed (*Arundo donax*) invades riparian areas, altering the hydrology, nutrient cycling and fire regime and displacing native species. Long 'lag times' between introduction and development of negative impacts are documented in some invasive species; the development of giant reed as a serious problem in California may have taken more than 400 years. The opportunity to control this weed before it becomes a problem should be taken as once established it becomes difficult to control.

**Common Names:** arundo grass, bamboo reed, caña, caña común, caña de Castilla, caña de la reina, caña de techar, cana- do-reino, cana-do-brejo, cane, canne de Provence, canno-do-reino, capim-plumoso, carrizo, carrizo grande, cow cane, donax cane, E-grass, fiso palagi, giant cane, giant reed, grand roseau, kaho, kaho folalahi, la canne de Provence, narkhat, ngasau ni vavalangi, Pfahlrohr, reed grass, river cane, Spaanse-riet, Spanisches Rohr, Spanish cane, Spanish reed, wild cane

**Synonyms:** *Aira bengalensis* (Retz.) J.F. Gmel., *Amphidonax bengalensis* (Retz.) Nees ex Steud., *Amphidonax bengalensis* Roxb. ex Nees., *Amphidonax bifaria* (Retz.) Nees ex Steud., *Arundo aegyptiaca* hort. ex Vilm., *Arundo bambusifolia* Hook. f., *Arundo bengalensis* Retz., *Arundo bifaria* Retz., *Arundo coleotricha* (Hack.) Honda., *Arundo donax* var. *angustifolia* Döll., *Arundo donax* var. *coleotricha* Hack., *Arundo donax* var. *lanceolata* Döll., *Arundo donax* var. *procerior* Kunth., *Arundo donax* var. *versicolor* (P. Mill.) Stokes, *Arundo glauca* Bubani., *Arundo latifolia* Salisb., *Arundo longifolia* Salisb. ex Hook. f., *Arundo sativa* Lam., *Arundo scriptoria* L., *Arundo versicolor* P. Mill., *Cynodon donax* (L.) Raspail., *Donax arundinaceus* P. Beauv., *Donax bengalensis* (Retz.) P. Beauv., *Donax bifarius* (Retz.) Trin. ex Spreng., *Donax donax* (L.) Asch. and Graebn.

### 2. *Imperata cylindrica* (grass)

Native to Asia, cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) is common in the humid tropics and has spread to the warmer temperate zones worldwide. Cogon grass is considered to be one of the top ten worst weeds in the world. Its extensive rhizome system, adaptation to poor soils, drought tolerance, genetic plasticity and fire adaptability make it a formidable invasive grass. Increases in cogon grass concern ecologists and conservationists because of the fact that this species displaces native plant and animal species and alters fire regimes.

**Common Names:** alang-alang, blady grass, Blutgras, carrizo, cogon grass, gi, impérata cylindrique, japgrass, kunai, lalang, ngi, paille de dys, paillotte, satintail, speargrass

**Synonyms:** *Imperata arundinacea* Cirillo, *Lagurus cylindricus* L.

### 3. *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (grass)

*Rottboellia cochinchinensis* is an erect annual grass that reaches heights of 4 metres. It is a weed of warm-season crops around the world, preferring tropical and subtropical climates. It grows along roadsides and in other open, well-drained sites. *R. cochinchinensis* is an aggressive weed, considered to be one of the 12 worst weeds that infest sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) in the world. It is also a very competitive weed with maize crops. *R. cochinchinensis* has irritating hairs on its stem



which makes it difficult to control it manually in small-scale farms. It is tolerant to most herbicides that are applied in cotton and maize fields. Management and removal of *R. cochinchinensis* requires the use of many man hours and the application of several techniques to ensure control.

**Common Names:** anguigay, annarai, bandjangan, barsali, bukal, bura, caminadora, capim-camalote, cebada fina, corn grass, dholu, doekoet kikisian, fataque duvet, gaho, girum nagei, graminea corredora, guinea-fowl grass, herbe à poils, herbe de riz, herbe fataque-duvet, herbe queue-de-rat, itch grass, itchgrass, jointed grass, Kelly grass, kokoma grass, konda panookoo, lisofya, paja peluda, prickle grass, Raoul grass, rice grass, sagisi, sancarana, shamva grass, sugarcane weed, swooate, tsunoaiashi

**Synonyms:** *Aegilops exaltata* L., *Manisuris exaltata* (L. f.) Kuntze, *Ophiurus appendiculatus* Steud., *Rottboellia arundinacea* Hochst. ex A. Rich, *Rottboellia denudata* Steud., *Rottboellia exaltata* L. f., nom. illeg, *Rottboellia setosa* J.S. Presl ex C.B. Presl, *Stegosia cochinchinensis* Lour, *Stegosia exaltata* Nash

### Biostatus not specified

#### 1. *Urochloa maxima* (grass)

Although *Urochloa maxima* is the accepted name for this species, it is still widely known as *Panicum maximum*. *Urochloa maxima* is a native of tropical Africa where it occurs from sea level to 1,800m. It is used as a forage grass and its ability to tolerate a wide range of habitats make it a very productive species. *Urochloa maxima* has become prevalent in Samoa and Tonga and it is a problem species in Guam and Hawaii. Although it is a favourable grass in many areas it can also form dense stands and displace native species.

**Common Names:** buffalograss, capime guiné, fataque, green panic, Guinea grass, herbe de Guinée, panic élevé, saafa, talapi, tinikarati, vao Kini, vao Kini, yerba de Guinea, zacate Guinea

**Synonyms:** *Panicum gongylodes* Jacq., *Panicum hirsutissimum* Steud., *Panicum jumentorum* Pers., *Panicum laeve* Lam., *Panicum maximum* Jacq., *Panicum maximum* var. *coloratum* C.T. White, *Panicum maximum* var. *gongylodes* (Jacq.) Döll, *Panicum maximum* var. *maximum*, *Panicum maximum* var. *pubiglume* K. Schum., *Panicum maximum* var. *trichoglume* Robyns, *Panicum polygamum* var. *gongylodes* (Jacq.) E. Fourn., *Panicum trichocondylum* Steud., *Urochloa maxima* var. *trichoglumis* (Robyns) R.D. Webster

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You searched for invasive species of the organism type **sedge** in **Venezuela**:

2 invasive species found

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### Alien Species

1. *Cyperus rotundus* (sedge)

*Cyperus rotundus* (purple nutsedge) is a weed in over 90 countries and the world's worst invasive weed based on its distribution and effect on crops. Its complex underground network of tubers, basal bulbs, roots and rhizomes ensure its ability to survive and reproduce during adverse conditions. Further biological features, such as its adaptation to high temperatures, solar radiation and humidity, have turned this weed into a serious problem in subtropical and even arid regions.

**Common Names:** `oniani lau, `oniani rau, `oniani tita, alho-bravo, almendra de tierra, balisanga, boto-botonis, brown nut sedge, capim-alho, capim-dandá, castanuela, castañuela, cebollín, chaguan humatag, chufa, coco, coco grass, coquillo, coquillo purpura, coquito, cortadera, hamasuge, herbe à oignons, ivako, junça, juncia, juncia real, kilí'o'opu, kilí'o'opu, mala-apulid, malanga, matie `oniani, matie'oniani, mau'u mokae, mau'u mokae, mauku `oniani, mauku'oniani, mot ha, mothe, mumuta, mutha, nut grass, nut sedge, nutgrass, oniani, oniani lau, oniani rau, oniani tita, pakopako, pakopako, pakopako, purple nut sedge, purple nut sedge, purple nutsedge, red nut sedge, Rundes Zypergras, soro ni kabani, soronakambani, souchet à tubercules, souchet d'Asie, souchet en forme d'olive, souchet rond, suo cao, sur-sur, tamanengi, te mumute, tiririca, tiririca-vermelha, tuteoneon, vucesa, vuthesa, xiang fu zi, ya haeo mu, ya khon mu, zigolo infestante

**Synonyms:** *Chlorocyperus rotundus* (L.) Palla, *Cyperus olivaris* Targioni-Tozzetti, *Cyperus purpuro-variegatus* Boeckeler, *Cyperus stoloniferum pallidus* Boeckeler, *Cyperus tetrastachyos* Desf., *Cyperus tuberosus* Roxb, *Pycneus rotundus* (L.) Hayek

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### Native Species

1. *Oxycaryum cubense* (aquatic plant, sedge)

*Oxycaryum cubense* (Cuban bulrush) is a wetland sedge found throughout the Americas and in parts of Africa. It forms large floating mats on standing water and may be aggressive and invasive in some areas. However, it does not appear to be a species of concern in much of its range and is a good source of food for ducks, as well as important in cycling detritus.

**Common Names:** alligator weed, burhead sedge, capim-de-capivara, Cuban bulrush

**Synonyms:** *Oxycaryum cubense* (Poepp. & Kunth) Palla forma *paraguayense* (Maury) Pedersen, *Oxycaryum schomburgkianum* Nees, *Scirpus cubensis* (Poepp. & Kunth)

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You searched for invasive species of the organism type **herb** in **Venezuela**:

9 invasive species found

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### Alien Species

1. *Cardamine flexuosa* (herb)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

Woodland bittercress, *Cardamine flexuosa* is a highly variable perennial herb which flowers vigorously and forms dense root mats that can exclude other species. Seeds possibly remain viable in the seed bank for up to seven years requiring intensive management for control/eradication.

**Common Names:** wavy bittercress, wavy-leaved bittercress, wood bittercress, woodland bittercress

**Synonyms:** *Cardamine hirsuta* ssp. *flexuosa* (With.), *Cardamine konaensis* (St. John)

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### Native Species

1. *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (aquatic plant, herb)

*Alternanthera philoxeroides*, commonly known as alligator weed, is a perennial stoloniferous herb that can be found in many parts of the world, infesting rivers, lakes, ponds and irrigation canals, as well as many terrestrial habitats. The aquatic form of the plant has the potential to become a serious threat to waterways, agriculture and the environment. The terrestrial form of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* grows into a dense mat with a massive underground rhizomatous root system. The canopy can smother most other herbaceous plant species. It has proven to be extremely expensive to attempt controlling *Alternanthera philoxeroides*.

**Common Names:** alligator weed, pig weed, xi han lian zi cao

**Synonyms:** *Achyranthes philoxeroides* (Mart.) Standl., *Alternanthera paludosa* Bunbury, *Alternanthera philoxerina* Suess., *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. forma *angustifolia* Suess., *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. var. *acutifolia* (Mart. ex Moq.) Hicken, *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. var. *lancifolia* Chodat, *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. var. *luxurians* Suess., *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. var. *obtusifolia* (Mart. ex Moq.) Hicken, *Bucholzia philoxeroides* Mart., *Telanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Moq., *Telanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Moq. var. *acutifolia* Mart. ex Moq., *Telanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Moq. var. *obtusifolia* Mart. ex Moq.

2. *Austroeupatorium inulifolium* (herb, shrub)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Austroeupatorium inulifolium* is an aggressive species that rapidly colonizes areas cleared for planting new crops, agricultural fields, fallow fields, waste lands and roadsides.

**Common Names:** austroeupatorium

**Synonyms:** *Austroeupatorium inulaefolium* (H.B.K.) R. M. King & H. Rob., *Eupatorium inulifolium* Kunth

### 3. *Bidens pilosa* (herb)

*Bidens pilosa* is a cosmopolitan, annual herb which originates from tropical and Central America. Its hardiness, explosive reproductive potential, and ability to thrive in almost any environment have enabled it to establish throughout the world. Generally introduced unintentionally through agriculture or sometimes intentionally for ornamental purposes, *B. pilosa* is a major crop weed, threat to native fauna, and a physical nuisance.

**Common Names:** abissawa, acetillo, adzrskpi, agberi-oku, akesan, alonga, alongoi, amonoablanfè, amor seco, ananee mpaane, anasipagné, arponcito, aseduro, asta de cabra, batimadramadramatakaru, beggar's tick, bident hérissé, bident poilu, bidente pilosa, black fellows, black jack, broom stick, broom stuff, cacha de cabra, cadillo, carrapicho-deagulha, cobbler's peg, dada, dadayem, devil's needles, diaani, diandu, dinenkui, dwirantwi, dzani pipi, eyinata, fisi'uli, gonoretti, gyinantwi, hairy beggar ticks, herbe d'aiguille, herbe villegaigne, hierba amarilla, iréné, iuna, kamik tuarongo, kandane, kete kete, ki, ki nehe, ki pipili, kichoma mguu, kichoma nguo, kiradale, klakuo, kofetoga, kofetonga, kokosa, ko-sendagusa, kukwe kwo, kurofidie, lebason, légué, manamendigo, masquia, matua kamate, mazote, mbatikalawau, mbatimandramandra, nana, nangua, nanguadian, nehe, ngwad, niani, nidul-lif, niroa, papunga chipaca, passoklo, pega-prga, perca, pétéoré, picão-preto, pilipili, piquants noirs, piripiri, piripiri, piripiri kerekere, piripiri niroa, pisau-pisau, puriket, rosilla, sanyi, sanyina, sirvulaca, sornet, sosolé, Spanish needle, tabason, tagiaani, tebasson, tomo-maga, zagai zagagbé, zagoi ini, zebeyuzébogue, zegbei zegbagwè, zikilli wissi, Zweizhan

**Synonyms:** *Bidens leucantha* (L.) Willd., *Bidens leucantha* Willd. var. *sundaica* (Blume) Hassk., *Bidens odorata*, *Bidens sunaica* (Blume), *Coreopsis leucantha* L.

### 4. *Chromolaena odorata* (herb)

*Chromolaena odorata* is a fast-growing perennial shrub, native to South America and Central America. It has been introduced into the tropical regions of Asia, Africa and the Pacific, where it is an invasive weed. Also known as Siam weed, it forms dense stands that prevent the establishment of other plant species. It is an aggressive competitor and may have allelopathic effects. It is also a nuisance weed in agricultural land and commercial plantations.

**Common Names:** agonoi, bitter bush, chromolaena, hagonoy, herbe du Laos, huluhagonoi, jack in the bush, kesengesil, mahsrihsrihk, masigsig, ngesngesil, otuot, rumput belalang, rumput golkar, rumput putih, Siam weed, Siam-Kraut, triffid weed, wisolmatenrehwei

**Synonyms:** *Eupatorium affine* Hook & Arn., *Eupatorium brachiatum* Wikstrom, *Eupatorium clematitis* DC., *Eupatorium conyzoides* M. Vahl, *Eupatorium divergens* Less., *Eupatorium floribundum* Kunth, *Eupatorium graciliflorum* DC., *Eupatorium odoratum* L., *Eupatorium sabeanum* Buckley, *Eupatorium stigmatosum* Meyen & Walp., *Osmia conyzoides* (Vahl) Sch.-Bip., *Osmia divergens* (Less.) Schultz-Bip., *Osmia floribunda* (Kunth) Schultz-Bip., *Osmia graciliflora* (DC.) Sch.-Bip., *Osmia odorata* (L.) Schultz-Bip.

### 5. *Heliotropium curassavicum* (herb)

#### **Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Heliotropium curassavicum* occurs in dense monospecific stands and colonizes disturbed habitats. A stand comprises of two levels of populations: one of individuals that have developed from seed and a second one, vegetatively developed from shoots and buds from individuals. The reproductive ability of *H. curassavicum* to shift from vegetative to sexual reproduction and vice versa (correlated to temperature, moisture content of the soil and level of disturbance and openness of the disturbed habitat) may be important factor in determining its ability to colonize disturbed habitats.

**Common Names:** eyebright, quail plant, salt heliotrope, seashore heliotrope, seaside heliotrope

6. *Oxalis latifolia* (herb)

**Interim profile, incomplete information**

*Oxalis latifolia* is a perennial herb native to North, Central and South America. It mainly reproduces vegetatively, via bulbils and bulbs, and commonly grows in gardens, cultivated areas, orchards, crop fields and nurseries. *O. latifolia* is now found worldwide and is known to be invasive in the following areas: Australia, Galapagos Islands, Indonesia, Kermadec Islands, Mauritius, New Caledonia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea. Despite its native status, it is also considered to be a weed in Guadeloupe, Mexico, Puerto Rico and the United States.

**Common Names:** acedera, acederilla, azedinha-de-folhas-roxas, broadleaf woodsorrel, broad-leaf wood-sorrel, fishtail oxalis, garden pink-sorrel, oseille, pink shamrock, purple-flowered oxalis, shamrock, trebol, trebol de huerta, trebol de jardin, trebol falso, trèfle

**Synonyms:** *Ionoxalis martiana* (Zucc.) Small, *Ionoxalis vallicola* Rose, *Oxalis martiana* Zucc., *Oxalis vallicola* (Rose) R. Knuth

7. *Solanum sisymbriifolium* (herb)

*Solanum sisymbriifolium* is a viscid, hairy herb native to South America that is currently distributed throughout the world. It is valued for its many uses, which include its use as a trap crop for potato cyst nematodes, and the use of its fruit as both a source of solasodine (used to synthesise hormones) and as a food for birds and humans. However, it acts as an invasive weed in some parts of its range by out-competing local vegetation. Biological control methods for *Solanum sisymbriifolium* have been determined and applied in some regions.

**Common Names:** alco-Chileo, arrabenta cavalo, dense-thorn bitter apple, doringtamatie, espina colorada, fire and ice plant, jeweelie, João bravo, jua das queimadas, jua de roca, klebriger nachtschatten, litchi tomato, liuskakoiso, manacader, morelle de balbis, mullaca espinudo, ocote mullaca, pilkalapis baklazanas, puca-puca, raukenblatt-nachtschatten, red buffalo-burr, revienta caballo, sticky nightshade, tomatillo, tutia, tutia o Espina Colorada, uvilla, viscid nightshade, wild tomato, wildetamatie

**Synonyms:** *Solanum balbisii* Dunal., *Solanum balbisii* var. *bipinnata* Hook., *Solanum balbisii* var. *oligospermum* Sendtn., *Solanum balbisii* var. *purpureum* Hook., *Solanum bipinnatifidum* Larrañaga., *Solanum brancaefolium* Jacq., *Solanum decurrens* Balb., *Solanum edule* Vell., *Solanum formosum* Weinm., *Solanum inflatum* Hornem., *Solanum mauritianum* Willd., *Solanum opuliflorum* Port., *Solanum rogersii* S.Moore., *Solanum sabe anum* Buckley., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lam., *Solanum sisymbriifolium purpureiflorum* Dunal., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* forma *albiflorum* Kuntze., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* forma *lilacinum* Kuntze., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *bipinnatipartitum* Dunal., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *brevilobum* Dunal., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *gracile* Mattos., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *heracleifolium* Sendtn., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *macrocarpum* Kuntze., *Solanum sisymbriifolium* var. *oligospermum*, *Solanum subviscidum* Schrank, Denkschr., *Solanum thouinii* C.C. Gmel., *Solanum viscidum* Schweigg., *Solanum viscosum* Lag., *Solanum xanthacanthum* Willd.

8. *Verbena rigida* (herb)

*Verbena rigida* is a perennial herb native to South America. It is popular for garden cultivation due to its conspicuous bright purple flowers that have an extended blooming period. However it has escaped cultivation in a number of countries around the world and has invaded native grasslands, crop fields and roadside areas.

**Common Names:** creeping verbena, handy garden verbena, jarvao, large-veined verbena, lila vasfu, purple verbena, rigid verbena, sandpaper verbena, slank jernurt, slender vervain, sporýš tuhý, stiff verbena, tuberous vervain, urgebao, veined verbena, verveine

**Synonyms:** *Verbena bonariensis* L. forma *robustior* Chodat, *Verbena bonariensis* L. forma *venosa* (Gillies & Hook.) Chodat, *Verbena bonariensis* L. forma *venosa* (Gillies & Hook.) Voss, *Verbena bonariensis* L. var. *rigida* (Spreng.) Kuntze, *Verbena doniana* Steud., *Verbena rigida* forma *obovata* Hayek, *Verbena rigida* Spreng. forma *paraguayensis* Moldenke, *Verbena rigida* Spreng. var. *alba* Moldenke, *Verbena rigida* Spreng. var. *glandulosa* Moldenke, *Verbena rigida* Spreng. var. *lilacina* (Harrow) Moldenke, *Verbena rigida* Spreng. var. *reineckii* (Briq.) Moldenke, *Verbena rigida* var. *obovata*, *Verbena rugosa* D.Don, *Verbena scaberrima* Cham., *Verbena venosa* Gillies & Hook.

You searched for invasive species of the organism type **vine, climber** in **Venezuela**:

4 invasive species found

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### Alien Species

1. *Merremia tuberosa* (vine, climber)

*Merremia tuberosa* is a climbing vine that is native to Mexico and parts of central America that has become invasive on various Pacific islands and parts of the United States. The vine overgrows tall hardwood forest canopies and smothers native trees and shrubs. Its population on Niue is reported as especially aggressive.

**Common Names:** bara- asa-gao, bejuco de golondrin, Brazilian jalap, Ceylon morning glory, foco de luz, Hawaiian wood rose, liane à tonelle, liane Gandelour, liane sultane jaune, liane-jaune, quiebra caje- te, quiebra machet, quinamacal, rosa de barranco, rose des bois, Spanish arborvine, Spanish woodbine, wood rose, xixcamatic, yellow morning-glory

**Synonyms:** *Batatas tuberosa* (L.) Bojer, *Ipomoea tuberosa* L., *Operculina tuberosa* (L.) Meisn.

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### Native Species

1. *Macfadyena unguis-cati* (vine, climber)

*Macfadyena unguis-cati* is a perennial, climbing liana found primarily in tropical forests. It is native to the Central and South Americas and the West Indies, but currently is represented on every continent except Antarctica. It is an invasive species in much of its range and is said to be "one of the most destructive exotic vines". *Macfadyena unguis-cati* effects all layers of infected forest ecosystems by rapidly spreading both vertically and horizontally across everything with which it makes contact, overwhelming both the understorey plants and the canopy trees. *Macfadyena unguis-cati* species becomes established quickly and is difficult to eliminate due to its rapid growth, extensive root system, and prolific seed production. Methods of manual, chemical, and biological control for *Macfadyena unguis-cati* are available.

**Common Names:** bejuco de gato, cat-claw creeper, catclaw-trumpet, catclawvine, cat's claw climber, cat's claw creeper, cat's claw vine, cat's-claw, claw vine, funnel-creeper, griffe à chatte, katteklouranker, liane patate, macfadyena, patte d'oiseau, paz y justicia, riffe chatte, uña de gato, yellow trumpet vine

**Synonyms:** *Batocydia unguis-cati* (L.) Mart. ex Britt., *Bignonia tweedieana* Lindl., *Bignonia unguis-cati* L., *Doxantha unguis-cati* (L.) Miers

2. *Passiflora tarminiana* (vine, climber)

*Passiflora tarminiana* is an aggressively invasive tropical vine native to the Andes. It invades disturbed areas, smothers trees, reduces biodiversity and assists other invasive species, such as feral pigs, which feed on the fruit. Biological control programmes trialled in Hawaii have had very encouraging results, and New Zealand is now looking at introducing biocontrol agents. *Passiflora tarminiana* is a newly-described species, so older references to *Passiflora mollissima* (now *Passiflora tripartita* var. *mollissima* (Kunth) Holm Nielsen & Jørgensen)) may in fact be referring to *Passiflora tarminiana*.

**Common Names:** banana passion flower, banana passion vine, banana passionfruit, banana poka, bananadilla, curuba, curuba ecuatoriana, curuba india, curuba quiteña, gulián, tacso amarillo, tumbo

**Synonyms:** *Passiflora mixta*, *Passiflora mollissima*

3. [\*Syngonium podophyllum\*](#) (vine, climber)

*Syngonium podophyllum* is an ornamental vine native to Central and parts of South America that has established invasive populations in the United States, South Africa, Singapore, the Caribbean, and on several Pacific islands. It may establish dense populations that displace native plants and grow over native trees.

**Common Names:** African evergreen, American evergreen, arrowhead vine, goose-foot plant, nephthytis, selkesingketieu

**Synonyms:** *Syngonium angustatum*, *Syngonium podophyllum* var. *albolineatum*

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<http://www.issg.org/database/species/search.asp?sts=sss&st=sss&fr=1&x=10&y=10&sn=&rn=Venezuela&hci=-1&ei=176&lang=EN>

You searched for invasive species of the organism type **fern** in **Venezuela**:

1 invasive species found

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### Native Species

1. *Salvinia minima* (aquatic plant, fern)

*Salvinia minima* is a floating aquatic fern that invades a variety of aquatic habitats with salinity levels as high as 4-7ppt. *Salvinia minima* experiences exponential growth that allows it to completely cover waterways impeding traffic, blocking sunlight, decreasing oxygen levels and degrading habitat for native species of wildlife.

**Common Names:** Common *Salvinia* , floating fern, water spangles

**Synonyms:** *Salvinia rotundifolia*

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