

Plants in chapter 5B-57.007, Florida Administrative Code  
**Noxious Weed List**

Mark A. Garland  
 Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services  
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**Parasitic Weeds**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	In Fla?	USDA	DEP	EPPC	Notes/References
<i>Aeginetia</i> spp.	aeginetia	Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)	Indomalaysian region and East Asia		*			3 species. Non-photosynthetic parasites on grasses and other monocots. <i>A. indica</i> is pest of sugarcane. Photos: <a href="http://www.science.siu.edu/parasitic-plants/Scrophulariaceae/NoPhoto.Scrophs.html">http://www.science.siu.edu/parasitic-plants/Scrophulariaceae/NoPhoto.Scrophs.html</a>
<i>Alectra</i> spp.	alectra	Scrophulariaceae (snapdragon family) or Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)	Tropical Africa, Asia		*			40 species. Hemiparasites (with chlorophyll). Photos: <a href="http://www.science.siu.edu/parasitic-plants/Scrophulariaceae/Hemipar.html">http://www.science.siu.edu/parasitic-plants/Scrophulariaceae/Hemipar.html</a>
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp., except the native Florida species	dodder	Convolvulaceae (morning-glory family)	Cosmopolitan	* ( <i>C. japonica</i> )	all except native U.S. species			~145 species, 8 native to Florida. Yellow-stemmed non-photosynthetic twining parasites of herbs and woody plants. Species are distinguished by minute floral and fruit characters.
<i>Orobanche</i> spp., except native <i>O. uniflora</i> .	broomrape	Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)	Temperate and subtropical regions		*			150 species, 1 native to Florida. Non-photosynthetic parasites. Photos: <a href="http://www.science.siu.edu/parasitic-plants/Scrophulariaceae/Orobanche.Gallery.html">http://www.science.siu.edu/parasitic-plants/Scrophulariaceae/Orobanche.Gallery.html</a>

## Terrestrial Weeds

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	In Fla?	USDA	DEP	EPPC	Notes/References
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed	Compositae or Asteraceae (sunflower family)	Mexico		*			Serious rangeland weed in India, Nigeria, Southeast Asia, Pacific Islands, Australia, New Zealand, California. Toxic to livestock. <a href="http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=2&amp;surveynumber=182">http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=2&amp;surveynumber=182</a>
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed	Amaranthaceae (amaranth family)	South Asia?	*	*			Weed of over 30 crops, mostly in tropics and subtropics. Holm et al. 1997, p. 45. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/alternanthera_sessilis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/alternanthera_sessilis.htm</a>
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	Liliaceae (lily family) or Asphodelaceae (asphodel family)	Mediterranean region, south Asia		*			Flora Europaea (5: 17. 1980) includes <i>A. tenuifolius</i> in this species. Weed of cultivated fields in India, Pakistan ( <i>A. tenuifolius</i> ), Australia. Also in California, New Mexico, Texas <a href="http://plants.usda.gov/cgi_bin/plant_profile.cgi?symbol=ASF12">http://plants.usda.gov/cgi_bin/plant_profile.cgi?symbol=ASF12</a> ). Holm et al. 1997, p. 86.
<i>Avena sterilis</i> (including <i>Avena ludoviciana</i> )	animated oat, wild oat	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Old World		*			Weed of cereal crops worldwide. Known from Oregon, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey <a href="http://plants.usda.gov/cgi_bin/plant_profile.cgi?symbol=AVST">http://plants.usda.gov/cgi_bin/plant_profile.cgi?symbol=AVST</a> ). Holm et al. 1977, pp. 107-9.

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<i>Borreria alata</i>	broadleaf buttonweed	Rubiaceae (coffee family)	?		*			USDA list uses <i>Spermacoce alata</i> . Weed of crops in tropics worldwide. “Has recently become very troublesome and is spreading rapidly” (Holm et al. 1997, p. 113). Species hard to identify. “This genus [ <i>Spermacoce</i> ] needs a worldwide revision” (Howard, Flora Lesser Antilles 5: 462. 1989).
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	wild safflower	Compositae or Asteraceae (sunflower family)	Central and southern Asia		*			Common weed in Pakistan, India, Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran (Reed 1977, p. 614). Taxonomic info, references: <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?9239">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?9239</a>
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Pilipiliula, Mackie’s pest, lovegrass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Tropical Asia, Australia, Polynesia	(*)	*			Weed in Asian tropics; sharp seeds cause ulcers in animal flesh (Reed 1977, p. 51). Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> . “In the contiguous United States, it is known only from controlled plantings at the experiment station in Gainesville, Florida.” (FNA 25:634. 2003). Possibly native in Hawaii ( <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/chrysopogon_aciculatus.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/chrysopogon_aciculatus.htm</a> ). <i>C. pauciflorus</i> is native to Florida.
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower, tropical spiderwort	Commelinaceae (dayflower family)	Old World tropics	*	*			In at least California, Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida. Has recently become a serious pest in “Roundup Ready” crops. See <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AG230">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AG230</a> .

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<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	Compositae or Asteraceae (sunflower family)	Mediterranean, southwest and central Asia		*			Thistle-like range weed in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California. See <a href="http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/weedinfo/crupina.htm">http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/weedinfo/crupina.htm</a> . Taxonomic info, references: <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax_search.pl?Crupina+vulgaris">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax_search.pl?Crupina+vulgaris</a>
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrotwood	Sapindaceae (soapberry family)	Australia, Indonesia	*			I	Weed tree of natural areas like mangrove swamps, formerly planted as street tree in south Florida. See <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/cupana.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/cupana.html</a>
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	African couchgrass, fingergrass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	East Africa		*			“Worst weed of the major crops of [eastern Africa]” (Holm et al. 1977, p. 254). See also Reed 1977, p. 66.
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	Velvet fingergrass, annual conchgrass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Africa		*			Serious weed of crops in Africa. Holm et al. 1997, p.297. Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> . See also Reed 1977, p. 69.
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	white yam	Dioscoreaceae (yam family)	Old World tropics	*			I	Like <i>D. bulbifera</i> , but stems angled or winged and leaves opposite. <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/dioala.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/dioala.html</a>
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air potato	Dioscoreaceae (yam family)	Asia, Africa, Australia	*			I	Vine with round stems, heart-shaped alternate leaves, aerial tubers. Drapes trees. <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/diobul.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/diobul.html</a>

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<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	lightning weed, alfombrilla	Caryophyllaceae (pink family)	Mexico		*			Range plant toxic to livestock. See Kingsbury, J.M. 1964. <i>Poisonous Plants of the United States and Canada</i> , p. 248; Williams, M.C., J. Range Manage. 31:182-184. 1978; <a href="http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/plants/toxicagents/saponin.html">http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/plants/toxicagents/saponin.html</a> ; Reed 1977, p. 275.
<i>Emex australis</i>	three-cornered jack	Polygonaceae (buckwheat family)	Southern Africa		*			Spiny-fruited herb. Crop and pasture weed in India, Australia; also in California. Biocontrol brochure: <a href="http://www.ento.csiro.au/research/wedmgmt/pdf/emex.pdf">http://www.ento.csiro.au/research/wedmgmt/pdf/emex.pdf</a> ; <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/emex_australis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/emex_australis.htm</a> .
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	devil's thorn	Polygonaceae (buckwheat family)	Mediterranean region	?	*			Like <i>E. australis</i> but with more erect stems, smaller fruits. Weed in Australia. Collected in waste ground in Pensacola in 1901, not seen in Florida since. See <a href="http://scisun.nybg.org:8890/searchdb/owa/wwwcatalog_detail_list?this_id=987438">http://scisun.nybg.org:8890/searchdb/owa/wwwcatalog_detail_list?this_id=987438</a> . Also in (or formerly in) Hawaii, California, Texas, New Jersey, Massachusetts. Photo: <a href="http://www.uib.es/depart/dba/botanica/herbari/generes/Emex/spinosa/">http://www.uib.es/depart/dba/botanica/herbari/generes/Emex/spinosa/</a>
<i>Euphorbia prunifolia</i>	painted euphorbia	Euphorbiaceae (spurge family)	Originally neotropical, now throughout tropics and subtropics ( <i>E. heterophylla</i> ).	* ( <i>E. heterophylla</i> )				A wild poinsettia. Generally considered a synonym of <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> ( <i>Poinsettia heterophylla</i> ) ( <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax_search.pl?Euphorbia+prunifolia">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax_search.pl?Euphorbia+prunifolia</a> ). Annual weed of fields, crops, gardens (Holm et al. 1997, p. 361, as <i>E. prunifolia</i> ).

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<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goat's rue	Leguminosae or Fabaceae (legume family)	Mediterranean region, central Europe, Pakistan		*			Garden and "forage" plant (toxic!) sparingly escaped in northern U.S. south to Maryland, Utah. See <a href="http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us/plantindustry/lib/plantindustry/pdffdocs/vol24_10.pdf">http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us/plantindustry/lib/plantindustry/pdffdocs/vol24_10.pdf</a> . Range in U.S.: <a href="http://plants.usda.gov/cgi_bin/plant_profile.cgi?symbol=GAOF">http://plants.usda.gov/cgi_bin/plant_profile.cgi?symbol=GAOF</a> .
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	Umbelliferae or Apiaceae (carrot family)	Caucasus, southwest Russia		*			Giant herb 10-20 feet tall. Juice causes photodermatitis, scarring skin. Naturalized in northern U.S. south to Oregon, Maryland. See <a href="http://www.oda.state.or.us/plant/weed_control/alerts/hogweed.html">http://www.oda.state.or.us/plant/weed_control/alerts/hogweed.html</a> .
<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Mexico, Central America, Caribbean, South America	?	*			Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> . Formerly in Fla., but no collections later than 1970 (FNA 25: 621. 2003). Like cogon grass but with 1 stamen per flower.
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Old World tropics, temperate regions	*	*		I	Covers thousands of acres of central and west Florida. 2 stamens per flower. Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> . Also <a href="http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/impcyl.html">http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/impcyl.html</a>
<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	little bell, Aiea morning glory	Convolvulaceae (morning-glory family)	Throughout tropics, perhaps originally West Indian	*				Annual vine. Removed from USDA list April 15, 1999, because it was thought to be native to Florida. See <a href="http://www.ceris.purdue.edu/napis/pests/weeds/freg/fr990316.txt">http://www.ceris.purdue.edu/napis/pests/weeds/freg/fr990316.txt</a> . Range in Florida, photos: <a href="http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu/main.asp?plantID=4038">http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu/main.asp?plantID=4038</a> .

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<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	murainograss	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Southern and eastern Asia, Australia		*			Serious weed of rice in tropics; also in sugarcane (Holm et al. 1977, p. 295). Supposedly eliminated from Maryland and south Texas (FNA 25: 648. 2003). Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .
<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Asian sprangletop	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Tropical Asia		*			Weed of rice, sugarcane, upland crops in east Asia (Holm et al. 1977, p. 307). Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	Solanaceae (nightshade family)	South Africa		*			Spiny shrub used as hedge plant in Australia and New Zealand and escaped; see <a href="http://www.rnzih.org.nz/pages/lyciumferocissimum.htm">http://www.rnzih.org.nz/pages/lyciumferocissimum.htm</a> .
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	Schizaeaceae (curly-grass family)	Eastern and southern Asia	*			I	Climbing fern more common in north Florida. <a href="http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/lygiap.html">http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/lygiap.html</a>
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	small-leaved climbing fern; Old World climbing fern	Schizaeaceae (curly-grass family)	Tropical Africa, eastern and southern Asia, Australia	*			I	Climbing fern taking over northern Glades and spreading across south Florida. <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/lygod.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/lygod.html</a>
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca	Myrtaceae (myrtle family)	New Guinea, northeast Australia, New Caledonia	*	*	*	I	One of the most common exotic pest trees in south Florida. <a href="http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/melainv.html">http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/melainv.html</a>
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Indian rhododendron	Melastomataceae (meadow-beauty family)	Tropical Asia, northern Australia	*	*			Ornamental tree that invades wet natural areas in tropics and subtropics. Found in Martin County ( <a href="http://131.247.163.200/website/planatlas/maps.asp?plantID=4157">http://131.247.163.200/website/planatlas/maps.asp?plantID=4157</a> ). “ <i>M. malabathricum</i> ” in Hawaii now called <i>M. candidum</i> ( <a href="http://www.hear.org/starr/hiplants/reports/html/melastoma_candidum.htm">http://www.hear.org/starr/hiplants/reports/html/melastoma_candidum.htm</a> ).

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<i>Mikania cordata</i>	mile-a-minute	Compositae or Asteraceae (sunflower family)	Eastern and southeast Asia, Pacific islands		*			Vine. Smothers tree crops like tea, rubber, coffee in Old World tropics (Holm et al. 1977, p. 320). See also Reed 1977, p. 654.
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	climbing hempweed	Compositae or Asteraceae (sunflower family)	Mexico, Caribbean, Central and South America		*			Vine like <i>M. cordata</i> . Weed in south Asia, Pacific Islands, Australia (Holm et al. 1977, p. 320). See <a href="http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=42&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=">http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=42&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=</a> ; <a href="http://kakadu.nt.gov.au/pls/portal30/docs/FOLDER/DBIRD_PI/AGRICULTURE/WEEDS/AGNOTES/535.PDF">http://kakadu.nt.gov.au/pls/portal30/docs/FOLDER/DBIRD_PI/AGRICULTURE/WEEDS/AGNOTES/535.PDF</a>
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant sensitive plant	Leguminosae or Fabaceae (legume family) or Mimosaceae (mimosa family)	Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia		*			Thicket-forming shrub or vine with spiny stems; serious weed in southeast Asia, Australia, Pacific islands (Holm et al. 1977, p. 328). <a href="http://kakadu.nt.gov.au/pls/portal30/docs/FOLDER/DBIRD_PI/AGRICULTURE/WEEDS/AGNOTES/493_0.PDF">http://kakadu.nt.gov.au/pls/portal30/docs/FOLDER/DBIRD_PI/AGRICULTURE/WEEDS/AGNOTES/493_0.PDF</a>
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	Leguminosae or Fabaceae (legume family) or Mimosaceae (mimosa family)	Mexico, Caribbean, Central and South America	*	*	*	I	Spiny thicket-forming shrub or vine like <i>M. invisa</i> . Weed in Australia, Africa, Asia. Known from several counties in south Florida. <a href="http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/mimpig.html">http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/mimpig.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=41&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=tss">http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=41&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=tss</a>

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<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Southern Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina		*			One of the worst weeds of rangeland in Australia: <a href="http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/n-trichotoma.html">http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/n-trichotoma.html</a> ; also in New Zealand, southern Europe. Found in U. S. as contaminant of fescue seed from Argentina in 1988: <a href="http://entweb.clemson.edu/caps/pesta/irt/st/st.htm">http://entweb.clemson.edu/caps/pesta/irt/st/st.htm</a> .
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Burma reed	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)		*			I	Reed-like grass with plumose flower head, invader of natural areas in south Florida. Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed prickly pear	Cactaceae (cactus family)	Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay		*			Forms dense thickets in South Africa: <a href="http://www.arc.agric.za/institutes/ppri/main/divisions/weedsdiv/jcactus.htm">http://www.arc.agric.za/institutes/ppri/main/divisions/weedsdiv/jcactus.htm</a> and Australia: <a href="http://www.nrme.qld.gov.au/factsheets/pdf/pest/PP29.pdf">http://www.nrme.qld.gov.au/factsheets/pdf/pest/PP29.pdf</a> .
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	red rice	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Africa		*			A weed of rice, but also perhaps the progenitor of cultivated <i>O. glaberrima</i> (Holm et al. 1997, p. 531). "The taxonomy of the <i>Oryza</i> genus appears to be more of an art than a science" (ibid., p. 534).
<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Africa		*			A weed of and close relative of rice (Holm et al. 1997, p.531).
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	wild red rice	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	South and southeast Asia, Indonesia, Australia		*			A weed of rice, but also perhaps the progenitor of cultivated <i>O. sativa</i> (Holm et al. 1997, p. 531).

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<i>Paederia cruddasiana</i>	sewer-vine	Rubiaceae (coffee family)	South and southeast Asia	*			I	Smelly vine draping trees in Dade County. <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/paecru.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/paecru.html</a>
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk-vine	Rubiaceae (coffee family)	China, Japan, south and southeast Asia, Indonesia	*			I	Vine like <i>P. cruddasiana</i> , particularly abundant in Hernando, Pasco counties (introduced by USDA in Brooksville before 1916). <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/paefoe.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/paefoe.html</a>
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Kodomillet	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Africa, south and southeast Asia, Indonesia, Australia		*			Cultivated for grain, pasture, hay in tropics and subtropics. In Pacific islands, where perhaps native: <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/paspalum_scrobiculatum.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/paspalum_scrobiculatum.htm</a> . Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu grass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	East Africa		*			Pasture and lawn grass, invasive in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, California. See <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/pennisetum_clandestinum.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/pennisetum_clandestinum.htm</a> . Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Africa, Yemen		*			Weed in Australia, New Zealand, Pacific islands. Also in Monterey County, California. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/pennisetum_macrourum.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/pennisetum_macrourum.htm</a> . Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .

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<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	Kyasuma grass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Africa, India	*	*			Weed in Pacific islands, Australia. See <a href="http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=210&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=">http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=210&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=</a> In Polk, Manatee counties. Description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	Missiongrass, thin napiergrass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)		*	*			Correct spelling is <i>P. polystachion</i> . Weed in southeast Asia, Australia, Pacific Islands. See <a href="http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=210&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=">http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=210&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=</a> . In Dade, Collier, Highlands counties. Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .
<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	mesquite	Leguminosae or Fabaceae (legume family)	Subtropical/tropical New World		25 spp. listed; excludes native U.S. species.			44 species, 5 native to southwestern U.S. Weed trees in Southwest Asia, Africa, “one of the worst weeds in Australia”, Pacific islands including Hawaii: see <a href="http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/proprosis.html">http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/proprosis.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/prosopis_spp.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/prosopis_spp.htm</a> .
<i>Pueraria montana</i>	kudzu	Leguminosae or Fabaceae (legume family)	East, southeast Asia, Indonesia, Australia, some Pacific islands	*			I	“The vine that ate the south.” Has large leaves with 3 leaflets, purple, grape-scented flowers. Scattered in Florida, commoner in north part of state. See <a href="http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/pulo1.htm">http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/pulo1.htm</a> ; <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/puemon.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/puemon.html</a> .

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	In Fla?	USDA	DEP	EPPC	Notes/References
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	downy myrtle, downy rose myrtle	Myrtaceae (myrtle family)	East, south, southeast Asia, Indonesia	*			I	Weed in Pacific islands. See <a href="http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=212&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=">http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=212&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=</a> . Shrub that dominates understory of native pinelands in south Florida. <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/rhodom.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/rhodom.html</a> .
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Africa, East and tropical Asia, Indonesia, Australia	*	*			Weed of crops in Africa, Philippines, Gulf of Mexico, northern South America (Holm et al. 1977, p. 139, as <i>R. exaltata</i> ). Painful fiberglass-like hairs on leaf sheaths. Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	bramble blackberry	Rosaceae (rose family)	Europe		*			Name refers to an aggregate of many asexually-reproducing forms in section <i>Rubus</i> —2000 named (Flora Europaea 2: 7. 1968). “Name should, strictly speaking, be applied to <i>R. plicatus</i> Weihe & Nees” (Jarvis, Taxon 41: 573. 1992). Serious weeds in southern Australia. See <a href="http://www.weeds.crc.org.au/documents/wmg_blackberry.pdf">http://www.weeds.crc.org.au/documents/wmg_blackberry.pdf</a> .
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	wild raspberry	Rosaceae (rose family)	Southeast Asia, Indonesia, Australia, Pacific islands		*			Weedy on Indian Ocean islands ( <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/rubus_moluccanus.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/rubus_moluccanus.htm</a> ). “ <i>R. moluccanus</i> ” in Hawaii is <i>R. sieboldii</i> (Wagner et al. 2: 1110. 1990). See Kalkman, Flora Malesiana series I, 11:275-280. 1993.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	In Fla?	USDA	DEP	EPPC	Notes/References
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	wild sugarcane	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Africa, central, south and southwest Asia, Indonesia		*			Relative of and possible progenitor of sugarcane, with which it can hybridize. Weed of crops and pastures in Asia (where native) (Holm et al. 1997, p. 693), invasive in Hawaii, Panama <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/saccharum_spontaneum.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/saccharum_spontaneum.htm</a> . Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	wormleaf salsola	Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family) or Amaranthaceae (amaranth family)	Sicily, Spain, Portugal		*			Dryland range plant known from California <a href="http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/weedinfo/salsola-vermiculata.htm">http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/weedinfo/salsola-vermiculata.htm</a> ). Photos: <a href="http://www.uib.es/depart/dba/botanica/herbari/generes/Salsola/vermiculata/">http://www.uib.es/depart/dba/botanica/herbari/generes/Salsola/vermiculata/</a>
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow tree	Euphorbiaceae (spurge family)	China, Taiwan	*			I	Now known as <i>Triadica sebifera</i> (Esser, Harvard Papers in Botany 7: 19-21. 2002). Ornamental tree invading wetlands in Southeast, particularly Louisiana and east Texas. Commonest in north Florida. <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/sapium.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/sapium.html</a> .
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper-tree	Anacardiaceae (poison-ivy family)	Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay	*		*	I	One of the most abundant invasive exotic trees in south Florida. <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/schinus.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/schinus.html</a> .

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<i>Setaria pallidifusca</i>	cattail grass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Old World tropics		*			Now called <i>S. pumila</i> subsp. <i>pallidifusca</i> or <i>pallidifusca</i> . Weed of crops and pastures throughout Old World tropics, established in southeast Louisiana (FNA 25: 558. 2003). <i>S. pumila</i> subsp. <i>pumila</i> (from Europe) is in Florida. See Holm et al. 1997, p. 765.
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	Solanaceae (nightshade family)	Mexico, Central America, Cuba	*	*		I	Clambering prickly shrub forming thickets in wetlands in southwest Florida: <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/solan2.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/solan2.html</a> ; ; <a href="http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=424&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=">http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=424&amp;fr=1&amp;sts=</a> .
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	Solanaceae (nightshade family)	Mexico, Central America, Caribbean, northern South America	*	*			Tree-like weed of pastures, disturbed areas throughout tropics; in south Florida, Hillsborough, Columbia counties: <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/solanum_torvum.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/solanum_torvum.htm</a> ); <a href="http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/soltor.html">http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/soltor.html</a>
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	Solanaceae (nightshade family)	Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	*	*		I	Serious pasture weed in Florida, spreading to other southeastern states with movement of cattle. See <a href="http://www.invasive.org/tsa/">http://www.invasive.org/tsa/</a> .
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	coat buttons	Compositae or Asteraceae (sunflower family)	Mexico, Central America, northern South America	*	*			Annual or perennial weed of crops and pastures throughout tropics and subtropics. Lawn weed in south Florida. Holm et al. 1997, p. 862. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/tridax_procumbens.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/tridax_procumbens.htm</a>

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	In Fla?	USDA	DEP	EPPC	Notes/References
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	liverseed grass	Gramineae or Poaceae (grass family)	Africa, Yemen, south Asia		*			<i>Panicum</i> -like weed of crops in Australia, where it is becoming herbicide resistant. Known from south Texas. Illustration, description: <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm</a> .

**Origin** of species generally taken from USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. *Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN)* [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. [<http://www.ars-grin.gov/>].

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**USDA** Noxious Weeds List: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/weeds/noxiousweedlist.pdf>

**DEP (Florida Department of Environmental Protection)** Prohibited Aquatic Plants List:

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/invaspec/2ndlevpgs/perrules.htm#62C-52.011%20Prohibited%20Aquatic%20Plants>.

**EPPC (Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council)** 2003 Invasive Plant List: <http://www.fleppc.org/Plantlist/03list.htm>. "I" in table means Category I, a plant invading and altering native plant communities in Florida.

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