

**Report to the Government of Niue on Invasive Plant Species  
of Environmental Concern**

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The Government of Niue requested assistance from the US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, to conduct a survey of invasive plant species of environmental concern, similar to surveys previously conducted in Micronesia and American Samoa. The survey was carried out from 15-19 May 2000. The objectives, as with previous surveys, were to: (1) identify plant species that are presently causing problems to natural and semi-natural ecosystems; (2) identify species that, even though they are not presently a major problem, could spread more widely or are known to be problem species elsewhere; (3) confirm the absence of species that are a problem elsewhere and, if introduced to Niue, could be a threat there; and (4) make appropriate recommendations.

During our visit local experts<sup>2</sup> showed us sites of known infestations. We also had available copies of botanical surveys conducted in the past (see Appendix 1, References). A visit of such short duration does not permit an exhaustive survey of the weed flora of the island. However, the intent was only to conduct an overall survey. Additional surveys of individual species or sensitive areas can and should be conducted as needed. This report summarizes our findings and makes some suggestions for further action.

Invasive species occurring in or of threat to Niue have been grouped into four categories:

1. Species that are invasive elsewhere in similar ecosystems but were not seen on our visit and are not reported in the literature as being present on Niue (199 species).
2. Species that are invasive elsewhere and are also invasive or potentially invasive on Niue (22 species).
3. Species that are invasive or weedy elsewhere and are common, weedy or cultivated on Niue (97 species).
4. Native species that exhibit aggressive behavior (1 species).

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These species are listed in Appendix 2. Additional information about each species is located on a World Wide Web site, <http://www.hear.org/pier>, and on the PIER-CD, copies of which have been made available to the Departments of Community Affairs and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

There are a number of other species that are mostly invasive weeds in gardens, fields, and pastures and along roadsides but don't seem to pose any particular threat to wildland ecosystems. While we did not specifically survey for them, a list of these species, compiled from the literature, is included in Appendix 3.

### **1. Dangerous species not known to be on Niue**

Perhaps because of its location “off the beaten path”, many invasive species have yet to reach Niue. These are listed in Appendix 2, Table 1. The following list summarizes the worst of these.

*Acacia farnesiana* was reported by Waterhouse (1997) to be present but it was not seen and the local experts do not know of it. This species is invasive in Hawai'i, Fiji, French Polynesia and Vanuatu and is reported to be present in the Cook Islands as well. If it should be found, it should be a high-priority candidate for prompt eradication. Other Acacias should be introduced only after due consideration of their possible invasiveness. The *Acacia spirorbis* planted as a yard tree on Niue appears to be only weakly invasive—only a few isolated examples away from houses were seen, and even those may have been on long-abandoned homesteads.

*Cecropia obtusifolia* and *C. peltata* are invasive tree species that are a problem in Hawai'i and French Polynesia, respectively. *Cecropia obtusifolia* is also reported to be invasive on Rarotonga (Cook Islands).

*Chromolaena odorata* (Siam weed) is a highly invasive pan-tropical weed. It will likely show up in Niue at some point in time and should be promptly eradicated if found. It has tiny seeds that can travel on boots, clothing or used cars or equipment. Biological controls are available but are most effective in open areas, less so in shaded stands.

*Clerodendrum quadriloculare* is suspicious because it appears to have the ability to invade intact or relatively intact native forests. This species is notorious for being a prolific producer of root suckers and, in fact, the plant is easily propagated by means of root cuttings. A dense, monospecific understory of this species was seen growing in full shade beneath the forest canopy on Pohnpei. The species is an attractive yard plant and is commonly planted for that purpose. Cultivated specimens were observed in American Samoa and French Polynesia. In Hawai'i it is becoming a problem ornamental, producing numerous root suckers that appear some distance from the parent plant.

*Cinnamomum verum* (cinnamon) was found to be very invasive in our survey of American Samoa. It is also present in Samoa, Fiji, French Polynesia and the Cook Islands (Rarotonga).

*Clidemia hirta* (Koster's curse) is a serious problem species in Hawai'i and other locations. It is reported by Waterhouse (1997) to be present in Niue. This is doubtful, as we did not see it. This is a very serious weed of the forest understory on many tropical islands and should be

immediately eradicated if found. It is present in Samoa and American Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu.

*Coccinia grandis* (ivy or scarlet gourd) is a smothering vine that is showing potential for serious damage to the forests of Saipan. The vines climb over trees and form such dense cover that the forest underneath is completely shaded out and destroyed. It is also invasive in Guam and Hawai'i and is reportedly present in Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu. It is a vegetable commonly used in southeastern Asian cooking and the plant is often introduced for that reason.

*Cordia alliodora* (Ecuador laurel, salmwood) was introduced to Vanuatu as a forestry tree and has become a pest there (Tolfts, 1997).

*Cryptostegia grandiflora* (rubber vine, India rubber vine) is a climbing vine that has become a serious problem in northeastern Queensland, Australia. Other vines that could be serious problems if introduced into Niue include *Thunbergia* species, *Passiflora* species not already present and non-native *Ipomoea* species.

*Dieffenbachia maculata* (spotted dieffenbachia or dumb cane), a common house and yard plant, is apparently absent although *D. picta* was reported by Sykes (1970) to be under cultivation in Alofi. This species is a problem in American Samoa and is reportedly present in the Cook Islands, Fiji, and Tonga. If found in the wild, either of these species should be promptly eradicated, as they reproduce vegetatively and can thrive in the dense shade of an intact native forest canopy.

Two rubber trees, *Funtumia elastica* (African rubber tree) and *Castilla elastica* (Panama rubber tree), are species that have proven very invasive in Samoa. *Castilla elastica* is present in French Polynesia as well.

*Miconia calvescens* (the purple plague) has been a disaster to the forest ecosystem of Tahiti in French Polynesia (and has subsequently spread to other islands in French Polynesia). It has also escaped in Hawaii and is the subject of an intensive and costly eradication effort there. It recently was discovered in Queensland, Australia, where an eradication project is also under way. This species is an attractive garden plant and might be introduced this way or as tiny seeds on shoes or used equipment.

A number of grass species are potentially invasive, including:

- *Pennisetum setaceum* (fountain grass), a grass that is a major problem in Hawai'i. It is present in Fiji and French Polynesia. This species is often sold as an ornamental through seed catalogues and so could easily be imported into Niue via the mail system.
- *Imperata cylindrica* (cogon grass), known as a very invasive species. It is present in Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu.
- A number of other grass species of various degrees of invasiveness, including *Andropogon gayanus*, *Andropogon glomeratus*, *Andropogon virginicus*, *Cenchrus brownii*, *Chloris*

*radiata*, *Digitaria insularis*, *Echinochloa polystachya*, *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*, *Hyparrhenia rufa*, *Ischaemum polystachyum*, *Ischaemum rugosum*, *Ischaemum timorense*, *Miscanthus floridus*, *Panicum repens*, *Paspalum paniculatum*, *Paspalum urvillei*, *Pennisetum clandestinum*, *Pennisetum polystachyon*, *Rhynchelytrum repens*, *Saccharum spontaneum*, *Schizachyrium condensatum*, *Setaria pallide-fusca*, *Setaria palmifolia* and *Tripsacum latifolium*. Grasses are easily introduced as contaminants in imported seed, imported sand and gravel or on used machinery, and by their nature tend to be invasive.

*Passiflora mollissima* (banana poka, banana passionfruit), a smothering vine that is a problem in Hawai'i and New Zealand, is also absent.

*Pithecellobium dulce* (Madras thorn) is a thorny tree present in Hawai'i, Fiji and French Polynesia.

*Psidium cattleianum* (strawberry guava) is a small tree that forms dense thickets. It is a major problem species in a number of island ecosystems including Hawai'i, Fiji, Tahiti and Rarotonga and Mangaia in the Cook Islands. Varieties with red and yellow fruits are known.

*Tibouchina herbacea* (glorybush or cane ti) is another species that is a major problem in Hawai'i.

The best indicator that a species might be invasive is the fact that it is invasive elsewhere. However, each island ecosystem is unique and invasiveness cannot be predicted with certainty. A good strategy is to be extremely cautious and exclude these and other species known to be invasive or weedy elsewhere (although the best strategy is to exclude all species not shown by risk assessment to be of acceptable risk). These and other known problem species that have the potential to cause problems in tropical island ecosystems and are not yet present in Niue are listed in Appendix 2, Table 1. These species should be excluded through plant quarantine and, if establishment is detected, promptly evaluated for eradication. In addition, species that are reported to be present in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa and American Samoa and Tonga but are not present in Niue are listed in Appendix 4. These species would be of high risk of introduction from any air and ship traffic between these points and Niue.

## **2. Species that are invasive elsewhere and are likewise invasive or have the potential to become so on Niue**

Some known invasive plants that are causing trouble in similar ecosystems have been introduced into Niue (Appendix 2, Table 2). Some of them are already causing problems while others are not. Some are cultivated plants that have not (yet) escaped and their potential for causing damage is so far unknown. However, one of the best predictors of invasiveness is the behavior of the species elsewhere, and these are known troublemakers.

*Adenanthera pavonina* (pomea, coral bean tree), invasive in secondary forests throughout the Pacific, is fairly widespread (and not native) on Niue. It is quite invasive on Tutuila, American Samoa. It may have not yet reached its full potential on Niue.

*Asparagus setaceus* was seen at the entrance to the Matavai Resort and at a few other locations. This species is a weed in Hawai'i. Its seeds are spread by birds, so it has the potential to spread widely.

Occasional infestations of *Clerodendrum chinense* (Honolulu rose) were seen. It is a problem species in Hawai'i, Samoa and American Samoa, so has the potential to spread more widely. It is reportedly controllable through repeated cutting or mowing (per Tom Misikea).

*Hemigraphis alternata* (metal leaf) was seen in several locations. This species is shade tolerant and will spread in the forest understory. It is found mostly along roadsides where cuttings have apparently been dumped. Two other species with similar behavior are *Tradescantia spathacea* (talotalo, laupapaki) and *T. zebrina* (wandering jew).

*Leucaena leucocephala* (pepe) was quite prevalent, but not as aggressive as expected.

*Lonicera japonica* (Japanese honeysuckle) was seen cultivated in several locations. This species is a serious pest in a number of countries, is on the New Zealand noxious weed list and is banned from sale in that country. It can be spread both by birds and cuttings.

*Macfadyena unguis-cati* (cat's claw creeper) was seen beside the Public Works building. This aggressive vine climbs trees and also forms a dense mat on the ground. Control is difficult because it has tuberous roots and reproduces from pieces and cuttings. It is a problem species in Hawai'i.

*Melinis minutiflora* (molasses grass) is a species that is both invasive and can cause a serious fire hazard. It has fostered the establishment of fire regimes on many islands where it has been introduced. It is not widespread on the island.

*Merremia tuberosa* (wood rose), a climbing, smothering vine, is notable for its aggressive behavior on Niue. It is present in a limited number of locations—good examples can be seen at the dump and behind the library/archives building.

*Mikania micrantha* (mile-a-minute weed) is pervasive throughout the island.

*Mimosa invisa* is a particularly nasty plant as it is covered with thorns and forms dense tangles that are difficult to walk through. It is limited in distribution on Niue (in the Talafa area) and has been treated for eradication (sprayed with Roundup®). Given the limited extent of the infestation and the problems this species can cause, completion of the eradication effort should be given high priority. *Mimosa pudica*, a smaller plant with only small prickles, can form dense mats. It doesn't seem to be widespread yet, but it may become more prevalent with time.

Occasional trees of *Paraserianthes falcataria* (Molucca albizia) were seen. This species has the potential, over time, of spreading more widely (as can be seen on Hawai'i, Pohnpei and Tahiti). Further planting should be discouraged. If this is not a desired species, emphasis could be given to cutting the existing trees.

*Passiflora foetida* (love-in-a-mist) was fairly widespread. It is quite prevalent on most Pacific islands.

*Pennisetum purpureum* (elephant grass) forms dense stands and is the most troublesome grass on Niue.

*Scindapsus aureus*, a climbing vine with large green and yellow leaves, is present at quite a number of locations. It forms a dense mat on the forest floor as well. Spread by cuttings, it is difficult to eradicate as any roots or pieces left behind will sprout.

*Solanum torvum* (prickly solanum, devil's fig) is a spiny species of disturbed areas that forms dense, impenetrable thickets. It was reported to be present on Niue, but was not seen. If previously present, it may have already been eliminated, but if not it certainly must be of limited extent and would be a candidate for eradication. It would be a serious problem for agriculture.

*Sorghum sudanense* (Sudan grass) was found along the road at the west end of the airport runway, along with a similar, as yet unidentified species. It was also seen elsewhere, such as along the Alofi-Hakapu road. Sudan grass has a reputation of being quite invasive, and may be another invasive species yet to reach full potential on Niue. It is reported to be present in Tonga.

*Spathodea campanulata* (African tulip tree) is occasionally planted as an ornamental. This tree has become a major problem in Fiji, the Hawaiian Islands and some other places. Large trees do not stand up well to wind. At least at the Vaipapahi Experimental Station it has begun to spread locally by what appear to be root suckers. This species should be carefully monitored and any further planting should be discouraged.

*Stachytarpheta urticifolia* (blue rat's tail) is ubiquitous and *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* is present as well. Both species are widespread in the Pacific.

*Syngonium podophyllum*, a climbing aroid, is probably another escape from cultivation. It has the ability to spread in the deep shade of intact forests, forming a dense mat on the forest floor as well as climbing trees (behavior similar to *Scindapsus aureus*). It is difficult to eradicate as it is able to reproduce from a single node and bits and pieces of the stems or roots are easily overlooked. It spreads from dumped cuttings.

*Tillandsia usneoides* (old man's beard, Spanish moss) is widely cultivated as a yard plant. It is a native of the southern United States, where it is widespread. Given the warm, moist climate of Niue, it has the potential to spread out of cultivation.

*Tithonia diversifolia* (tree marigold, Mexican sunflower) is widespread along roadsides but it's a light-loving species and probably won't penetrate far into the forest.

*Wedelia trilobata* (Singapore daisy) has the potential to become a widespread pest, as on many Pacific islands. Since distribution is presently limited, it might be considered seriously for control or eradication.

### 3. Species that are mentioned or listed as being weedy or invasive elsewhere and are common or weedy in Niue

A large number of other common or weedy introduced species were noted. Many of these species, which might best be termed aggressive weeds, are mostly prevalent along roadsides or on disturbed sites, although some species, particularly alien trees, can gradually spread into forested ecosystems. In the case of vines and plants that form dense ground cover, the regeneration of native species can be inhibited.

Some of these species could become a problem in the future, since there is often a long lag time between introduction and when a species begins to cause serious impacts. These species (listed in Appendix 2, Table 3) should be monitored for spread and possible control measures, if necessary.

Not many exotic tree species have been introduced to Niue. Some that are present and might spread beyond cultivation include *Bauhinia monandra* (orchid tree), *Ceiba pentandra* (kapok), *Delonix regia* (flame tree), *Moringa oleifera* (horseradish tree), *Samanea saman* (monkeypod), *Tecoma stans* (yellow bells) and *Thevetia peruviana* (yellow oleander), but these should be easily controlled if they appear in unwanted places.

A number of introduced grasses have become established, including *Axonopus fissifolius* (narrow-leaved carpetgrass), *Brachiaria mutica* (para grass), *Brachiaria subquadrifera* (green summer grass), *Cenchrus ciliaris* (bufflegrass), *Cenchrus echinatus* (bur grass); *Chloris radiata* (plush-grass, radiate fingergrass), *Chrysopogon aciculatus* (Mackie's pest, lovegrass), *Cynodon dactylon* (Bermuda grass), *Digitaria ciliaris* (fingergrass, smooth crabgrass), *Digitaria violascens* (smooth crabgrass), *Eleusine indica* (goosegrass), *Miscanthus floridulus* (swordgrass), *Panicum maximum* (Guinea grass), *Paspalum conjugatum* (Hilo grass), *Paspalum dilatatum* (dallis grass) and *Sorghum halepense* (Johnson grass).

Other widespread or weedy species include *Abelmoschus moschatus* (fou ingo), *Allamanda cathartica* (yellow trumpet vine), *Asystasia gangetica* (Chinese or Philippine violet), *Bidens pilosa* (beggar's tick), *Centrosema pubescens* (centro), *Crotalaria anagyroides* (pine kotalelia), *Cuscuta campestris* (golden dodder), *Derris malaccensis* (akau Niukini, New Guinea creeper) and *Furcraea foetida* (Mauritius hemp).

*Antigonon leptopus* (chain of hearts), a climbing vine often planted as an ornamental, is a widespread pest on Guam. Only a few examples, mostly in cultivation, were seen on Niue.

A climbing vine, tentatively identified as *Ipomoea macrantha*, was seen next to Gabe's Food Bar and at other locations. *Ipomoea macrantha* is indigenous, but a specimen was taken and a positive identification is pending.

*Lantana camara* (lantana) is present but is apparently fairly well controlled by introduced biological agents. If lantana becomes a problem an evaluation should be conducted to make sure these agents are still present.



*Momordica charantia* (bitter-melon, balsam pear), a member of the cucumber family, is a climbing vine and its fruit can be the host for fruit flies. It is reported to be present but was not seen.

#### **4. Native species exhibiting aggressive behavior**

*Merremia peltata* (fue, fue vao), a native or early introduction, is quite invasive along forest edges where there has been disturbance, but its extent seems to be limited on Niue, unlike many Pacific islands.

#### **Strategies for dealing with invasive species**

The first line of defense against invasive species is to keep them out. Control at ports of entry is essential, and those concerned with the protection of natural ecosystems should work closely with plant protection and quarantine officials to combat known and potential invasive plant species. Plant quarantine officers should be familiar with both agricultural pests and those that threaten wildland ecosystems. A list of known noxious species to be excluded should be developed and exclusion of these species should be backed by the force of law and regulation. Better yet is to utilize the "precautionary principle" (now used by Australia and New Zealand and under serious consideration by a number of other countries) to exclude all alien species not shown to be of acceptable risk. Risk assessment and management techniques can be used to assess the likelihood and effects of possible introductions and to develop exclusion and eradication strategies.

Niue is to be commended for the recently formed Invasive Species Committee. Close coordination and cooperation between the various government Departments and Divisions is essential. The committee can be effective both for long-term strategic actions, such as review and strengthening of relevant laws and regulations, as well as short-term tactical and operational problems, such as the introduction of a new species.

The Invasive Species Committee should consider drawing up a prioritized plan of action. This would include critical areas to be protected and species that might lend themselves to control or eradication. Time, money and people are always in limited supply and they must be directed to the places where they will do the most good. There are many areas on the island that are relatively free of weed species. It should be possible to eliminate the invasive species of major concern in at least some of these areas and protect them into the future. Some recommendations are made below as to possible management actions against some individual plant species, but the Committee should test these against available resources and priorities.

Education of the public about the danger of introductions and encouraging the use of native species can be helpful. People need to understand why they should follow the quarantine regulations, why they shouldn't dump garden cuttings in the woods, and why they should report suspicious plants. What may just be a pretty flower to be planted in a yard or garden can turn out to be an invasive species. Public service announcements on television or radio can be used and "wanted" posters can be prepared for critical species. Education of schoolchildren is especially important, as this is the most impressionable age. Children can also have a notable effect on the

actions of their parents. Prompt follow-up to public reports and inquiries is essential to maintain the credibility of a public education program.

The public also needs to understand that the immediate eradication of a small area of a problem species, even if it involves the use of herbicides, may be better than living with a problem species forever. There are many instances where you hear people say, "I wish we'd taken action when this pest was first noticed". It may even be worthwhile to take people to a place where they can be shown the full extent of a problem if the infestation is allowed to spread so that they will understand, accept and support eradication. For example, anyone visiting Tahiti would very likely come away convinced that *Miconia calvescens* is an ecological disaster and that it should be prevented from becoming established on other Pacific islands. The public should be informed and involved in any proposed control or eradication actions.

Any local nurseries, botanical gardens or plant importers can be sources of new introductions. A positive approach is to work together to develop a "white list" of both native and non-native species that the public can be encouraged to plant.

Foresters, conservation officers, extension agents and others that spend time in the field should be alert to new species that exhibit invasive behavior. Often, these species first show up in urban or farm areas because they are usually introduced by people and tend to first become established in flower gardens and disturbed areas. Suspicious plant species should be promptly reported. Periodically scheduled surveys can also be conducted for new or expanding infestations. An evaluation should be conducted for any new species that appears to be invasive or is known to be invasive elsewhere. Assistance by an expert who is familiar with the species and methods for its eradication or control should be requested if needed. Prompt action is essential, since once a species becomes widespread, control or eradication can be extremely costly or impossible. Assistance is also available on-line from experts through the Pacific Pestnet and Aliens list-servers.

Niue appears to have adequate laws and regulations in place to deal with quarantine and new introductions, but it would be appropriate for the Invasive Species Committee to review them to see if they might need to be strengthened. In the case of Niue, where most land is privately owned, the ability of government to require the control of noxious species on private lands or to take action on private lands if the landowner cannot be located or does not take prompt action is essential. Provision for emergency funds to deal with immediate problems should also be in place. New Zealand and some of its town councils have strong laws and regulations that can be used as models.

### **Recommendations**

In addition to the above general strategies, we offer the following specific recommendations:

- Make every effort to keep out all the species listed in Appendix 2, Table 1. All of these are known invasive species elsewhere, and there is no sense in running the risk that they will act the same in Niue. As we are able to gather more information on other species that might threaten tropical island ecosystems we will add them to the database. For those with Internet access, additional information and new listings can be found at <http://www.hear.org/pier>.

The information is also available on the PIER-CD for local use. Assistance from experts in identifying and managing invasive species can also be obtained by subscribing to and posting inquiries on the Aliens and Pacific Pestnet list servers.

- Take special measures to keep *Castilla elastica*, *Cecropia obtusifolia/peltata*, *Cinnamomum verum*, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Clerodendrum quadriloculare*, *Clidemia hirta*, *Coccinia grandis*, *Dieffenbachia maculata*, *Funtumia elastica*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Passiflora foetida*, *Passiflora mollissima*, *Pennisetum setaceum*, *Psidium cattleianum* and *Tibouchina herbacea* out, to monitor for their occurrence, and to eradicate them immediately if found. These are all well-documented problem species that have had a major impact on natural ecosystems elsewhere. The potential impact of these species, if they are introduced and become established, is very high.
- Extraordinary measures need to be employed against *Miconia calvescens* because its effect on Niue's ecosystems would be so devastating if introduced. At a minimum, quarantine officers should be alert to people who might have been in the woods or rural areas in French Polynesia (particularly the islands of Tahiti, Moorea, Raiatea and Tahaa) or Hawai'i (especially the island of Hawai'i), and inspect their shoes or boots for seeds. Any trucks or equipment coming from French Polynesia or Hawai'i, particularly those that have been used in rural areas, must be power washed or steam cleaned. Any infestations picked up from public reporting or scouting should be promptly eradicated before the plants set seed.
- Several shade-loving species, particularly *Hemigraphis alternata*, *Scindapsus aureus*, and *Syngonium podophyllum*, *Tradescantia spathacea*, and *Tradescantia zebrina* have become established in forested areas and their dense stands crowd out other species. At present, the infestations are mostly along roadsides, apparently as a result of dumping of cuttings. Serious consideration should be given to controlling these infestations before they spread further into the forest. The public should be encouraged, through education, not to dump cuttings in the future.
- Wood rose (*Merremia tuberosa*) is quite aggressive on Niue. It is presently in a limited number of locations, primarily spreads by cuttings, and might lend itself to control measures.
- An excellent start has been made on the eradication of *Mimosa invisa*. Eradication efforts should be completed and a scouting and public reporting program set up to detect new infestations. A "wanted" poster and other public education efforts would be appropriate.
- Discourage any planting of *Paraserianthes falcataria*. While it spreads only slowly, it has managed to become widespread on several Pacific islands.
- *Lonicera japonica* (Japanese honeysuckle) is a dangerous species that was seen only in cultivation. If the owners of these plants could be persuaded to give them up, it would eliminate the danger from this plant.
- Sudan grass (*Sorghum sudanense*) has a bad reputation as an invasive species. It is presently limited in extent and may be a candidate for control measures. Be very cautious in

introducing new grasses, as many of them are aggressive invaders. Grass seed is also invariably contaminated with other grasses or weeds.

- *Wedelia trilobata* is just getting a foothold on Niue. If unchecked, it will spread rapidly throughout the island, becoming a problem along roadsides, in gardens and fields, or any other open, disturbed areas. Serious consideration should be given to an eradication campaign against this species.
- Many forested areas are relatively free of invasive species. They could probably be kept free of serious weed pests at relatively low cost. Conservation and other sensitive areas should be given high priority in this regard. Specific tracts of intact forest (Huvalu, for example) or areas with a greater diversity of species (Lefuka) should be targeted as high priority areas to be protected, not only from invasive weed species but from conversion into crop lands. As these areas of native forest are lost, there will be a corresponding loss of other organisms, most notably the native fruit bats and pigeons. Not only are these species utilized as a food source by Niueans but they serve as pollinators of the native tree species and then provide a means of dispersal for seed of the native trees. Conservation of these areas could be coupled with environmental education programs in the schools. Pristine areas might also be developed as national parks that could serve not only conservation but could promote tourism.
- Species listed in Appendix 2, Table 3 are pests and, although they may not be presently causing serious damage to wildland ecosystems, they are certainly not desirable species. They should not be more widely distributed.
- A number of species used and ornamental plantings are, at least to some degree, invasive. While many of these species have desirable ornamental or physical characteristics, planting exotics as opposed to native species is a policy question that needs to be carefully considered. Most species that naturalize to any extent will gradually spread throughout available and suitable habitat, given enough time. New introductions should be carefully assessed to minimize risk.
- Require steam cleaning or power washing of all used equipment coming into Niue. This is desirable not only from the standpoint of excluding invasive plants, but also insects and diseases. Especially suspect are roadbuilding machinery, military equipment and off-road vehicles.
- Change the customs arrival form to have people indicate if they have been in forests as well as farms. This would then alert quarantine officers to inspect boots and other clothing for soil and seeds. New Zealand uses this language on its entry forms. This is particularly important to prevent the entry of *Chromolaena odorata*, *Miconia calvescens* and other small-seeded species.
- Intact native forests are the most resistant to invasion. Any measures that limit the amount of disturbance will help keep invasive species out.

- A risk-rating scheme would be useful in evaluating the various known and potential invasive species for their risk of introduction, spread and potential damage. The Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry is looking at the possibility of adapting the Australian risk assessment system to the needs of the Pacific. If so, all the species listed will be rated and this information provided to Pacific island countries.
- It might be useful to conduct a joint training session/workshop for foresters, land managers, extension agents, quarantine officers and other interested individuals and organizations in the recognition, exclusion, eradication, and control of invasive species. The goal of the training and workshop would be to increase the knowledge of invasive species of environmental concern and foster cooperation and joint action against invasive species. We are looking into cooperating with such organizations as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and/or SPREP to provide such training.
- The purpose of this survey was to give an overall assessment of the situation. Individual species of concern should be more fully evaluated as needed as to extent, invasiveness, and the possibility for control or eradication. Technical assistance should be requested, if needed, to evaluate individual species.

## Appendix 1.

### ***Background material and references:***

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## Appendix 2

**Table 1. Species that are invasive elsewhere in similar ecosystems but are not known to be present in Niue**

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Papuan wattle, auri, earleaf acacia; tuhkehrn pwelmwahu	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	Formosan koa, Formosa acacia, sosigi, shoshigi, sosugi, boiffuring, serepa, soschghi, pilampwoia, ianángi, yanangi	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Ellington curse, aroma, klu, popinac, kandaroma, cassie, vaivai vaka-vatona, vaivai vakavotona, ban baburi, oki, te kaibakoa, debena, kolu	Fabaceae	shrub
<i>Acacia mangium</i>	mangium, tuhkehrn pwelmwahu	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Australian blackwood, blackwood acacia	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	prickly acacia, algaroba, tiare, babul	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Acacia spp.</i>	acacia	Fabaceae	shrub/tree
<i>Adenanthera abrosperma</i>	giddy giddy	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven	Simaroubaceae	tree
<i>Albizia chinensis</i>		Fabaceae	tree
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	siris-tree, rain tree, East Indian walnut, bois noir, kokko, trongkon-mames, tronkon mames, mamis, kalaskas, trongkon-kalaskas, schepil kalaskas, ukall ra ngebard, gumorningabchey; ngumorrningobchey, 'ohai, vaivai, vaivai ni vavalangi, vaivai ni vavalagi	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligator weed	Amaranthaceae	herb
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	gamba grass	Poaceae	grass
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	bush beardgrass	Poaceae	grass
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge, yellow bluestem, whisky grass	Poaceae	grass
<i>Annona glabra</i>	pond apple, alligator apple, bullock's heart, cherimoyer, uto ni mbulumakau, uto ni bulumakau, kaitambo, kaitambu	Annonaceae	tree
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	hen's eyes, Hilo holly, coral berry, Australian holly, arbre à Noël	Myrsinaceae	shrub
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	shoebuttan ardisia, ati popa'a	Myrsinaceae	shrub
<i>Argyrea nervosa</i>	elephant creeper, Hawaiian baby woodrose, silver morning glory, woolly morning glory, coup d'air, liane a minguet, liane d' argent	Convolvulaceae	vine
<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i>	Dutchman's pipe	Aristolochiaceae	vine
<i>Austroepatorium inulaefolium</i>		Asteraceae	herb
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	neem	Meliaceae	tree
<i>Barleria lupulina</i>		Acanthaceae	shrub
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	orchid tree, purple butterfly tree, pink butterfly tree	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	orchid tree, butterfly tree	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Blechum brownei</i>	blackweed, yerbas babui, vao uliuli	Acanthaceae	herb
<i>Bocconia frutescens</i>	bocconia	Papaveraceae	shrub
<i>Brillantaisia lamium</i>		Acanthaceae	shrub
<i>Buddleia asiatica</i>	dog tail	Loganiaceae	shrub
<i>Buddleia madagascariensis</i>	butterfly bush, smoke bush	Buddleiaceae	shrub



Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<b>Caesalpinia bonduc</b>	gray nickers, wait-a-bit, nickaeoo, pacap, pakao, tochedulik, sers mekemad, togodulik, talamoa, talatalamoa, talmoa foto, kakalaioa, tataramoa, talatala'amo, 'anos, 'anaoso, soni, jeimota	Fabaceae	vine
<b>Caesalpinia decapetala</b>	cats claw, Mysore thorn, Mauritius thorn, wait-a-bit, cats claw, puakelekino	Fabaceae	shrub
<b>Calliandra calothyrsus</b>	powderpuff	Fabaceae	shrub
<b>Calliandra haematocephala</b>	red powder puff	Fabaceae	shrub
<b>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</b>	balloon vine; heart seed	Sapindaceae	vine
<b>Cassia obtusifolia</b>	habucha	Fabaceae	herb
<b>Cassia siamea</b>	cassod tree	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Castilla elastica</b>	Panama rubber tree, Mexican rubber tree, pulu mamoe	Moraceae	tree
<b>Casuarina glauca</b>	swamp oak, saltmarsh ironwood, longleaf ironwood	Casuarinaceae	tree
<b>Cecropia obtusifolia</b>	trumpet tree, guarumo, parasolier, faux-ricin, pisse-roux	Cecropiaceae	tree
<b>Cedrela odorata</b>	cigar box cedar, Mexican cedar, West Indian cedar, Spanish cedar, Mexican cedar, sita hina	Meliaceae	tree
<b>Cenchrus brownii</b>	burgrass, sand-bur	Poaceae	grass
<b>Cestrum diurnum</b>	inkberry, day jessamine, day cestrum, China berry, tinta 'n-China, tentanchinu, tintan china, thauthau	Solanaceae	shrub
<b>Chloris radiata</b>	plush-grass, radiate fingergrass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Chromolaena odorata</b>	Siam weed, trifid weed, bitter bush, herbe du Laos, otuot, kesengesil, masigsig, hagonoy, agonoi, huluhagonoi, mahsihsrihk	Asteraceae	herb
<b>Chrysobalanus icaco</b>	coco plum, icaco, apolo, icaque	Chrysobalanaceae	shrub
<b>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</b>	satin leaf, caimitillo	Sapotaceae	tree
<b>Cinchona pubescens</b>	quinine tree	Rubiaceae	tree
<b>Cinnamomum burmannii</b>	padang cassia	Lauraceae	tree
<b>Cinnamomum camphora</b>	camphor tree, camphor laurel	Lauraceae	tree
<b>Cinnamomum verum</b>	cinnamon tree, ochod ra ngebard, tinamoni	Lauraceae	tree
<b>Citharexylum caudatum</b>	juniper berry	Verbenaceae	tree
<b>Citharexylum spinosum</b>	fiddlewood, masese	Verbenaceae	tree
<b>Clausena excavata</b>	clausena	Rutaceae	tree
<b>Clerodendrum japonicum</b>	glorybower	Verbenaceae	shrub
<b>Clerodendrum paniculatum</b>	pagoda plant, pagoda flower, butcherechár, butecherechar, butcherechár tukehrn sousou	Verbenaceae	shrub
<b>Clerodendrum quadriloculare</b>	bronze-leaved clerodendrum, tuhkehrn palau	Verbenaceae	shrub
<b>Clidemia hirta</b>	Koster's curse, soap bush, kui, kúi, kaurasiga, kauresinga, kaurasinga, roinisinga, ndraunisinga, mara na bulumakau, mbona na mbulamakau, vuti	Melastomataceae	shrub
<b>Clitoria ternatea</b>	butterfly pea, buikike, bukike, paokeke, bukike paokeke, capa de la reina, kapa de la raina, putitainubia, pepe, latoela, nawa	Fabaceae	vine
<b>Clusea rosea</b>	signature tree, autograph tree, copey, Scotch attorney	Guttiferae	tree
<b>Coccinia grandis</b>	ivy gourd, scarlet-fruited gourd, aipikohr, kundru	Cucurbitaceae	vine
<b>Cordia alliodora</b>	laurel, Ecuador laurel, salmwood, kotia	Boraginaceae	tree
<b>Cordia curassavica</b>	black sage	Boraginaceae	shrub
<b>Cordia glabra</b>	broad-leaved cordia	Boraginaceae	tree
<b>Cortaderia jubata</b>	Andean pampas grass, purple pampas grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Cortaderia selloana</b>	pampas grass, silver pampas grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Corynocarpus laevigatus</b>	New Zealand laurel, karakara nut	Corynocarpaceae	tree

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<b>Cryptostegia grandiflora</b>	rubber vine, India rubber vine, liane de gatope	Asclepiadaceae	vine
<b>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</b>	carrotwood	Sapindaceae	tree
<b>Dalbergia sissoo</b>	Indian dalbergia, shisham	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Derris elliptica</b>	derris, tuba, bagin, oop, op, dub, up, peinuhp, uhp, upanai, upanyap, upkesetik, yuub, nduva, duva ni vavalagi, nduva ni vavalangi	Fabaceae	vine
<b>Desmanthus virgatus</b>		Fabaceae	herb
<b>Desmodium nicaraguense</b>		Fabaceae	tree
<b>Desmodium tortuosum</b>	Florida beggar weed, Spanish clover	Fabaceae	herb
<b>Dichrostachys cinerea</b>	marabú, Sen Domeng, Saint Domingue, acacia Saint Domingue	Fabaceae	shrub
<b>Dieffenbachia maculata</b>	spotted dieffenbachia, dumb cane, yalu ni vavalagi	Araceae	herb
<b>Digitaria insularis</b>	cottongrass, sourgrass, feather-top grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Dissotis rotundifolia</b>	dissotis	Melastomataceae	herb
<b>Duranta repens</b>	golden dewdrop	Verbenaceae	shrub
<b>Echinochloa polystachya</b>	aleman grass, carib grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Erigeron karvinskianus</b>	Mexican daisy, seaside daisy, daisy fleabane	Asteraceae	herb
<b>Eriobotrya japonica</b>	loquat, Japanese plum	Rosaceae	tree
<b>Eupatorium catarium</b>	praxelis	Asteraceae	herb
<b>Ficus benghalensis</b>	banyan, Indian banyan, vada tree	Moraceae	tree
<b>Ficus benjamina</b>	weeping fig, baka, ovava' fisi	Moraceae	tree
<b>Flacourtia rukam</b>	Indian plum, Indian prune, governor's plum, filimoto	Flacourtiaceae	tree
<b>Flemingia macrophylla</b>		Fabaceae	tree
<b>Flemingia strobilifera</b>	besungelaiei	Fabaceae	shrub
<b>Flindersia brayleyana</b>	Queensland maple, silkwood	Rutaceae	tree
<b>Fuchsia boliviana</b>	fuchsia	Onagraceae	tree
<b>Fuchsia magellanica</b>	fuchsia	Onagraceae	shrub
<b>Funtumia elastica</b>	African rubber tree, pulu vao	Apocynaceae	tree
<b>Grevillea banksii</b>	kahili flower, Banks grevillea, haiku	Proteaceae	tree
<b>Grewia asiatica</b>		Tiliaceae	tree
<b>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</b>	Senegal tea, temple plant	Asteraceae	herb
<b>Haematoxylum campechianum</b>	logwood, bloodwood tree, bloodwood tree, campeachy wood	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Harungana madagascariensis</b>	harungana	Clusiaceae	tree
<b>Hedychium coronarium</b>	white ginger, butterfly lily, sinter pwetepwet, thevunga, ndrove, tolon, cevuga vula, dalasika	Zingiberaceae	herb
<b>Hedychium gardnerianum</b>	kahili ginger, cevuga dromodromo, sinter weitakta	Zingiberaceae	herb
<b>Heterocentron subtriplinervium</b>	pearl flower	Melastomataceae	herb
<b>Heterospathe elata</b>	palma brava, palma braba, asbo, demailei, demailéi, domaile, domailei, ebouch, buag buag	Arecaceae	tree
<b>Hippobroma longiflora</b>	star of Bethlehem	Campanulaceae	herb
<b>Hiptage benghalensis</b>	hiptage, liane de cerf	Malpighiaceae	shrub
<b>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</b>	hymenachne	Poaceae	grass
<b>Hyparrhenia rufa</b>	jaragua grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Hypochoeris radicata</b>	hairy cat's ear, gosmore	Asteraceae	herb
<b>Hyptis capitata</b>	botones, batunes, t'aiegarabao, knobweed	Lamiaceae	herb

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<b>Hyptis suaveolens</b>	wild spikenard, mumutun	Lamiaceae	herb
<b>Imperata cylindrica</b>	blady grass, cogon grass, satintail, alang-alang, lalang, carrizo, kunai, gi, ngi, paille de dys, paillette, impérata cylindrique	Poaceae	grass
<b>Ipomoea spp.</b>	morning glory (non-native)	Convolvulaceae	herb
<b>Ischaemum polystachyum</b>	paddle grass, reh padil, mah	Poaceae	grass
<b>Ischaemum rugosum</b>	muraina grass, tho muraina, co muraina, wrinkle duck-beak, saramattagrass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Ischaemum timorense</b>	centipede grass, waidoi grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Justicia carnea</b>	pink plume-flower, pink jacobinia	Acanthaceae	shrub
<b>Jasminum fluminense</b>		Oleaceae	vine
<b>Jatropha gossypifolia</b>	bellyache bush, cotton-leaved physic nut	Euphorbiaceae	shrub
<b>Khaya senegalensis</b>	African mahogany, Senegal mahogany	Meliaceae	tree
<b>Leptospermum ericoides</b>	tree manuka, tree manuba, kanuka	Myrtaceae	tree
<b>Leptospermum scoparium</b>	New Zealand tea, manuka	Myrtaceae	tree
<b>Licuala grandis</b>	ruffled fan palm, palmier-cuillère	Arecaceae	tree
<b>Ligustrum spp.</b>	privet	Oleaceae	shrubs, small trees
<b>Lophostemon confertus</b>	brush box, Brisbane box, vinegar tree	Myrtaceae	tree
<b>Ludwigia peruviana</b>	ludwigia, Peruvian primrose, water primrose	Onagraceae	shrub
<b>Melaleuca quinquenervia</b>	paperbark, cajeput, punk tree, niaouli	Myrtaceae	tree
<b>Melastoma candidum</b>		Melastomataceae	tree
<b>Melochia umbellata</b>	melochia	Sterculiaceae	tree
<b>Memecylon floribundum</b>		Melastomataceae	shrub?
<b>Miconia calvescens</b>	miconia, purple plague, velvet leaf, bush current	Melastomataceae	tree
<b>Mikania scandens</b>	climbing hempweed	Asteraceae	vine
<b>Mimosa pigra</b>	catclaw mimosa, thorny sensitiveplant, giant mimosa, giant sensitive plant, zaraz, dormilona, bashful plant, amourette violet, amourette rivière	Fabaceae	shrub
<b>Montanoa hibiscifolia</b>	montanoa, tree daisy, Anzac flower	Asteraceae	shrub
<b>Muntingia calabura</b>	jam tree, Jamaican cherry, Singapore cherry, Panama cherry, Panama berry, ornamental cherry, calabura, sirsén, budo, manzanilla, mansanita, manzanita, capulin	Tiliaceae	tree
<b>Ochroma pyramidale</b>	balsa, corkwood	Bombacaceae	tree
<b>Odontonema tubaeforme</b>	fire spike, cardinal flower	Acanthaceae	shrub
<b>Operculina ventricosa</b>	paper rose, alalag, palulu, fue hina	Convolvulaceae	vine
<b>Paederia scandens</b>	stink vine	Rubiaceae	vine
<b>Panicum repens</b>	torpedo grass, panic rampant, wainaku grass, couch panicum, creeping panic	Poaceae	grass
<b>Parkinsonia aculeata</b>	parkinsonia, Jerusalem thorn, horse-bean, retama	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Paspalum urvillei</b>	vasey grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Passiflora ligularis</b>	sweet granadilla, yellow passionfruit	Passifloraceae	vine
<b>Passiflora mollissima</b>	banana poka, banana passionfruit, bananadilla	Passifloraceae	vine
<b>Passiflora rubra</b>	red passionfruit	Passifloraceae	vine
<b>Passiflora suberosa</b>	wild passionfruit, devil's pumpkin, indigo berry, corky passionflower, passiflore, grenadille, huehue haole	Passifloraceae	vine
<b>Pennisetum clandestinum</b>	kikuyugrass, kikuyo	Poaceae	grass
<b>Pennisetum polystachyon</b>	mission grass, feathery pennisetum, queue de chat, mechen katu, pwokso, o tamata	Poaceae	grass
<b>Pennisetum setaceum</b>	fountain grass	Poaceae	grass

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<b>Piper aduncum</b>	spiked pepper, yaqona ni Onolulu, yanggona ni Onolulu	Piperaceae	tree
<b>Piper auritum</b>	eared pepper, anise piper, hoja santa, anisillo, hinojo, sabalero, hoja de la estrella, Hawaiian sakau, false sakau, false kava	Piperaceae	shrub
<b>Pistia stratiotes</b>	water lettuce, tropical duckweed, laitue d'eau, pistie, lechuguita de agua, repollo de agua, apon-apon, apoe-apoe, beo-cai, chawk	Araceae	aquatic herb
<b>Pithecellobium dulce</b>	Madras thorn, Manila tamarind, camachili, kamachile, kamachiles, kamachili, kamatire, kamatsiri, kamatsiri 'opiuma, kataiya	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Pittosporum undulatum</b>	Victorian box, Victorian laurel, Australian cheesewood, mock orange, sweet pittosporum	Pittosporaceae	tree
<b>Pluchea indica</b>	Indian fleabane, Indian pluchea	Asteraceae	shrub
<b>Pluchea symphytifolia</b>	sour bush	Asteraceae	shrub
<b>Prosopis spp.</b>	mesquite, algaroba	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Psidium cattleianum</b>	strawberry guava, cherry guava, cattley guava, Chinese guava, kuahpa, waiawi, ngguava, goyavier de Chine, tuava tinito	Myrtaceae	tree
<b>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</b>	rose myrtle, downy myrtle, Isenberg bush	Myrtaceae	shrub
<b>Rhynchelytrum repens</b>	Natal redtop, Natal grass, red Natal grass, Holme's grass, blanketgrass, salapona, herbe du Natal, herbe rose, herbe pappangue, tricholène	Poaceae	grass
<b>Rubus alceifolius</b>	giant bramble	Rosaceae	shrub
<b>Rubus moluccanus</b>	broad leafed bramble, Molucca bramble, Molucca raspberry, piquant lou-lou, kohkihl, soni, wa sori, wa ngandrongandro, wa votovotoa	Rosaceae	shrub
<b>Rubus rosifolius</b>	roseleaf raspberry, thimbleberry, ola'a, framboisier	Rosaceae	shrub
<b>Rubus spp.</b>	raspberries, blackberries, brambles	Rosaceae	shrub
<b>Saccharum spontaneum</b>	wild cane, ahlek, ahlec, banga ruchel, ac	Poaceae	grass
<b>Salvinia molesta</b>	salvinia, water fern, kariba weed, African payal	Salviniaceae	fern
<b>Sanchezia nobilis</b>	sanchezia	Acanthaceae	shrub
<b>Sanchezia parvibracteata</b>	sanchezia	Acanthaceae	shrub
<b>Schinus terebinthifolius</b>	Christmas-berry, Brazilian pepper, Brazilian holly, Florida holly, faux poivrier, poivre rose, warui	Anacardiaceae	tree
<b>Schizachyrium condensatum</b>	little bluestem, bush beardgrass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Senecio madagascarensis</b>	fireweed	Asteraceae	herb
<b>Senecio mikanioides</b>	German ivy, Italian ivy, cape ivy	Asteraceae	vine
<b>Sesbania grandiflora</b>	hummingbird tree, sesban, katurai, agati, agathi	Fabaceae	small tree
<b>Setaria pallide-fusca</b>	foxtail, Queensland pigeon grass, cat's tail grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Setaria palmifolia</b>	palmgrass, short pitpit, hailans pitpit, broadleaved bristlegrass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Solandra maxima</b>	cup of gold, golden cup	Solanaceae	liana
<b>Solanum mauritianum</b>	bugweed, wild tobacco, tree tobacco, pula	Solanaceae	shrub
<b>Solanum seafortianum</b>	potato creeper, Brazilian nightshade	Solanaceae	vine
<b>Solanum tampicense</b>	wetland nightshade, aquatic soda apple	Solanaceae	aquatic herb
<b>Solanum torvum</b>	prickly solanum, devil's fig, turkeyberry, terongan, fausse aubergine, aubergine sauvage épineuse, piko, tisaipale, kausoni, soni, kauvoto-votua, kaisurisuri, katai, bhankatiya, soni ni vavalagi	Solanaceae	shrub
<b>Solanum viarum</b>	tropical soda apple	Solanaceae	herb?
<b>Sphaeropteris cooperi</b>	Australian tree fern	Cyatheaceae	fern
<b>Stizolobium pruriens</b>	cow itch, velvet bean, Bengal bean, Mauritius bean, akangkang dangkulo	Fabaceae	vine
<b>Syncarpia glomulifera</b>	turpentine tree, lustre wood	Myrtaceae	tree

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<b>Syzygium floribundum</b>	weeping myrtle	Myrtaceae	tree
<b>Tabebuia heterophylla</b>	pink tecoma, pink trumpet tree, white cedar, calice du pape	Bignoniaceae	tree
<b>Thunbergia alata</b>	black-eyed susan vine	Acanthaceae	vine
<b>Thunbergia grandiflora</b>	Bengal trumpet, blue trumpet vine, clock vine	Acanthaceae	vine
<b>Thunbergia laurifolia</b>	purple allamanda, laurel-leaved thunbergia, laurel clock vine	Acanthaceae	vine
<b>Tibouchina herbacea</b>	glorybush, cane ti, tibouchina	Melastomataceae	herb
<b>Tibouchina urvileana</b>	glorybush, lasiandra, princess flower	Melastomataceae	herb
<b>Timonius timon</b>	liberal, sakosia	Rubiaceae	tree
<b>Tribulus cistoides</b>	puncture vine, caltrop, te maukinikini	Zygophyllaceae	herb
<b>Triphasia trifolia</b>	limeberry, limon-China, limoncito, lemon China, lemon de China	Rutaceae	shrub
<b>Triplaris weigeltiana</b>		Polygonaceae	tree
<b>Tripsacum latifolium</b>		Poaceae	grass
<b>Triumfetta semitriloba</b>	Sacramento bur, dadangsi, masiksik lahe	Tiliaceae	shrub
<b>Turbina corymbosa</b>	turbina	Convolvulaceae	vine
<b>Turnera ulmifolia</b>		Turneraceae	herb
<b>Vitex parviflora</b>		Verbenaceae	shrub/tree
<b>Ziziphus mauritiana</b>	Indian jujube, manzanas, manzanita, jujube, baer, bahir, baher	Rhamnaceae	tree

NOTE: The common names in this and the following tables are from the PIER data base and web site and include names in use at various locations throughout the Pacific. Additional information, including the locations where the various names are used, can be found in the individual species summaries at the PIER web site, <http://www.hear.org/pier>, or on the PIER CD.

**Table 2. Introduced species that are invasive elsewhere and are also invasive or potentially invasive in Niue.**

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<b>Adenantha pavonina</b>	coral bean tree, red sandalwood tree, red bead tree, lopa, pomea, bead tree, false wiliwili, kaikes, colales, culalis, kolales, kulales, kulalis, metekam, metkam, metkem, telengtúngd, telentundalel, mwetkwem, lera, lere ndamu, vaivai, vaivai ni vavalangi	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Asparagus setaceus</b>	ornamental asparagus, asparagus fern	Liliaceae	vine
<b>Clerodendrum chinense</b>	Honolulu rose, losa Honolulu, pikake hohono, pikake wauke, pitate mama	Verbenaceae	shrub
<b>Hemigraphis alternata</b>	metal leaf; cemetery plant	Acanthaceae	herb
<b>Lonicera japonica</b>	Japanese honeysuckle, honekakala	Caprifoliaceae	vine
<b>Macfadyena unguis-cati</b>	cat's claw creeper	Bignoniaceae	vine
<b>Melinis minutiflora</b>	melinis, molasses grass, herbe molasses, puakatau	Poaceae	grass
<b>Merremia tuberosa</b>	wood rose	Convolvulaceae	vine
<b>Mikania micrantha</b>	mile-a-minute weed, Chinese creeper, American Rope, liane américaine, kwalo koburu, fue saina, wa mbosuthu, wa mbosuvu, wa mbutako, wa ndamele, ovaova, wa bosucu, usuvanua	Asteraceae	vine
<b>Mimosa invisa</b>	giant sensitive plant, grande sensitive, sensitive gèante, singbiguin sasa, mechiuau, vao fefe palagi, la'au fefe tele, la'au fefe palagi, wa ngandongandro levu, wa ngandongandro ni wa ngalelevu, limemeih raud, co gadrogadro	Fabaceae	shrub
<b>Paraserianthes falcataria</b>	Molucca albizia, tuhke kerosene, tuhkeh karisih, ukall ra ngebard, tamaligi palagi	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Passiflora foetida</b>	love-in-a-mist, wild passion fruit, passionflower, dulce, stinking passionflower, passiflore, tomates, kudamono, pasio vao, vine vao, vaine 'ae kuma, pohapoha, tea biku, sou, loliloli ni kalavo, bombom, pompom, pwomwpwomw, qarandila	Passifloraceae	vine
<b>Pennisetum purpureum</b>	elephant grass, napier grass, merker grass, bokso, puk-soh, acfucsracsrsr, herbe éléphant, fausse canne à sucre	Poaceae	grass
<b>Scindapsus aureus</b>	pothos, money plant, yalu, wa yalu, wa lu, alu, halu, waloa, matha, nanggalanggala, nanggalinggali, tonga, tanga	Araceae	climber
<b>Sorghum sudanense</b>	Sudan grass, kola	Poaceae	grass
<b>Spathodea campanulata</b>	African tulip tree, fireball, fountain tree, tulipier du Gabon, pisse-pisse, apar, raringobchey, tuhke dulip, tiulipe, taga mimi	Bignoniaceae	tree
<b>Stachytarpheta urticifolia</b>	blue rat's tail, dark-blue snakeweed, false verbena; herbe bleue, sakura, ouchung, louch beluu, mautofutala, mautofu tala, mautofu Samoa, motofu Samoa, hiku `i kuma, hiku'kuma, 'iku `i kuma, mautofu vao, matofu fualanumanoa, te uti, turulakaka, tumbutumbu, serakawa, lavenia, se karakarawa	Verbenaceae	herb
<b>Syngonium podophyllum</b>	arrowhead plant, goosefoot plant	Araceae	climber
<b>Tithonia diversifolia</b>	tree marigold, Mexican sunflower, Japanese sunflower, matala	Asteraceae	shrub
<b>Tradescantia spathacea</b>	oyster plant, boat plant, mooses in a boat, talotalo, laupapaki	Commelinaceae	herb
<b>Tradescantia zebrina</b>	wandering zebrina, wandering jew	Commelinaceae	herb
<b>Wedelia trilobata</b>	wedelia, Singapore daisy, dihpw onghong, ngesil ra ngebard, rosrangrang, atiat, ate	Asteraceae	herb

**Table 3. Species that are reported as invasive or weedy elsewhere and are common, weedy or cultivated in Niue.**

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<b>Abelmoschus moschatus</b>	kamang, ka'mang, karereon, karereon nikapwerik niik, kareron, likonokon, gongul, metei, mety, methy, hathongethong, kamwayang, nikapwerik, setmwechin, sotumo, fou ingo, fau ingo, wakiwaki, wakewake, wakeke, vakeke, aukiki, okeoke, o'e'e	Malvaceae	herb
<b>Aleurites moluccana</b>	candlenut, bancoulier, lama, lumbang, raguar, sakan, shakan, kukui, lauthe, lauthi, nggerenggere, toto, sikethi, tuitui, waiwai, sikeli, 'ama	Euphorbiaceae	tree
<b>Allamanda cathartica</b>	yellow trumpet vine, allamanda, golden allamanda, golden cup, lani-ali'i, puataunofu	Apocynaceae	shrub
<b>Anacardium occidentale*</b>	cashew, cashew nut, 'apu initia, kesiu	Anacardiaceae	tree
<b>Annona muricata*</b>	soursop, prickly custard apple, laguana, laguana, laguana, laguana, labuanaha, sei, sae, truka shai, jojaab, sasaf, sausab, sausau, sosap, syasyap, talapo fotofoto	Annonaceae	tree
<b>Annona squamosa*</b>	sugar apple, sweetsop, custard apple, sugar apple, atis, ates, ngel ra ngebard	Annonaceae	tree
<b>Anredera cordifolia</b>	Madeira vine, lamb's tails, mignonette vine	Basellaceae	vine
<b>Antigonon leptopus</b>	Mexican creeper, mountain rose, Confederate vine, chain of love, hearts on chain, kadena de amor, love vine, coral vine, rohsapoak	Polygonaceae	vine
<b>Asystasia gangetica</b>	Chinese violet, Philippine violet, coromandel	Acanthaceae	herb
<b>Axonopus fissifolius</b>	narrow-leaved carpetgrass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Bambusa spp.</b>	bamboos, bambou, pehiri en sapahn, bambuu, bambu, pi'ao, pi'ao palaoan, bwai, kaho palangi	Poaceae	tree
<b>Barleria prionitis</b>	barleria	Acanthaceae	shrub
<b>Bauhinia monandra*</b>	orchid-tree, St. Thomas-tree, flamboyant, flores mariposa, mariposa, pine fua loloa, pink butterfly tree	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Bidens pilosa</b>	beggar's tick, Spanish needle, Cobbler's pegs, piquants noirs, fisi'uli, kofe tonga, kofetoga, pipiripi, tae puaka, batimadramadra, mbatimandramandra, mbatikalawau, matakaro, matua kamate	Asteraceae	herb
<b>Brachiaria mutica</b>	California grass, para grass, buffalo grass, Mauritius grass, puakatau	Poaceae	grass
<b>Brachiaria subquadripata</b>	brachiaria, green summer grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Calopogonium mucunoides</b>	calopo, akankan-guakag	Fabaceae	vine
<b>Calotropis gigantea*</b>	calotrope, crown flower, pua-kalaunu	Asclepiadaceae	shrub
<b>Cananga odorata*</b>	ilang-ilang, alang-ilang, ylang-ylang, lengileng, chirang, irang, ilahnglahng, ilanlang, pwanang, pur-n-wai, pwurenwai, sair-n-wai, seirin wai, seir en wai, makasoi, moso'oi, moto'oi' mata'oi, makosoi, mokosoi, mokohoi, motoi, ilanilan	Annonaceae	tree
<b>Canna indica*</b>	canna, canna lily, Indian shot, mongos halum-tano, lu iu en wai, fagamanu, fanamanu, gasau ni ga, te riti, misimisi, ali'ipoe, li'ipoe, poloka, apeellap, oruru, fagafaga	Cannaceae	herb
<b>Cardiospermum halicacabum</b>	balloon vine, heart pea, wa niu, vo niu	Sapindaceae	vine
<b>Casuarina equisetifolia*</b>	casuarina, ironwood, Australian pine, she-oak, horsetail tree, gago, gago, weighu, nokonoko, te katurina, toa	Casuarinaceae	tree
<b>Ceiba pentandra</b>	kapok, kapok tree, algodon de Manila, atgodon di Manila, algidon, atgidon de Manila, koatoa, atagodon, arughuschel, batte ni gan' ken, bulik, kuhtin, kotin, cottin, koatoa, koatun, cutin, kalngebard, kalngebard, kerrekar ngebard, vavau ni lokoloko, vavae, vavau ni vavalangi, semar	Bombacaceae	tree
<b>Cenchrus ciliaris</b>	buffelgrass, African foxtail grass, anjan grass	Poaceae	grass

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<b>Cenchrus echinatus</b>	burglass, sand-bur, Mossman River grass, herbe a cateaux, loklok, lellik, karmwijmwij, tuitui, vao tuitui, te anti, te kateketeke, motie vihilago, se mbulabula, piri-piri, cauit-cauitan, konpeitogusa, 'ume'alu, hefa, mosie vihilango, cram-cram	Poaceae	grass
<b>Centrosema pubescens</b>	centro, pi ni ndola	Fabaceae	herb
<b>Cestrum nocturnum*</b>	night-flowering cestrum, night-flowering jasmine, queen (or lady) of the night, dama-de-noche, iki he po, thauthau, thauthau ni mbongi, kara, teine o le po, ali'i o le po	Solanaceae	shrub
<b>Chamaecrista nictitans</b>	partridge pea, Japanese tea senna	Fabaceae	small shrub
<b>Chloris barbata</b>	swollen fingergrass, airport grass, mau'u lei, purpletop chloris	Poaceae	grass
<b>Chrysopogon aciculatus</b>	Mackie's pest, lovegrass, seed grass, golden beardgrass, seedy grass, herbe plate, herbe à piquant, inifuk, palaii, iul, manienie 'ula, mutia tai, matapekepeke, matapekepeka, mosie fisi	Poaceae	grass
<b>Coffea arabica*</b>	coffee, kove, kofe	Rubiaceae	tree
<b>Commelina diffusa</b>	commelina, dayflower, wandering Jew, semprebiban-damalong, honohono, mau'utoga, mau'u Tonga, mohuku vai, ai rorongi, ai rongorong, airogorogo, cobulabula, rongomatailevu, thombulambula, matembulambula, drano, duludauwere, ndrano, ndulandauwere, luna, tho nggalonggalo	Commelinaceae	herb
<b>Costus speciosus</b>	crepe ginger, crape ginger, wild ginger, Malay ginger, isebsab	Costaceae	herb
<b>Crassocephalum crepidoides</b>	thickhead, fireweed, pualele, fisi puna, fua lele, maraburubo, se vuka	Asteraceae	herb
<b>Crotalaria anagyroides</b>	crotalaria, pine kotalelia, pile	Fabaceae	shrub
<b>Cuscuta campestris</b>	golden dodder, field dodder, navereverelangi, wa vereverelangi, wa lawala, wa mbosuthu, wa ndanga, wa tikaivu, ndithangi	Convolvulaceae	vine
<b>Cynodon dactylon</b>	Bermuda grass, giant Bermuda grass, bahama grass, devil's grass, couch grass, Indian doab, grama, devilgrass, couchgrass, manini, kambuta, pasto bermuda, zacate bermuda, grama dulce, gramón, hierba fina, grama-seda, chiendent, petit chiendent, chiendent pied-de-poule, motie molulu, manienie, balama grass, kabuta, mosie molulu, herbe de couverture	Poaceae	grass
<b>Cyperus alternifolius</b>	umbrella plant, umbrella sedge	Cyperaceae	sedge
<b>Cyperus rotundus</b>	nut grass, nutsedge, purple nutsedge, cocoglass, souchet rond, souchet à tubercules, herbe à oignon, chaguan humatag, kili'o'opu, soro na kambani, sora na kambani, soro ni kabani, ivako, malanga, vuthesa, tuteoneon, mot ha, mumuta, pakopako, te mumute, vucesa, motha, vucesa, oni ani	Cyperaceae	sedge
<b>Delonix regia*</b>	flame tree, flamboyant, poinciana; arbol del fuego, atbot, atbut, atbot det fuegu, fayarbaw, nangiosákura, nangyo, pilampwoia weitahta, sakuranirow, sekoula, ohai', pine	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Derris malaccensis</b>	New Guinea creeper, 'ava niukini, nduva, tuva, nduva ni niukini, kava fisi, akau niukini	Fabaceae	vine
<b>Digitaria ciliaris</b>	Henry's crabgrass, fingergrass, smooth crabgrass, tropical crabgrass, violet crabgrass, large crab grass, summer grass, kukaepua'a, saulangi	Poaceae	grass
<b>Digitaria violascens</b>	smooth crabgrass, violet crabgrass, sau	Poaceae	grass
<b>Elaeis guineensis*</b>	African oil palm, apwiraiasi	Arecaceae	tree
<b>Elephantopus mollis</b>	elephantopus, elephant's foot, tobacco weed, papago vaca, papago halomtano, papago' halom tano, lata hina, tavako ni veikau, jangli tambaku, tapua erepani, faux tabac, lau veveli	Asteraceae	herb
<b>Eleusine indica</b>	goosegrass, wiregrass, goose foot, crow's foot, bullgrass, umog, reh takai, manienie ali'i, fahitalo, te uteute, deskim, keteketarmalk, kavoronaisivi, vorovoraisivi, mahkwekwe, ta'ata'a, takataka, ghoraya, lau ta'ata'a, chiendent patte de poule, katejukjuk, mohuku siamane, mosie fahitalo, takataka 'a leala	Poaceae	grass
<b>Eugenia uniflora</b>	Surinam cherry, red Brazil cherry, kafika, kafika palangi, pitanga	Myrtaceae	shrub, tree
<b>Ficus elastica*</b>	India rubber tree, rubber plant; komunoki, komunokí, rapah, gak'inyigoma	Moraceae	tree
<b>Furcraea foetida</b>	Mauritius hemp, sisal, toua, faumalila, fau malila	Agavaceae	succulent



Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<b>Gliricidia sepium</b>	mother of cacao, madre de cacao	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Grevillea robusta*</b>	silk oak, silky oak, she-oak, silver oak, oke'	Proteaceae	tree
<b>Hedychium flavescens</b>	yellow ginger, awaphuhi meleleme, awapuhi meleleme	Zingiberaceae	herb
<b>Hylocereus undatus</b>	night-blooming cereus, strawberry pear, red pitaya, dragon fruit, pitahaya, pitaya	Cactaceae	climber
<b>Hypstis pectinata</b>	comb hyptis, mint weed, purple top, mumutun lahe, mumutun palaoan, mumutan ademelon, fausse menthe, tamole ni veikau, tamoli ni vavalangi, timothi ni vavalangi, wawuwavu, ndamoli, ben tulsia	Lamiaceae	herb
<b>Indigofera suffruticosa</b>	indigo, aniles, 'akauveli	Fabaceae	shrub
<b>Kalanchoe pinnata</b>	life plant, air plant, resurrection plant, Canterbury bells, Mexican love plant, bulatawamudu, tupu he lau, tupu noa, teang	Crassulaceae	herb
<b>Kyllinga nemoralis</b>	white kyllinga, kili'o'opu, mo'u upo'o, tuise, pakopako, pakopako 'ae kuma	Cyperaceae	sedge
<b>Kyllinga polyphylla</b>	Navua sedge, tuise tele, tuise fiti, pakopako	Cyperaceae	sedge
<b>Lantana camara</b>	lantana, landana, lanitana, rantana, rahndana, tukasuweh, te kaibuaka, talatala, kauboica, latora moa, tataro moa, ros fonacni, latana, lakana, talatala, talatala talmoa, te kaibuaja, taramoa, migiroa, kaumboitha, mbonambulmakau, mbona ra mbulumakau, tokalau, waiwai, taratara hamoa	Verbenaceae	shrub
<b>Leucaena leucocephala</b>	leucaena, wild tamarind, lead tree, faux-acacia, faux mimosa, koa haole, tangantangan tangan-tangan, talntangan, ganitnityuan tangantan, telentund, namas, vaivai, vaivai dina, vaivai ni vavalangi, tuhngantuhngan, rohbohtin, lopa samoa, pepe, siale mohemohe, fua pepe, nito, cassis, te kaitetua, balori	Fabaceae	tree
<b>Macroptilium atropurpureum</b>	siratro	Fabaceae	herb
<b>Melia azedarach</b>	Chinaberry, pride-of-India, white cedar, indian lilac, Persian lilac, lilas des Indes, paraiso, para'isu, lelah, prais, sili, tili, dake, bakain, sita	Meliaceae	tree
<b>Mimosa pudica</b>	sensitive plant, sleeping grass, sensitive, betguen sosa, tuitui, cogadrogadro, lajwania, memege, mechiuaiu, vao fefe, mateloi, pohe ha'avare, ra kau pikikaa, tho ngandongandro, tho kandrodandro, limemeihr	Fabaceae	herb
<b>Miscanthus floridulus</b>	miscanthus, swordgrass, sawgrass, reed grass, Japanese silvergrass, Chinese silvergrass, Chinese fairygrass, eulalia, nete, neti, tupon nete, tupun-neti, nette, mah, sapala, sapeleng, sapalang, aset, banga ruchel, medecherecher bokso, pagaluel, ngasau, 'u, kaho, kaho tonga	Poaceae	grass
<b>Momordica charantia</b>	balsam-apple, cerasee, bitter-melon, bitter gourd, balsam pear, peria, squirting cucumber, atmagoso, almagosa, atmagosu, markoso, kerala, meleni 'ae kuma; vaine 'initia	Cucurbitaceae	vine
<b>Moringa oleifera*</b>	horseradish tree, drumstick tree, malungkai, marronggai, marungai, marunggai, malungay, katdes, sajina	Moringaceae	tree
<b>Neonotonia wightii</b>	glycine	Fabaceae	vine
<b>Opuntia spp.</b>	prickly pear, lengua de vaca	Cactaceae	succulent shrub
<b>Orthosiphon aristatus</b>	cat's whiskers, emadecharebub, kumi ni pusi, kava 'i pusi	Lamiaceae	herb
<b>Panicum maximum</b>	Guinea grass, green panic, buffalograss, saafa, herbe de Guinée, panic élevé, capime guiné, fataque	Poaceae	grass
<b>Paspalum conjugatum</b>	Hilo grass, T grass, ti grass, sour grass, sour paspalum, herbe créole, herbe de tauère, rehn wei, moise vailima, motie vailima, udel ra ngebei, muhsrasre, vao lima, vailima matafao, vailima	Poaceae	grass
<b>Paspalum dilatatum</b>	dallis grass, paspalum, water grass, hiku nua, paspalum dilaté, herbe sirop, herbe de miel	Poaceae	grass
<b>Paspalum fimbriatum</b>	fimbriate or Panama paspalum, Columbia grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Paspalum paniculatum</b>	Russell river grass, galmarra grass	Poaceae	grass
<b>Passiflora edulis*</b>	passion fruit, purple granadilla, yellow passion fruit, purple passion fruit, liliko'i, qarandila, vaine tonga, pasio	Passifloraceae	vine
<b>Passiflora laurifolia*</b>	yellow granadilla, belle apple, pasio, vaine tinetina	Passifloraceae	vine

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<i>Passiflora maliformis</i>	vaine kai, pasio	Passifloraceae	vine
<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i> *	granadilla, giant granadilla, parapotina maata, palasini, palatini, vine fua lalahi, vine palasini, tinitini, passione, pasio, kudamono	Passifloraceae	vine
<i>Pinus caribaea</i> *	Caribbean pine, Bahamas pine	Pinaceae	tree
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	guava, abas, apas, guabang, kuabang, guahva, quwawa, kuaaha, kuava, amrut, kautoga, ku'ava, kuhfahfah, kautonga, kautonga tane, kuawa, goyavier, ku'avu, tu'avu, te kuawa, kuwawa, nguava, ngguava ni India	Myrtaceae	tree
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu, acha, nepalem, aka, a'a, yaka, wa yaka, nggariaka, Japanese arrowroot	Fabaceae	vine
<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i> *	tropical kudzu, puero	Fabaceae	vine
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean, castor-oil plant, agaliya, gelug, maskerekur, uluchula skoki, mbele ni vavalagi, toto ni vavalagi, utouto, lama papalagi, tuitui, tuitui fua ikiiki, koli, lepo, ricin, koli, lepohina	Euphorbiaceae	shrub
<i>Samanea saman</i>	monkeypod, rain tree, 'ohai saman, tronkon mames, gumor ni spanis, vaivai ni vavalangi, vaivai ni vavalagi, kasia	Fabaceae	tree
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	elderberry, Mexican elder	Caprifoliaceae	small tree
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> *	bowstring hemp, mother-in-law's tongue, tigre, kitelel	Agavaceae	herb
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	octopus tree, umbrella tree, ivy palm	Araliaceae	tree
<i>Senna alata</i> *	candle bush, candalabra bush, Roman candle tree, ringworm bush, Acapulco, arakak, akapuku, andadose, candalaria, take-biha, kerula besokel, yult, rakau honuki, truke-n-kili-n-wai, tuhkehr kilin wai, tirakahonuki, flay-n-sabouw, mulamula, akapuku, bakau plant, mbai ni thangi, te'elango	Fabaceae	shrub
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass, Aleppo grass, Aleppo milletgrass, sorgo de Alepo, zacate Johnson, grama China, cañuela, Don Carlos, gumai, kola, sorgho d' Alep, herbe de Cuba	Poaceae	grass
<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>	stylo, Brazilian lucerne, tropical lucerne	Fabaceae	herb
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> *	Java plum, jambolan plum, duhat, mesegerak, mesekerrak, mesekerrák, mesigerak, jamelonquier, kavika ni India, jammun, faux-pistachier, jamelon-guier	Myrtaceae	tree
<i>Syzygium jambos</i> *	malabar plum, rose apple, iouen wai, youenwai, apel en wai, kavika, kavika ni vavalangi, kavika ni India, ahi'a popa'a	Myrtaceae	tree
<i>Tecoma stans</i> *	yellow bells, yellow-elder, tagamimi, piti, peeal	Bignoniaceae	small tree
<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> *	yellow oleander, be-still tree, koneta, irelepsech	Apocynaceae	small tree
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> *	Spanish moss, old man's beard	Bromeliaceae	bromeliad
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Chinese burr, paroquet burr, burr bush, dadangsi, masiksik lahe, mo'osipo, mosipo, mautofu, qatima	Tiliaceae	shrub
<i>Urena lobata</i>	hibiscus burr, aramina, caesarweed, pink Chinese burr, urena burr, dadangsi, dadangsi apaka, dadangsi machingat, dá dangse, chosuched e kui, karap, korop, nogruk, ocher, osuched a rechui, motipo, mosipo, mautofu, mo'osipo, manutofu, qatima, gataya, jute africain, nggatima	Malvaceae	shrub

\*Cultivated

**Table 4. Native species that exhibit aggressive behavior**

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family	Habit
<i>Merremia peltata</i>	merrimia, lohi, yol, kebeas, fitau, lagon, lagun, pala, fue, fue vao, fue kula, iol, pul, puhlah, fue lautetele, fue mea, abui, grobihi, arosomou, wa mbula, wa bula, wa damu, wa ndamu, viliyawa, wiliwiwa, veliyana, wiliio	Convolvulaceae	vine

## Appendix 3

### Other invasive plant species, mostly of agricultural concern, reported to be present in Niue

<i>Abutilon grandiflorum</i>	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>
<i>Acalypha alopecuroides</i>	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	<i>Operculina turpethum</i>
<i>Acalypha indica</i>	<i>Echinochloa crus-gali</i>	<i>Oplismenus compositus</i>
<i>Acalypha lanceolata</i>	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	<i>Eleocharis geniculata</i>	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
<i>Adenostemma lavenia</i>	<i>Eleutheranthera ruderalis</i>	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>
<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i>	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>
<i>Amaranthus interruptus</i>	<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>
<i>Amaranthus lividus</i>	<i>Euphorbia geniculata</i>	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	<i>Euphorbia glomerifera</i>	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>
<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	<i>Pilea microphylla</i>
<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
<i>Axonopus affinis</i>	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	<i>Plantago major</i>
<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	<i>Polygala paniculata</i>
<i>Boerhavia repens</i>	<i>Fimbristylis ovata</i>	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	<i>Fleurya interrupta</i>	<i>Pseudelephantopus spicatus</i>
<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i>	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	<i>Pycneus polystachyos</i>
<i>Brachiaria paspaloides</i>	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	<i>Rorippa sarmentosa</i>
<i>Brassica juncea</i>	<i>Guettarda speciosa</i>	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>
<i>Cardamine sarmentosa</i>	<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i>	<i>Ruellia prostrata</i>
<i>Celosia argentea</i>	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>
<i>Cinchrus calycalatus</i>	<i>Indigofera spicata</i>	<i>Salvia occidentalis</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	<i>Scaveola sericea</i>
<i>Centotheca lappacea</i>	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	<i>Ipomoea littoralis</i>	<i>Senna tora</i>
<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> ssp.	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>
<i>Clerodendrum speciosissimum</i>	<i>brasiliensis</i>	<i>Sida acuta</i>
<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	<i>Sida parvifolia</i>
<i>Coix lachryma-jobi</i>	<i>Ischaemum indicum</i>	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	<i>Kyllinga monophylla</i>	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	<i>Spermacoce assurgens</i>
<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i>	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>
<i>Cuyphea carthagenensis</i>	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>
<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i>	<i>Leonurus sibiricus</i>	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>
<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	<i>Leucas decemdentata</i>	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
<i>Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum</i>	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i>
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>	<i>Teucrium inflatum</i>
<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i>	<i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i>	<i>Uraria lagopodioides</i>
<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	<i>Macropitium lathyroides</i>	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>
<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i>	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	<i>Mariscus javanicus</i>	<i>Vernonia cineria</i>
<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>	<i>Mariscus sumatrensis</i>	<i>Vigna marina</i>
<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i>	<i>Waltheria americana</i>
<i>Digitaria setigera</i>	<i>Nephrolepis hirsutula</i>	<i>Wedelia biflora</i>
		<i>Youngia japonica</i>

Sources: Swarbrick (1997), Waterhouse (1997), Whistler (1988)

## Appendix 4

### Invasive species present in American Samoa, the Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Samoa or Tonga but not present in Niue

Species present:           

Scientific Name	Present in:					
	American Samoa	Cook Islands	Fiji	French Polynesia	Samoa	Tonga
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>						
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>						
<i>Acacia mangium</i>						
<i>Albizia chinensis</i>						
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>						
<i>Annona glabra</i>						
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>						
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>						
<i>Argyrea nervosa</i>						
<i>Axonopus compressus</i>						
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>						
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>						
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>						
<i>Blechum brownei</i>						
<i>Buddleia madagascariensis</i>						
<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>	Native					
<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>						
<i>Calliandra calothyrsus</i>						
<i>Cassia siamea</i>						
<i>Castilla elastica</i>						
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>						
<i>Cecropia obtusifolia</i>						
<i>Cecropia peltata</i>						
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>						
<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>						
<i>Chloris radiata</i>						
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>						
<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>						
<i>Cinchona pubescens</i>						
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>						
<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>						
<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>						
<i>Clerodendrum japonicum</i>						
<i>Clerodendrum paniculatum</i>						
<i>Clerodendrum quadriloculare</i>						
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>						
<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>						
<i>Coccinia grandis</i>						
<i>Cordia alliodora</i>						
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>						
<i>Derris elliptica</i>						
<i>Desmanthus virgatus</i>						
<i>Desmodium nicaraguense</i>						
<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>						

Scientific Name	Present in:					
	American Samoa	Cook Islands	Fiji	French Polynesia	Samoa	Tonga
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>						.
<i>Dieffenbachia maculata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	
<i>Digitaria insularis</i>				.		.
<i>Dissotis rotundifolia</i>	.		.	.		
<i>Duranta repens</i>	.		.	.		.
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>		.				.
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	.		.	Cult.		
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	.			Cult.		.
<i>Flacourtia rukam</i>	Native	.	.		.	.
<i>Flemingia macrophylla</i>	.					
<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i>				.	.	
<i>Funtumia elastica</i>					.	
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>			.	.		
<i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i>				.		
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	.	.	.	.		.
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>				.		
<i>Heterocentron subtriplinervium</i>				.		
<i>Hippobroma longiflora</i>		.	.	.		.
<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>				.		
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>				.		
<i>Hyptis capitata</i>				.	.	
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>				.		
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Ipomoea spp.</i>	.		.	.	.	.
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>			.			
<i>Ischaemum timorense</i>			.		.	
<i>Justicia carnea</i>		.				
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>				.		
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>				.		
<i>Licuala grandis</i>				.		
<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>	.		.	.		
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>				.		
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>			.	.		
<i>Miconia calvescens</i>				.		
<i>Mikania scandens</i>			.	.		
<i>Montanoa hibiscifolia</i>				.		
<i>Muntingia calabura</i>				.		
<i>Ochroma pyramidale</i>			.	.		
<i>Odontonema tubaeforme</i>	.	.	.	.	.	
<i>Operculina ventricosa</i>	.					
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	.					
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>				.		
<i>Passiflora rubra</i>		.		.		
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>			.	.	.	
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>				.		
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>			.	.		
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>			.	.		
<i>Piper aduncum</i>			.	.		
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>				.		
<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>			.	.		
<i>Pluchea indica</i>				.	.	
<i>Pluchea symphytifolia</i>				.		
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>		.	.	.		
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>				.		

Scientific Name	Present in:					
	American Samoa	Cook Islands	Fiji	French Polynesia	Samoa	Tonga
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>		.		.		.
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>			.			
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>				.		
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>				.	.	
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>		.	.	.		
<i>Sanchezia nobilis</i>		.	.	.		
<i>Sanchezia parvibracteata</i>	.					
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	.		.	.	.	
<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	.		.	.		.
<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>			.		.	.
<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>			.	.	.	
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>		.	.	.		.
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	.		.	.	.	
<i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i>				.		
<i>Stizolobium pruriens</i>			.	.		
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>			.	.		
<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	.			Cult.		
<i>Thunbergia alata</i>			.	.	.	Cult.
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>			.	.		
<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i>			.	.		
<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>			.	.		
<i>Triphasia trifolia</i>			.		.	
<i>Triplaris weigeltiana</i>				.		
<i>Triumfetta semitriloba</i>					.	
<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>			.			
<i>Waterhousia floribunda</i>				.		
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>			.	.		

Presence in American Samoa determined by survey, other locations as reported in the literature.

## Appendix 5

### Scientific name synonyms

This table lists commonly used scientific name synonyms of the listed invasive species. Names sometimes change because better information is available on the taxonomy of a species or precedence is given to an earlier author.

Synonym	Listed as	Family
<i>Adenoropium gossypifolium</i>	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Albizia falcataria</i>	<i>Paraserianthes falcataria</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Albizia saman</i>	<i>Samanea saman</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Aleurites triloba</i>	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Allamanda hendersonii</i>	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Andropogon condensatus</i>	<i>Schizachyrium condensatum</i>	Poaceae
<i>Andropogon halepensis</i>	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Poaceae
<i>Andropogon marcururus</i>	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Andropogon rufus</i>	<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	Poaceae
<i>Antelaea azadirachta</i>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae
<i>Ardisia humilis</i>	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Myrsinaceae
<i>Ardisia solanacea</i>	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Myrsinaceae
<i>Ardisia squamulosa</i>	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Myrsinaceae
<i>Argyrea speciosa</i>	<i>Argyrea nervosa</i>	Convolvulaceae
<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i>	Aristolochiaceae
<i>Arum seguine</i>	<i>Dieffenbachia maculata</i>	Araceae
<i>Axonopus affinis</i>	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	Poaceae
<i>Bidens alba</i>	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Blechnum pyramidatum</i>	<i>Blechnum brownei</i>	Acanthaceae
<i>Brachiaria purpurascens</i>	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Poaceae
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Araliaceae
<i>Bryonia grandis</i>	<i>Coccinea grandis</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	<i>Kalanchoë pinnata</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Buddleja madagascarienses</i>	<i>Buddleia madagascariensis</i>	Buddleiaceae
<i>Caesalpinia crista</i>	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Caesalpinia sepiaria</i>	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Cascabela thevetia</i>	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Apocynaceae
<i>Cassia aeschynomene</i>	<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Cassia alata</i>	<i>Senna alata</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Cassia lechenaultiana</i>	<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Cassia leschenaultiana</i>	<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Castilleja elastica</i>	<i>Castilla elastica</i>	Moraceae
<i>Casuarina litorea</i>	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae
<i>Cenchrus brevisetus</i>	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Cenchrus pungens</i>	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Cenchrus quinquevalvis</i>	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Cenchrus setosus</i>	<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	Poaceae
<i>Cenchrus viridis</i>	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Poaceae

Synonym	Listed as	Family
<i>Chloris inflata</i>	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Poaceae
<i>Chloris paraguayensis</i>	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Poaceae
<i>Chlorocyperus rotundus</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Cinchona succirubra</i>	<i>Cinchona pubescens</i>	Rubiaceae
<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	Lauraceae
<i>Citharexylum quadrangulare</i>	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	Verbenaceae
<i>Clerodendrum fragrans</i>	<i>Clerodendrum chinense</i>	Verbenaceae
<i>Clerodendrum philippinum</i>	<i>Clerodendrum chinense</i>	Verbenaceae
<i>Coccinea cordifolia</i>	<i>Coccinea grandis</i>	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Cordia collococca</i>	<i>Cordia glabra</i>	Boraginaceae
<i>Cordia macrostachya</i>	<i>Cordia curassavica</i>	Boraginaceae
<i>Croton moluccanus</i>	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	<i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i>	Cyatheaceae
<i>Cyperus aromaticus</i>	<i>Kyllinga polyphylla</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Cyperus flabelliformis</i>	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Cyperus kyllingia</i>	<i>Kyllinga nemoralis</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Cyperus purpuro-variegatus</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Cyperus stoloniferum pallidus</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Cyperus tetrastachyos</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Cyperus tuberosus</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Desmodium rensonii</i>	<i>Desmodium nicaraguense</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Dieffenbachia picta</i>	<i>Dieffenbachia maculata</i>	Araceae
<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i>	<i>Dieffenbachia maculata</i>	Araceae
<i>Dolichos pruriens</i>	<i>Stizolobium pruriens</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Doxantha unguis-cati</i>	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Bignoniaceae
<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	<i>Scindapsus aureus</i>	Araceae
<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i>	<i>Scindapsus aureus</i>	Araceae
<i>Eugenia cumini</i>	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae
<i>Eugenia jambos</i>	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Myrtaceae
<i>Eupatorium inulaefolium</i>	<i>Austroeupatorium inulaefolium</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Gliricidia maculata</i>	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Glycine javanica</i>	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Glycine wightii</i>	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Guilandina bonduc</i>	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Gynura crepidioides</i>	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>	<i>Hemigraphis alternata</i>	Acanthaceae
<i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i>	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	Malvaceae
<i>Hiptage madablota</i>	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i>	Malpighiaceae
<i>Imperata arundinacea</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Poaceae
<i>Imperata conferta</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Poaceae
<i>Ipomoea peltata</i>	<i>Merremia peltata</i>	Convolvulaceae
<i>Ipomoea tuberosa</i>	<i>Merremia tuberosa</i>	Convolvulaceae
<i>Ischaemum digitatum</i> var. <i>polystachyum</i>	<i>Ischaemum polystachyum</i>	Poaceae



Synonym	Listed as	Family
<i>Isotoma longiflora</i>	<i>Hippobroma longiflora</i>	Campanulaceae
<i>Jussiaea grandiflora</i>	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Onagraceae
<i>Jussiaea peruviana</i>	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Onagraceae
<i>Jacobinia carnea</i>	<i>Justicia carnea</i>	Acantaceae
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	<i>Leptospermum ericoides</i>	Myrtaceae
<i>Kunzea scoparium</i>	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Myrtaceae
<i>Kyllinga cephalotes</i>	<i>Kyllinga nemoralis</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Kyllinga monocephala</i>	<i>Kyllinga nemoralis</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Kyllinga monophylla</i>	<i>Kyllinga polyphylla</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Laurentia longiflora</i>	<i>Hippobroma longiflora</i>	Campanulaceae
<i>Leucaena glauca</i>	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Meibomia nicaraguense</i>	<i>Desmodium nicaraguense</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Meibomia rensonii</i>	<i>Desmodium nicaraguense</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Melia azadirachta</i>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae
<i>Melinis repens</i>	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Poaceae
<i>Melochia compacta</i>	<i>Melochia umbellata</i>	Sterculiaceae
<i>Melochia indica</i>	<i>Melochia umbellata</i>	Sterculiaceae
<i>Merremia nymphaeifolia</i>	<i>Merremia peltata</i>	Convolvulaceae
<i>Miconia magnifica</i>	<i>Miconia calvescens</i>	Melostomataceae
<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i>	<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Mimosa dulcis</i>	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Mimosa lebeck</i>	<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Miscanthus japonicus</i>	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Moghania strobilifera</i>	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>	<i>Stizolobium pruriens</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Notonia wightii</i>	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	<i>Ochroma pyramidale</i>	Bombacaceae
<i>Odontonema callistachyum</i>	<i>Odontonema tubaeforme</i>	Acanthaceae
<i>Odontonema strictum</i>	<i>Odontonema tubaeforme</i>	Acanthaceae
<i>Operculina peltata</i>	<i>Merremia peltata</i>	Convolvulaceae
<i>Oplismenus polystachyus</i>	<i>Echinochloa polystachya</i>	Poaceae
<i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i>	<i>Orthosiphon aristatus</i>	Lamiaceae
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Rubiaceae
<i>Panicum barbinode</i>	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Poaceae
<i>Panicum guadeloupense</i>	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Poaceae
<i>Panicum melinis</i>	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	Poaceae
<i>Panicum minutiflora</i>	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	Poaceae
<i>Panicum muticum</i>	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Poaceae
<i>Panicum palmaefolium</i>	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Poaceae
<i>Panicum purpurascens</i>	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Poaceae
<i>Panicum subquadriparum</i>	<i>Brachiaria subquadripara</i>	Poaceae
<i>Passiflora mixta</i>	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	Passifloriaceae
<i>Passiflora tripartita</i>	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	Passifloriaceae
<i>Pennisetum cenchroides</i>	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Poaceae
<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Poaceae
<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i>	<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	Poaceae
<i>Pennisetum ruppelii</i>	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Poaceae

Synonym	Listed as	Family
Pennisetum setosum	Pennisetum polystachyon	Poaceae
Phaseolus atropurpureus	Macroptilium atropurpureum	Fabaceae
Pithecellobium saman	Samanea saman	Fabaceae
Pluchea odorata	Pluchea symphytifolia	Asteraceae
Poinciana regia	Delonix regia	Fabaceae
Pothos aureus	Scindapsus aureus	Araceae
Pothos pinnata	Scindapsus aureus	Araceae
Praxelis clematidea	Eupatorium catarium	Asteraceae
Pseudechinolaena polystachya	Echinochloa polystachya	Poaceae
Psidium littorale	Psidium cattleianum	Myrtaceae
Pueraria harmsii	Pueraria lobata	Fabaceae
Pueraria novo-guiniensis	Pueraria lobata	Fabaceae
Pueraria thunbergiana	Pueraria lobata	Fabaceae
Pueraria trilolba	Pueraria lobata	Fabaceae
Raphidophora aurea	Scindapsus aureus	Araceae
Rhaphidophora aurea	Scindapsus aureus	Araceae
Rhaphidophora pinnata	Scindapsus aureus	Araceae
Rhoeo discolor	Tradescantia spathacea	Commelinaceae
Rhoeo spathacea	Tradescantia spathacea	Commelinaceae
Ruellia alternata	Hemigraphis alternata	Acanthaceae
Saccharum floridulum	Miscanthus floridulus	Poaceae
Salvinia auriculata	Salvinia molesta	Salviniaceae
Sanchezia speciosa	Sanchezia nobilis	Acanthaceae
Senna obtusifolia	Cassia obtusifolia	Fabaceae
Solandra hartwigii	Solandra maxima	Solanaceae
Solandra nitida	Solandra maxima	Solanaceae
Solanum auriculatum	Solanum mauritianum	Solanaceae
Solanum houstonii	Solanum tampicense	Solanaceae
Solanum verbascifolium	Solanum mauritianum	Solanaceae
Stachytarpheta cayennensis	Stachytarpheta urticifolia	Verbenaceae
Stachytarpheta urticaefolia	Stachytarpheta urticifolia	Verbenaceae
Stizolobium aterrimum	Stizolobium pruriens	Fabaceae
Stizolobium deeringianum	Stizolobium pruriens	Fabaceae
Stizolobium niveum	Stizolobium pruriens	Fabaceae
Syngonium angustatum	Syngonium podophyllum	Araceae
Tabebuia pallida	Tabebuia heterophylla	Bignoniaceae
Tabebuia pentaphylla	Tabebuia heterophylla	Bignoniaceae
Thelechitonia trilobata	Wedelia trilobata	Asteraceae
Thevetia nerifolia	Thevetia peruviana	Apocynaceae
Thunbergia harrisii	Thunbergia laurifolia	Acanthaceae
Trachypogon rufus	Hyparrhenia rufa	Poaceae
Tradescantia discolor	Tradescantia spathacea	Commelinaceae
Trema cannabina	Trema orientalis	Ulmaceae
Trichachne insularis	Digitaria insularis	Poaceae
Tricholaena repens	Rhynchelytrum repens	Poaceae
Tricholaena rosea	Rhynchelytrum repens	Poaceae
Triopteris jamaicensis	Hiptage benghalensis	Malpighiaceae

<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Listed as</b>	<b>Family</b>
Triplaris surinamensis	Triplaris weigeltiana	Polygonaceae
Triumfetta bartramia	Triumfetta rhomboidea	Tiliaceae
Urena sinuata	Urena lobata	Malvaceae
Urochloa mutica	Brachiaria mutica	Poaceae
Zebrina pendula	Tradescantia zebrina	Commelinaceae