

# Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's 2013 List of Invasive Plant Species

**Purpose of the List:** To focus attention on —

- ▶ the adverse effects of exotic pest plants on Florida's biodiversity and native plant communities,
- ▶ the habitat losses in natural areas from exotic pest plant infestations,
- ▶ the impacts on endangered species via habitat loss and alteration,
- ▶ the need for pest plant management,
- ▶ the socio-economic impacts of these plants (e.g., increased wildfires or flooding in certain areas),
- ▶ changes in the severity of different pest plant infestations over time,
- ▶ providing information to help managers set priorities for research and control programs.

## CATEGORY I

Invasive exotics that are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. *This definition does not rely on the economic severity or geographic range of the problem, but on the documented ecological damage caused.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	FLEPPC Category	Gov. List	Regional Distribution
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary pea	I	N	C, S
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	earleaf acacia	I		C, S
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa, silk tree	I		N, C
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	woman's tongue	I		C, S
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> ( <i>A. crenulata</i> misapplied)	coral ardisia	I		N, C, S
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i> ( <i>A. humilis</i> misapplied)	shoebutton ardisia	I	N	C, S
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ( <i>A. sprengeri</i> ; <i>A. densiflorus</i> misapplied)	asparagus-fern	I		N, C, S
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	orchid tree	I		C, S
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	bishopwood	I		C, S
<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i> ( <i>C. calaba</i> misapplied)	santa maria, mast wood, Antilles calophyllum	I		S
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Australian-pine, beach sheoak	I	P, N	N, C, S
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	suckering Australian-pine, gray sheoak	I	P, N	C, S
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor tree	I		N, C, S
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro	I		N, C, S
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	lather leaf	I	N	S
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrotwood	I	N	C, S
<i>Deparia petersenii</i>	Japanese false spleenwort	I		N, C
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	winged yam	I	N	N, C, S
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato	I	N	N, C, S
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water-hyacinth	I	P	N, C, S
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry	I		C, S
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> ( <i>F. nitida</i> and <i>F. retusa</i> var. <i>nitida</i> misapplied) <sup>1</sup>	laurel fig	I		C, S
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	I	P, U	N, C, S
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	green hygro	I	P, U	N, C, S
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	West Indian marsh grass	I		N, C, S
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ( <i>I. brasiliensis</i> misapplied)	cogon grass	I	N, U	N, C, S
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	water-spinach	I	P, U	C
<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	Gold Coast jasmine	I		C, S
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	Brazilian jasmine	I		C, S
<i>Lantana camara</i> (= <i>L. strigocamara</i> )	lantana, shrub verbena	I		N, C, S
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet	I		N, C
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet, hedge privet	I		N, C, S
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	I		N, C, S
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i> *	Uruguay waterprimrose	I		C
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrosewillow	I		N, C, S
<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	kripa, white-flowered mangrove; black mangrove	I		S
<i>Luziola subintegra</i>	Tropical American water grass	I		S
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	I	N	N, C, S

<sup>1</sup>Does not include *Ficus microcarpa* subsp. *fuyouensis*, which is sold as "Green Island Ficus"

\*Added to the FLEPPC List of Invasive Plant Species in 2013

## FLEPPC List Definitions:

**Exotic** – a species introduced to Florida, purposefully or accidentally, from a natural range outside of Florida.

**Native** – a species whose natural range includes Florida.

**Naturalized exotic** – an exotic that sustains itself outside cultivation (it is still exotic; it has not "become" native).

**Invasive exotic** – an exotic that not only has naturalized, but is expanding on its own in Florida native plant communities.

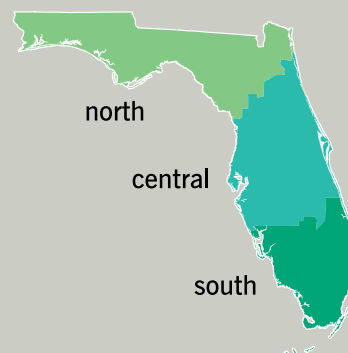
## Abbreviations:

Government List (Gov. List):  
P = Prohibited aquatic plant by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services;

N = Noxious weed listed by Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services;

U = Noxious weed listed by U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Regional Distribution:  
N = north, C = central, S = south, referring to each species' current distribution in general regions of Florida (not its potential range in the state). Please refer to the map below.



## Changes to the

### 2013 List:

#### New Category I Listings:

##### *Ludwigia hexapetala*

(Uruguayan waterprimrose)

Florida has about 30 species of *Ludwigia*, all known for their clear yellow flowers with 4 to 5 sepals and petals. You may find *Ludwigia hexapetala* listed as a synonym of *L. grandiflora*, probably because the two are difficult to tell apart. *Ludwigia hexapetala*, however, is not native to central Florida where, since 2011, it has usurped native communities in the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes, and probably elsewhere. *C. Jacono*

#### New Category II Listings:

##### *Eulophia graminea*

(Chinese crown orchid)

*Eulophia graminea* is a terrestrial orchid native to Asia that was first discovered in 2007 growing in mulched landscape in south Miami. *Eulophia graminea* forms a dense monoculture and has rapidly spread to thirteen counties in Florida. Although believed to have originally been spread by mulch, *E. graminea* is now found in rockland hammock and pine rockland habitats in the Florida Keys, and maritime hammocks, pine flatwoods, coastal strands, and cypress strands on the mainland. *J. Duquesnel*

##### *Macroptilium lathyroides*

(phasey bean)

*Macroptilium lathyroides* is native to tropical America and is a member of the Fabaceae family. *Macroptilium lathyroides* has spread throughout Florida and has become increasingly abundant in the Florida Keys, particularly along the U.S. 1 corridor. However, *M. lathyroides* has also been observed forming dense monocultures in tidal marsh, beach dune, coastal berm and ruderal areas in the Florida Keys. *J. Duquesnel*

Scientific Name	Common Name	FLEPPC Category	Gov. List	Regional Distribution
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Old World climbing fern	I	N, U	C, S
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	cat's claw vine	I		N, C, S
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	sapodilla	I		S
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca, paper bark	I	P, N, U	C, S
<i>Melinis repens</i> (= <i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i> )	Natal grass	I		N, C, S
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	I	P, N, U	C, S
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	nandina, heavenly bamboo	I		N, C
<i>Nephrolepis brownii</i> (= <i>N. multiflora</i> )	Asian sword fern	I		C, S
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	sword fern	I		N, C, S
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Burma reed, cane grass	I	N	S
<i>Nymphoides cristata</i>	snowflake	I		C, S
<i>Paederia cruddasiana</i>	sewer vine, onion vine	I	N	S
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine	I	N	N, C, S
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedo grass	I		N, C, S
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Napier grass, elephant grass	I		N, C, S
<i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i>	serpent fern, wart fern	I		S
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water-lettuce	I	P	N, C, S
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> (= <i>P. littorale</i> )	strawberry guava	I		C, S
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	guava	I		C, S
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> (= <i>P. lobata</i> )	kudzu	I	N	N, C, S
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	downy rose-myrtle	I	N	C, S
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i> (See <i>Melinis repens</i> )				
<i>Ruellia simplex</i> <sup>2</sup>	Mexican petunia	I		N, C, S
<i>Salvinia minima</i>	water spangles	I		N, C, S
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (= <i>Triadica sebifera</i> )	popcorn tree, Chinese tallow tree	I	N	N, C, S
<i>Scaevola taccada</i> (= <i>Scaevola sericea</i> , <i>S. frutescens</i> )	scaevola, half-flower, beach naupaka	I	N	C, S
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> (= <i>Brassaia actinophylla</i> )	schefflera, Queensland umbrella tree	I		C, S
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian-pepper	I	P, N	N, C, S
<i>Scleria lacustris</i>	Wright's nutrush	I		C, S
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> (= <i>Cassia coluteoides</i> )	climbing cassia, Christmas cassia, Christmas senna	I		C, S
<i>Solanum tampicense</i> (= <i>S. houstonii</i> )	wetland nightshade, aquatic soda apple	I	N, U	C, S
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	I	N, U	N, C, S
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	arrowhead vine	I		N, C, S
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	jambolan-plum, Java-plum	I		C, S
<i>Tectaria incisa</i>	incised halberd fern	I		S
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	seaside mahoe	I		C, S
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	small-leaf spiderwort	I		N, C
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesar's weed	I		N, C, S
<i>Urochloa mutica</i> (= <i>Brachiaria mutica</i> )	Para grass	I		C, S

## CATEGORY II

Invasive exotics that have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species. *These species may become ranked Category I, if ecological damage is demonstrated.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	FLEPPC Category	Gov. List	Regional Distribution
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	red sandalwood	II		S
<i>Agave sisalana</i>	sisal hemp	II		C, S
<i>Aleurites fordii</i> (= <i>Vernicia fordii</i> )	tung oil tree	II		N, C
<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	devil tree	II		S
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligator weed	II	P	N, C, S
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	coral vine	II		N, C, S
<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Japanese ardisia	II		N
<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i>	calico flower	II		N, C, S
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Ganges primrose	II		C, S

<sup>2</sup>Many names are applied to this species in Florida because of a complicated taxonomic and nomenclatural history. Plants cultivated in Florida, all representing the same invasive species, have in the past been referred to as *Ruellia brittoniana*, *R. tweediana*, *R. caerulea*, and *R. simplex*.

Scientific Name	Common Name	FLEPPC Category	Gov. List	Regional Distribution
<i>Begonia cucullata</i>	wax begonia	II		N, C, S
<i>Blechnum pyramidatum</i> (see <i>Ruellia blechnum</i> )				
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry	II		N, C, S
<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>	large-leaved mangrove	II		S
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	inch plant, spironema	II		C, S
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river sheoak, Australian-pine	II	P	C, S
<i>Cecropia palmata</i>	trumpet tree	II		S
<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	day jessamine	II		C, S
<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i>	bamboo palm	II		S
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	Japanese clematis	II		N, C
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	coconut palm	II		S
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	rubber vine	II		C, S
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> ( <i>C. alternifolius</i> misapplied)	umbrella plant	II		C, S
<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>	dwarf papyrus	II		C, S
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Durban crowfoot grass	II		N, C, S
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Indian rosewood, sissoo	II		C, S
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	silverthorn, thorny olive	II		N, C
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	silverberry, autumn olive	II		N
<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> cv. Aureum	pothos	II		C, S
<i>Eulophia graminea</i> *	Chinese crown orchid	II		S
<i>Ficus altissima</i>	false banyan, council tree	II		S
<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	governor's plum	II		S
<i>Hemarthria altissima</i>	limpo grass	II		C, S
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> (See <i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i> )				
<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	jaragua	II		N, C, S
<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> ssp. <i>fistulosa</i> (= <i>I. fistulosa</i> )	shrub morning-glory	II	P	C, S
<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (= <i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> )	life plant	II		C, S
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> ssp. <i>formosana</i> (= <i>K. formosana</i> ; <i>K. paniculata</i> misapplied)	flamegold tree	II		C, S
<i>Landoltia punctata</i> (= <i>Spirodela punctata</i> )	spotted duckweed	II		N, C, S
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	lead tree	II	N	N, C, S
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Asian marshweed	II	P, U	N, C, S
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm	II		C, S
<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i> *	phasey bean	II		N, C, S
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> (= <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> )	bottlebrush, weeping bottlebrush	II		C, S
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry	II		N, C, S
<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	molasses grass	II		C, S
<i>Merremia tuberosa</i>	wood-rose	II		C, S
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute vine	II	N, U	S
<i>Momordica charantia</i> *	balsam apple, balsam pear	II		N, C, S
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	orange-jessamine	II		S
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water-milfoil	II	P	N, C, S
<i>Panicum maximum</i> (= <i>Urochloa maxima</i> , <i>Megathyrus maximus</i> )	Guinea grass	II		N, C, S
<i>Passiflora biflora</i>	two-flowered passion vine	II		S
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	green fountain grass	II		S
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal date palm	II		C, S
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	golden bamboo	II		N, C
<i>Pittosporum pentandrum</i>	Philippine pittosporum, Taiwanese cheesewood	II		S
<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Chinese brake fern	II		N, C, S
<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	solitaire palm	II		S
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i> (see <i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> )				
<i>Richardia grandiflora</i> *	large flower Mexican clover	II		N, C, S
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean	II		N, C, S

\*Added to the FLEPPC List of Invasive Plant Species in 2013

## New Category II Listings - Continued:

### ***Momordica charantia***

(balsam apple, balsam pear)

Initially seen mostly in disturbed areas, the list of vouchered specimens has expanded to 30 Florida counties. Its range extends through central and south Florida (south of Putnam and Pasco counties), and across the panhandle into Leon and Escambia counties. It grows in sunny areas along ditch banks, firebreaks, and fence lines, but is also problematic in restoration areas as it spreads through tree gaps after prescribed burns and invasive plant removal. It has been observed in plant communities such as scrub, maritime and mesic hammocks, pinelands, beach dune, coastal strand, shell midden, wet flatwoods, floodplain and freshwater swamps. *C. Lockhart*

### ***Richardia grandiflora***

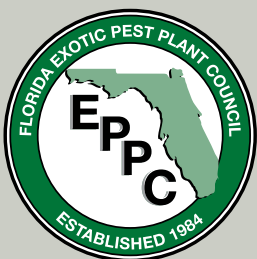
(large flower Mexican clover)

There are vouchered specimens of *R. grandiflora* from 21 Florida counties from Volusia and Hillsborough counties southward. It also has been seen in the coastal strand community of a national seashore in the western panhandle (Escambia County). This member of the coffee family (Rubiaceae) has invaded scrub, pine rocklands, prairie, coastal strand and beach dune plant communities. This sprawling herb with a deep central tap root returns readily after fire and becomes established where there is open, bare ground. It moves into natural areas from edges, trails and fire breaks by natural means of dispersal. Mowers and other equipment appear to be dispersal vectors, causing lawns and natural areas to form low mounds of flower "snow." *C. Lockhart, P. Howell, R. Hammer.*

# Use of the FLEPPC List

**The FLEPPC List of Invasive Plant Species is not a regulatory list. Only those plants listed as Federal Noxious Weeds, Florida Noxious Weeds, Florida Prohibited Aquatic Plants, or in local ordinances are regulated by law.** FLEPPC encourages use of the Invasive Species List for prioritizing and implementing management efforts in natural areas, for educating lay audiences about environmental issues, and for supporting voluntary invasive plant removal programs. For more information on using the FLEPPC List of Invasive Plant Species, see *Wildland Weeds Summer 2002* (Vol. 5, No. 3), pp. 16-17, or [www.fleppc.org/list/list.htm](http://www.fleppc.org/list/list.htm)

**NOTE:** Not all exotic plants brought into Florida become pest plants in natural areas. The FLEPPC List of Invasive Plant Species represents only about 11% of more than 1,400 exotic species that have been introduced into Florida and have subsequently established outside of cultivation. Most escaped exotics usually present only minor problems in highly disturbed areas (such as road-sides). And there are other exotics cultivated in Florida that are “well-behaved” — that is, they don’t escape cultivation at all.



[www.fleppc.org](http://www.fleppc.org)

Scientific Name	Common Name	FLEPPC Category	Gov. List	Regional Distribution
<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i>	roundleaf toothcup, dwarf Rotala, redweed	II		S
<i>Ruellia blechum</i> (= <i>Blechum brownei</i> )	green shrimp plant, Browne's blechum	II		N, C, S
<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	bowstring hemp	II		C, S
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	purple sesban, rattlebox	II		N, C, S
<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>	two-leaf nightshade	II		N, C, S
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	susumber, turkey berry	II	N, U	N, C, S
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> (= <i>Wedelia trilobata</i> )	wedelia	II		N, C, S
<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i> (= <i>S. urticifolia</i> )	nettle-leaf porterweed	II		S
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> (= <i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i> )	queen palm	II		C, S
<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Malabar plum, rose-apple	II		N, C, S
<i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i> (= <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> )	mahoe, sea hibiscus	II		C, S
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	tropical-almond	II		C, S
<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>	Australian-almond	II		C, S
<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> (= <i>Rhoeo spathacea</i> , <i>Rhoeo discolor</i> )	oyster plant	II		S
<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	puncture vine, burr-nut	II		N, C, S
<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	simple-leaf chaste tree	II		C, S
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washington fan palm	II		C, S
<i>Wedelia</i> (see <i>Sphagneticola</i> above)				
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria	II		N, C
<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	malanga, elephant ear	II		N, C, S

## Citation example:

FLEPPC. 2013. [List of Invasive Plant Species](http://www.fleppc.org/list/list.htm). Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. <http://www.fleppc.org/list/list.htm>

## The 2013 list was prepared by the FLEPPC Plant List Committee:

**Patricia L. Howell** – Chair (2012-present), Broward County Parks, Natural Resource and Land Management Section, 950 NW 38<sup>th</sup> St., Oakland Park, FL 33309, (954) 357-8137, [phowell@broward.org](mailto:phowell@broward.org)

**Janice A. Duquesnel**, Florida Park Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 77200 Overseas Highway, Islamorada, FL 33036, (305) 664-8455, [Janice.Duquesnel@dep.state.fl.us](mailto:Janice.Duquesnel@dep.state.fl.us)

**David W. Hall**, Private Consulting Botanist and Author, 3666 NW 13<sup>th</sup> Place, Gainesville, FL 32605, O (352) 375-1370, F (352)377-2729

**Roger L. Hammer**, Retired Naturalist and Author, 17360 Avocado Drive, Homestead, FL 33030, [kaskazi44@comcast.net](mailto:kaskazi44@comcast.net)

**Colette C. Jacono**, Florida Museum of Natural History, PO Box 110575, Gainesville, FL 32611, (352) 318-2931, [ColetteJ@ufl.edu](mailto:ColetteJ@ufl.edu)

**Kenneth A. Langeland**, University of Florida/IFAS, Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, 7922 NW 71<sup>st</sup> St., Gainesville, FL 32653, (352) 392-9614, [gator8@ufl.edu](mailto:gator8@ufl.edu)

**Chris Lockhart**, Habitat Specialists, Inc., P.O. Box 243116, Boynton Beach, FL 33424, (561) 738-1179, [chris@lockharts.org](mailto:chris@lockharts.org)

**Jean McCollum**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, PO Box 716, Felda, FL 33930, (863) 612-0775, [Jean.McCollum@myFWC.com](mailto:Jean.McCollum@myFWC.com)

**Gil Nelson**, Gil Nelson Associates, 157 Leonard's Dr., Thomasville, GA 31792, [gil@gilnelson.com](mailto:gil@gilnelson.com)

**Jimi L. Sadle**, Everglades National Park, 40001 State Road 9336, Homestead, FL 33034, (305) 242-7806, [Jimi\\_Sadle@nps.gov](mailto:Jimi_Sadle@nps.gov)

**Daniel B. Ward**, Department of Botany, University of Florida, 220 Bartram Hall, Gainesville, FL 32611

**Richard P. Wunderlin**, Institute for Systematic Botany, Department of Cell Biology, Microbiology & Molecular Biology, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Ave., ISA 2015, Tampa, FL 33620, (813) 974-2359, [rwunder@usf.edu](mailto:rwunder@usf.edu)

**FLEPPC Database** – The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Database contains over 262,000 sight records of infestations of FLEPPC Category I and Category II species in Florida public lands and waters. 839 species are recorded. Nearly all of the records are from local, state, and federal parks and preserves; a few records document infestations in regularly disturbed public lands such as highways or utility rights-of-way. Natural area managers and other veteran observers of Florida's natural landscapes submit these records, with many supported further by voucher specimens housed in local or regional herbaria for future reference and verification. New and updated observations can be submitted online at EDDMapS [[www.eddmaps.org/florida/](http://www.eddmaps.org/florida/)]. This database, along with other plant data resources such as the [University of South Florida Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants](http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu) at [www.plantatlas.usf.edu](http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu), the [Florida Natural Areas Inventory](http://www.fnai.org) database at [www.fnai.org](http://www.fnai.org), and [The Institute for Regional Conservation Floristic Inventory of South Florida](http://www.regionalconservation.org) database at [www.regionalconservation.org](http://www.regionalconservation.org) provides important basic supporting information for the FLEPPC List of Invasive Plant Species.

**Images of FLEPPC-listed species** may be found at one or more of the following websites: [University of South Florida Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants](http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu), [www.plantatlas.usf.edu](http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu); the [University of Florida Herbarium](http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/herbarium/cat/) collection catalog, <http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/herbarium/cat/>, and [image gallery](http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/herbarium/cat/imagesearch.asp), <http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/herbarium/cat/imagesearch.asp>; [The Robert K. Godfrey Herbarium](http://herbarium.bio.fsu.edu/index.php) at Florida State University, <http://herbarium.bio.fsu.edu/index.php>; the University of Floridas/IFAS [Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants](http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu), <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu>, and the [USDA PLANTS database](http://plants.usda.gov/), <http://plants.usda.gov/>. Please note that greater success and accuracy in searching for plant information is likely if you search by scientific name rather than common name. Common names often vary in cultivation and across regions.