

Observations on invasive plant species in American Samoa

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This is a continuation of the survey of islands in Micronesia and American Samoa for invasive plant species requested by the Pacific Islands Committee, Council of Western State Foresters. A survey of selected Micronesian islands was conducted in 1998 and was discussed in a previous report². This report is based on perceptions gained from a trip to American Samoa from 16 to 23 July 1999, including the islands of Tutuila, Ofu, Olosega and Ta'u. The objectives were three-fold: (1) To identify plant species on the islands that are presently causing problems to natural and semi-natural ecosystems; (2) to identify species that, even though they are not presently a major problem, could spread more widely or spread to other islands where they are not present, potentially causing problems; and (3) to confirm the absence of species that are a problem elsewhere and, if introduced to American Samoa, could be a threat there.

During our visit local experts showed us sites of known infestations³. We also had available copies of various botanical and weed surveys conducted in the past (see Appendix 1, References). A weeklong trip does not permit an exhaustive survey of the weed biota of the islands. However, the intent was to conduct an overall survey. Surveys of individual species or sensitive areas (such as the

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2 Space, James C. and Marjorie Falanruw (1999). Observations on invasive plant species in Micronesia. Report prepared for the meeting of the Pacific Islands Committee, Council of Western State Foresters, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands, February 22-26, 1999.

3 We would like to thank Colin Steele, Forestry Program Manager, and Manu Tuiono'ula, Forest Health Coordinator, American Samoa Community College Land Grant, for their generous assistance in the conduct of the survey. We would also like to thank Pa'u Young for his assistance in our survey of Ta'u.

National Park of American Samoa) can and should be conducted as needed. This report summarizes our findings and makes some suggestions for further action.

For convenience and to be consistent with the Micronesia report, invasive species occurring in or of threat to the American Samoan islands have been grouped into five 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 in American Samoa (174 species).
2. Species that are invasive elsewhere and are also invasive or potentially invasive in American Samoa (20 species).
3. Species that are not known to be particularly invasive elsewhere but have the potential to be invasive in American Samoa (5 species).
4. Species that are invasive or weedy elsewhere and are common or weedy in American Samoa (80 species).
5. Native species that exhibit aggressive behavior (7 species).

These species are listed in Appendix 2. In addition, species are listed by location within American Samoa in Appendix 3. Additional information about each species is located on a World Wide Web site, <http://www.hear.org/pier>. Copies of this web site are also available for installation on individual computers for rapid access.

There are numerous species that are invasive weeds in gardens, fields, and pastures and along roadsides but don't seem to pose a particular threat to wildland ecosystems. These species are not included.

1. Dangerous species not known to be in American Samoa

While there are some serious or potentially serious weed species in American Samoa, some other major pests have not yet arrived. The worst of these include the following:

Cecropia obtusifolia and *C. peltata*, invasive tree species that are a problem in Hawai'i and French Polynesia, respectively.

Chromolaena odorata (Siam weed), a highly invasive pan-tropical weed. It is present in a number of islands in the Marianas and Micronesia, as well as Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Australia.

Coccinia grandis (ivy or scarlet gourd), 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 recorded in the literature as being present in Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu. Whistler reports that it is present in Samoa, and this close proximity makes this species a special threat to American Samoa.

A rubber tree, *Funtumia elastica* (African rubber tree, pulu vao), has been reported by Whistler (1988) as being present and invasive in Samoa. As far as is known, this species is not yet in American Samoa, although another rubber tree (*Castilla elastica*, Panama rubber tree or pulu

mamoe) is present (see below). *F. elastica* should be a priority species for exclusion or, if found, eradication.

Miconia calvescens (the purple plague), which has caused serious damage to the ecosystem of Tahiti in French Polynesia. It has also escaped in Hawaii and is the subject of an intensive and costly eradication effort there. Recently it was discovered in Queensland, Australia, and has spread to other islands in French Polynesia.

Melinis minutiflora (molasses grass), a species that is both invasive and causes a serious fire hazard. It has fostered the establishment of fire regimes on many islands where it has been introduced. It is cited in the literature as being present but not weedy in Samoa, and is present on a number of other Polynesian islands. It is not recorded from American Samoa, but even though it may not be causing problems in Samoa, it is a species that it would be desirable to exclude, given its reputation.

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

Pennisetum setaceum (fountain grass), another grass that is a major problem in Hawai'i. It is recorded as being present in Fiji.

Psidium cattleianum (strawberry guava), a small tree that forms dense thickets and is a major problem species in Hawai'i, Tahiti and elsewhere.

Rubus species (blackberries and raspberries), many of which are pests.

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

And the above are just the worst of the lot. In addition, all grasses, all members of the Melastomataceae family, and all *Ligustrum*, *Passiflora* or *Rubus* species not already present should be highly suspect and should be proven benign before they are allowed to be introduced.

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 those species known to be invasive or weedy elsewhere (although an even better strategy, now being adopted by countries such as Australia and New Zealand, is to exclude all species not shown by risk analysis to be of negligible risk). Known problem species that have the potential to cause problems in tropical island ecosystems 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, there are a number of species that are present on Tutuila that are not present on Ofu, Olosega, or Ta'u (see Appendix 3). Measures that limit the spread of invasive species to these islands, or prompt eradication, may keep these islands free from some pests already on Tutuila.

2. Species that are invasive elsewhere and are likewise invasive or have the potential to become so in American Samoa

Some known invasive plants that are causing trouble in similar ecosystems have been introduced into American Samoa (see 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 (the coral bean tree, lopa) is invasive in secondary forests, but also has the ability to become much more widely established, both on Tutuila and the Manu'as. On Ofu it was invading relatively intact forest margins, producing what seemed to be an overwhelming number of seedlings. It has probably spread too widely for anything but local control in sensitive areas but this should certainly be explored. Unfortunately, many people roast and eat the seeds, referring to them as "Samoan peanuts", and don't view the tree's presence as a problem.

Antigonon leptopus (chain of hearts) is reported to be present on Tutuila. This climbing vine has become a widespread pest on Guam. It has not yet escaped cultivation in American Samoa. It should be observed for invasive behavior on Tutuila and excluded from the outer islands.

The Panama rubber tree (*Castilla elastica*, pulu mamoe), previously reported to be highly invasive in Samoa, has become established on Tutuila near Maloata. It is also reported to be found near 'Ili'ili. This species has the ability to become established in intact forests, posing a threat to the native forests. It presently doesn't seem to be too widespread and might be a good candidate for eradication or control.

Cinnamomum verum (cinnamon, tinamoni) is actively naturalizing in secondary forests in several locations on Tutuila. It shows great potential for becoming a major invasive species. It should be evaluated for control measures and should be excluded from the Manu'a islands.

Clerodendrum chinense (Honolulu rose, losa Honolulu) is prevalent on both Tutuila and the Manu'a Islands. This shade-tolerant species reproduces from root suckers.

Clidemia hirta (Koster's curse) is present on Tutuila and the Manu'a Islands (particularly on Ofu and Ta'u). It is scattered and localized on Olosega. This species is a serious problem species in Hawai'i. The thrips *Liothrips urichi* was introduced as a biological control agent on Tutuila about 25 years ago and seems to be giving a reasonable level of control. It was recently introduced to Ta'u. The agent could also be introduced to Ofu/Olosega. Work is under way on additional bio-control agents in Hawai'i.

Costus speciosus (crepe or wild ginger) was seen naturalizing on Tutuila. This is a potentially troublesome species that reproduces vegetatively and can grow in either full sun or shaded forest understories. At least in the A'oloau area of Tutuila it seemed to thrive in areas of disturbance (in this case an abandoned orchard that was being turned into pasture). It is a weedy species in French Polynesia.

Dieffenbachia maculata (spotted Dieffenbachia or dumb cane), which probably escaped from cultivation as an ornamental, was seen in a number of locations on Tutuila, including the National Park of American Samoa. This is potentially a very bothersome species, as it reproduces vegetatively and can thrive in the dense shade of an intact native forest canopy.

An isolated infestation of a *Hedychium* sp. (ginger) was seen on Ta'u that should be promptly eradicated.

Imperata cylindrica (cogon grass) has been reported to be present in American Samoa. We did not see it, and it may not be a problem in American Samoan ecosystems, but this is a very invasive species elsewhere and, if found to be present, should be closely monitored for spread.

Kalanchoë pinnata (life plant), probably also an escape from cultivation, was seen on both Tutuila and Olosega. It reproduces vegetatively and may be invasive on the forest floor.

Lantana camara (lantana, latana) was observed being grown as an ornamental on Tutuila and Ta'u. Although a serious pest elsewhere in the Pacific (and throughout the tropics), it does not seem to be a problem here, at least yet.

Leucaena leucocephala (fua pepe), as is the case throughout most of the Pacific, is prevalent on all the islands.

A *Ligustrum* (*L. sinense*?) was noted in cultivation on Tutuila. Privets are notorious invaders and it would be desirable to eradicate any examples and exclude them in the future.

Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle) was also seen in cultivation on Tutuila and Ta'u. This is another well-known invader. If possible, it should be eradicated or at least further plantings discouraged and the present ones monitored for spread.

Merremia peltata (fue lautetele) is quite invasive on Tutuila and is also found on Ta'u. According to local sources, it was introduced about 1970, although this may just have been the time it became a noticeable problem. It is apparently a native or an early introduction throughout much of Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia, but its aggressive behavior has been noted elsewhere. Not seen on Ofu and Olosega.

Mikania micrantha (mile-a-minute weed, fue saina) has become well established as a major pest of disturbed areas on all the major American Samoan Islands.

Mimosa invisa (giant sensitive plant, vao fefe palagi) is established on Tutuila and Ofu, although not widespread. Given its limited extent on Ofu, it is a prime candidate for eradication there. It should be excluded from Olosega and Ta'u and promptly eradicated if found. A biological control agent is available that might also be employed if *M. invisa* becomes more widespread. However, this agent (*Heteropsylla spinulosa*) will not eradicate the plant and is most effective in open areas, such as pastures.

Paraserianthes falcataria (tamaligi palagi) is widespread on Tutuila. However, it may be a candidate for exclusion or control on the Manu'a Islands.

Spathodea campanulata (African tulip tree) is present in cultivation on Tutuila. This tree has become a major problem in Fiji, the Hawaiian Islands and some other places. It is a problem species in Samoa and thus should be closely monitored for spread from its present locations in American Samoa. It was not observed on the Manu'a Islands and it would be good to exclude it from there.

Syngonium podophyllum, a climbing aroid, was seen spreading in the National Park of American Samoa along the Mount 'Alava trail. It was also noted in many areas bordering habitation sites (e.g. the Government housing area). This is an especially aggressive plant that has the ability to tolerate low light conditions such as those found in relatively intact forest settings. Along one area of the Mount 'Alava trail it completely dominated the groundcover layer, seemingly to the exclusion of all other species. It also has a tendency to climb and in fact was covering the trunks of most of the mature trees in the area. This species would probably require hand or mechanical removal, followed by periodic checks, for eradication. *Syngonium* is able to reproduce from a single node and almost certainly bits and pieces of the stems would be overlooked.

3. Species that are not known to be invasive elsewhere but have the potential to spread in American Samoa

A few species that have not been particularly invasive elsewhere have the potential to become problems in American Samoa (Appendix 2, Table 3).

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, making it a likely candidate to invade intact or only slightly disturbed native forest stands. Specimens observed on Tutuila and Ta'u were cultivated ones in yards, but this species should be monitored for possible naturalization. If so, naturalized populations should be promptly eradicated.

Desmodium nicaraguense (synonym *D. rensonii*) has been distributed as a forestry tree but shows signs of naturalizing. It should be closely monitored and, if necessary, naturalizing populations controlled.

Flemingia macrophylla has likewise been distributed as a forestry tree and may naturalize. Again, close monitoring and, if necessary, control is in order. Another *Flemingia* species, *F. strobilifera*, is invasive on Tahaa and Raiatea (Society Islands) and naturalizes along roadsides on Nuku Hiva (Marquesas), French Polynesia, as well as in the Hawaiian Islands.

Sambucus mexicana (Mexican elder) is fairly common on Tutuila, both as an ornamental and naturalized in open areas. It is also present on Ta'u.

The white-flowered form of *Sesbania grandiflora* (hummingbird tree) has naturalized in localities where it has been planted on Tutuila. It was originally introduced as a possible fuelwood tree, but it is not resistant to hurricanes. If not too widespread, it may be a candidate for control or eradication.

4. Species that are mentioned or listed as weedy or invasive elsewhere and are common or weedy in American Samoa

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 4) should be seriously evaluated for inter-island quarantine to confine them to the islands where they are presently located or to eradicate them if they become established elsewhere.

Potentially invasive tree species include *Acacia auriculiformis* (earleaf acacia), *A. mangium*, *Ceiba pentandra* (kapok, vavae), *Schefflera actinophylla* (octopus tree), *Syzygium jambos* (malabar plum), *Samanea saman* (monkeypod), *Tabebuia heterophylla* (pink trumpet tree) and *Tecoma stans* (yellow bells).

Passiflora maliformis (pasio) is reported to be in American Samoa (not seen). This species is on the French Polynesia noxious weed list.

An isolated infestation of *Solanum torvum* (prickly solanum) is located on Tutuila and should be eradicated.

Likewise, an infestation of *Ipomoea alba* on Tutuila should be eradicated.

A wide variety of introduced grasses have become established, the most aggressive of which include *Cenchrus echinatus* (bur grass, vao tuitui); *Cynodon dactylon* (Bermuda grass); *Paspalum* spp., including *P. conjugatum* (Hilo grass, vao lima), *P. dilatatum* (Dallis grass), *P. fimbriatum*, and *P. urvillei* (Vasey grass); *Pennisetum pupureum* (elephant or napier grass) and *Sorghum halepense* (Johnson grass) (although there is some question as to the identify of this last species – Whistler (1988) classifies it as *S. sudanense*, a less aggressive species).

Other widespread weedy species include *Indigofera suffruticosa* (indigo), *Mimosa pudica* (sensitive plant, vao fefe), *Passiflora foetida* (love-in-a-mist, pasio vao), *Psidium guajava* (guava, ku'ava), *Stachytarpheta urticifolia* (blue rat's tail, mautofu tala) and *Wedelia trilobata* (Singapore daisy, ateate). *Derris malaccensis* (New Guinea creeper, 'ava niukini) is present and invading lowland coastal forests on Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu and Olosega.

A number of other species present to some degree in American Samoa have bad reputations elsewhere. These should be monitored for invasive behavior and evaluated for quarantine. They include bamboos (*Bambusa* and other bamboo species), *Cestrum diurnum* (day cestrum) and *C. nocturnum* (night-flowering cestrum, queen of the night, teine o le po, ali'i o le po), *Duranta repens* (golden dewdrop), *Hedychium* spp. (gingers), *Hemigraphis alternata*, *Hyptis pectinata* (comb hyptis or mint weed), *Ricinus communis* (castor bean) and *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Christmasberry).

5. Native and naturalized species exhibiting aggressive behavior

Some native species (or early introductions) exhibit characteristics that could make them problem species if they are introduced to islands where they are not present. These species are listed in Appendix 2, Table 5.

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 land management officials should work closely with plant protection and quarantine officials to make them aware of known and potential invasive plant species. Plant quarantine officers are familiar with most agricultural pests, but they may not be aware of some of the pests that threaten wildland ecosystems. In cooperation with the plant quarantine organization, a list of 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 go to the approach recently adopted by Australia and under serious consideration by a number of other countries. That is to exclude all alien species not shown to be of negligible 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.

Other exclusion measures that would be desirable to put in place include:

- Requiring steam-cleaning or power washing of all used equipment coming into American Samoa and moving between the island of Tutuila and the Manu'a Islands. 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. Equipment that has been in Hawai'i or French Polynesia is of especially high risk because of the danger of introducing *Miconia calvescens* and some other especially noxious species prevalent there.
- Changing the customs arrival form to have people indicate if they have been in forests as well as on 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.
- Conducting a joint training/workshop for foresters, land managers, quarantine officers and others to understand the problem of environmental weeds and develop ways to work together to deal with the situation.

Education of the public about the danger of introductions and encouraging the use of native species

can be helpful. What may just be a pretty flower to be planted in a yard or garden can turn out to be an invasive species. It is particularly important to work with local nurseries and botanical gardens, as these are often 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.

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 the problem if the infestation is allowed to spread so that they will 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 also be encouraged to report suspicious plants. Public service announcements on television or radio or newspaper articles can encourage this. Funding can be requested to prepare PSA's or "wanted" posters. Prompt follow-up to public reports is essential to maintain the credibility of such a program.

Land managers and extension agents 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 become established in disturbed areas. Suspicious plant species should be promptly reported. A scouting program should be established where scheduled surveys are made for new or expanding infestations. A formal evaluation should be requested for any new species that appears to be invasive or is known to be invasive elsewhere. This evaluation should be by an expert who is familiar with the species and methods for its eradication or control and can recommend further action. Prompt action is essential, since once a species becomes widespread, control or eradication can be extremely costly or impossible.

It is also very helpful to have laws and regulations in place to aid in dealing with new introductions. This includes 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. Provision for emergency funds to deal with immediate problems should also be in place. Model laws and regulations can be obtained from states and countries that have implemented them.

The American Samoan government is encouraged to take advantage of the Federal assistance programs in dealing with invasive plant species. American Samoa is already utilizing cost-share funding to provide locally available expertise in forest health protection. Experts are also on call from the Forest Service's Forest Health Protection staff, or they can arrange for expert consultation. Finally, cost-share funding can be requested to deal with forest health problems, including plant pests, under the Cooperative Forestry and Hawaii Tropical Forestry Recovery acts. Funding is subject to recommendations resulting from a professional evaluation of the problem and the overall availability of funds. Funding also tends to be prioritized based on an economic evaluation of cost-effectiveness, so rapid eradication of a pest species while it is still confined to a small area would undoubtedly take precedence over the chronic problem of a species that has escaped control.

Recommendations

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

All islands:

- Make every effort to keep out all the species listed in Appendix 2, Table 1. These are known invasive species elsewhere, and there is no sense in running the risk that they will act the same in American Samoa. As we are able to gather more information on other species that might threaten tropical island ecosystems we will add them to the list. For those with Internet access, additional information and new listings can be found at <http://www.hear.org/pier>.
- Take special measures to keep *Coccinia grandis*, *Miconia calvescens* and *Psidium cattleianum* out, to monitor for their occurrence, and to eradicate them immediately if found. *Coccinia grandis* has proven highly invasive in Saipan, is present and invasive in Hawai'i, and is present in Samoa. Given how *Miconia* has behaved in Tahiti and Hawai'i, it could be an ecological disaster if it is introduced. *Psidium cattleianum* is a serious problem in Hawai'i and a number of other tropical islands.

Since there is so much traffic to Samoa from Hawai'i, where these species are present, it would be highly desirable to institute some special measures to prevent their introduction from that source (similar measures would be desirable for French Polynesia, although there is apparently little traffic from there). At a minimum, quarantine officers should be alert to people who might have been in the woods or rural areas in Hawai'i, especially on the Big Island, and inspect their shoes or boots for seeds. Any trucks or equipment coming from Hawai'i that have been used in rural areas must be power washed or steam cleaned. Warning posters should be produced to alert the public and encourage reporting of any introductions (fortunately, these plants are quite distinctive and easily identified). Any infestations picked up from public reporting or scouting should be promptly eradicated before the plants set seed.

Perhaps a procedure could be established that begins the quarantine/plant inspection process in Hawai'i similar to that for people travelling to the mainland U.S. In this case all baggage heading for or through American Samoa would be subject to inspection for target noxious species before it left Hawai'i.

- In addition, there are other notorious weeds that are not yet in American Samoa, including *Chromolaena odorata*, *Cecropia obtusifolia* and *C. peltata*, *Melinis minutiflora*, *Passiflora mollissima*, *Pennisetum setaceum*, *Rubus* spp., *Tibouchina herbacea*, *Ligustrum* spp. and *Passiflora* spp. Quarantine measures should be instituted to keep them out and they should be eradicated immediately if found.
- For species listed in Appendix 2, Tables 2 and 3, take all reasonable precautions to prevent movement to islands where they are not present, be vigilant to detect introductions on these islands, and take prompt action if they are found.

- Species listed in Appendix 2, Table 4 are pests and, although they may not be presently causing serious damage to wildland ecosystems, they are certainly not desirable species. Some of them may turn out to be serious problems and there is always a chance that they could be introduced to an island ecosystem where they could do serious harm. It would be best to keep them off islands where they do not occur.
- Species listed in Appendix 2, Table 5, even though native to American Samoa, exhibit characteristics of invasive behavior and should not be introduced where they are not present.
- A number of species used in forestry 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.
- 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 should be developed and the various known and potential invasive species evaluated for their risk of introduction, spread and potential damage. This should be done on a Pacific-wide basis.
- A joint training session/workshop should be conducted 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 should be to foster cooperation and joint action against invasive species.
- The purpose of this survey was to give an overall assessment of the situation. Individual species of concern should be more fully evaluated as to extent, invasiveness, and the possibility for control or eradication. Technical assistance should be requested, if needed, to evaluate individual species.

Tutuila:

- A cultivated *Ligustrum* sp. was noted. Privets are notorious weed species on tropical islands. If at all possible, this species should be eradicated and *Ligustrum* spp. banned from further importation.
- *Adenantha pavonina* (the coral bean tree) appears to be quite invasive in American Samoa. It is a prolific producer of seeds, which are probably spread by birds. This species has the potential to be a major problem in the future. Likewise, *Cinnamomum verum* is quite invasive and it looks as if it will become a major problem. Both of these species are well past the point where eradication is feasible. However, if it is desirable to limit their spread, they could be evaluated for control measures.

- The Panama rubber tree (*Castilla elastica*), while spreading, is presently limited in extent. It is a problem species in Hawai'i and French Polynesia and is capable of invading intact forests. Given that it is in the initial stages of invasion in American Samoa, it would be desirable to evaluate this species for possible control or eradication.
- *Funtumia elastica* (African rubber tree, pulu vao) is a particularly invasive species in Samoa. Because of its proximity to American Samoa and the high volume of traffic between the islands, this species is of special concern. Strategies for exclusion should be developed and implemented, the species monitored for establishment and promptly evaluated for exclusion if found.
- *Syngonium polyphyllum* and *Dieffenbachia maculata* were noted at several places around the island. *S. polyphyllum* is a climber that spreads vegetatively. The nodes root, and any cuttings are a potential new source of infestation. *Dieffenbachia* reproduces vegetatively by rhizomes. Both species grow in the shade and appear to readily invade intact forest ecosystems. Both are present in limited areas in the National Park of American Samoa and it would be desirable to evaluate them for eradication from the Park and other sensitive areas.
- *Kalanchoë pinnata* was noted on the road to Masefau. If this species is limited in extent, it may also be a candidate for control or eradication.
- There is a localized infestation of *Solanum torvum* across from the high school in Leone. This species is spread by birds and is a pest in French Polynesia and elsewhere. It should be eradicated as soon as practical.
- A infestation of *Ipomoea alba* is spreading along the road near the golf course. This species is a weed in Hawai'i. Given the local nature of the infestation, this would be a good candidate for eradication.
- *Desmodium nicaraguense* (*D. rensonii*) and *Flemingia macrophylla* have been planted in species trials around the Community College and have been distributed to landowners in the past. Some naturalization has been reported. Distribution to landowners has been stopped, but the species should be monitored for naturalization and the need for possible control.

Manu'a Islands

Probably because of their isolation, these islands have fewer weed species than Tutuila. For example, *Mimosa invisa* is apparently not present on Ta'u. While inter-island quarantine inspection is probably not realistic, some measures could be instituted to reduce the risk of introduction or establishment of weed species not already present. These include cleaning road construction equipment before it is moved between Tutuila (or other locations) and these islands, public education and reporting of problem species, scouting expeditions to discover incipient infestations, and prompt eradication of new infestations.

Recommendations for the individual islands follow.

Ofu:

- *Mimosa invisa* is present in limited areas above Ofu village. It would seem to be practical to eradicate it. We were told that eradication had previously been considered but rejected because it would involve the use of herbicides. Given the nasty nature of this species, it would be well to make another try at convincing the village that eradication is far better than living with this problem, which will only get worse in the future.

Olosega:

- *Clidemia hirta* is not yet widespread on this island. Given the limited access to much of the island, it may be desirable and feasible to institute control measures. A more detailed survey would be needed to establish feasibility, but given the limited extent of the infestations we saw it may be practical. Cleaning for control of other invasives may be practical as well, as the forest is mostly intact and free of major invasive species.
- *Kalanchoë pinnata* was seen on the road to Sili village. Again, this plant seems to be limited in extent and may be a candidate for control or eradication.

Ta'u:

- *Mimosa invisa* infestations should be eradicated if they are found. The island is apparently free of this undesirable species, but it is certain to show up someday.
- The island also appears to be free of *Mimosa pudica* infestations. It has been reported as present, but was not seen by us or by Whistler (1992) in his botanical inventory for the National Park of American Samoa. If it is not present, it may be desirable to develop a strategy to prevent its introduction and to eradicate it if (more likely, when) it is found.
- Some cultivated species include *Clerodendrum quadriloculare*, *C. chinense*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Tecoma stans*, *Lantana camara* and *Syngonium* spp. If it is not feasible to eliminate these species from cultivation, they should be closely monitored for naturalization and spread, as they are all known invasives.
- *Lonicera japonica* was seen in cultivation above the airport. This is a pest species in many locations and should be eliminated if possible.
- A species of *Hedychium* (ginger) was seen inland from Ta'u village. Several *Hedychium* species are bad forest invaders in Hawai'i. Since this is a small infestation in a rural area, it should be eradicated before it spreads further.

Appendix 1.

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Appendix 2

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

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Acacia confusa	Formosa koa, Formosa acacia, sosigi, shoshigi, pilampwoia, ianángi, yanangi	Fabaceae
Acacia farnesiana	Ellington curse, aroma, klu, popinac, kandaroma, cassie, vaivai vaka-vatona, vaivai vakavotona, ban baburi, oki, te kaibakoa, debena, kolu	Fabaceae
Acacia mearnsii	black wattle	Fabaceae
Acacia melanoxylon	Australian blackwood	Fabaceae
Acacia nilotica	prickly acacia, algaroba, tiare, babul	Fabaceae
Acacia spp.	acacia	Fabaceae
Ailanthus altissima	tree of heaven	Simaroubaceae
Albizia chinensis		Fabaceae
Albizia lebeck	siris-tree, rain tree, East Indian walnut, bois noir, kokko, trongkon-mames, tronkon mames, mamis, kalaskas, ukall ra ngebard, gumorningabchey; ngumorrningobchey, 'ohai, vaivai, vaivai ni vavalangi	Fabaceae
Alternanthera philoxeroides	alligator weed	Amaranthaceae
Andropogon gayanus	gamba grass	Poaceae
Andropogon glomeratus	bush beardgrass	Poaceae
Andropogon virginicus	broomsedge, yellow bluestem, whisky grass	Poaceae
Annona glabra	pond apple, bullock's heart, uto ni mbulumakau, kaitambo, kaitambu	Annonaceae
Anredera cordifolia	Madeira vine, lamb's tails, mignonette vine	Basellaceae
Ardisia crenata	hen's eyes, Hilo holly, coral berry, arbre à Noël	Myrsinaceae
Ardisia elliptica	shoebuttan ardisia, ati popa'a	Myrsinaceae
Ardisia humilis		Myrsinaceae
Argyreia nervosa	elephant creeper, Hawaiian baby woodrose, silver morning glory, woolly morning glory, coup d'air, liane a minguet, liane d' argent	Convolvulaceae
Austroeupatorium inulaefolium		Asteraceae
Barleria lupulina		Acanthaceae
Barleria prionitis	barleria	Acanthaceae
Bauhinia variegata	orchid tree, butterfly tree	Fabaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Bocconia frutescens	bocconia	Papaveraceae
Brillantaisia lamium		Acanthaceae
Buddleia asiatica	dog tail	Loganiaceae
Buddleia madagascariensis	butterfly bush, smoke bush	Buddleiaceae
Caesalpinia decapetala	cats claw, Mysore thorn, Mauritius thorn, wait-a-bit, cats claw, puakelekino	Fabaceae
Calliandra haematocephala	red powder puff	Fabaceae
Cardiospermum grandiflorum	balloon vine; heart seed	Sapindaceae
Cardiospermum halicacabum	balloon vine, heart pea, wa niu, vo niu	Sapindaceae
Cassia obtusifolia	habucha	Fabaceae
Cassia siamea	cassod tree	Fabaceae
Cecropia obtusifolia	trumpet tree, guarumo, parasolier, faux-ricin, pisse-roux	Cecropiaceae
Cenchrus brownii	burgrass, sand-bur	Poaceae
Cenchrus ciliaris	buffelgrass, African foxtail grass, anjan grass	Poaceae
Chloris radiata	plush-grass, radiate fingergrass	Poaceae
Chromolaena odorata	Siam weed, trifid weed, bitter bush, herbe du Laos, kesengesil, masigsig, hagonoy, agonoi, huluhagonoi, mahsrihsrihk	Asteraceae
Chrysobalanus icaco	coco plum, icaco, icaque	Chrysobalanaceae
Chrysophyllum oliviforme	satin leaf, caimitillo	Sapotaceae
Cinchona pubescens	quinine tree	Rubiaceae
Cinnamomum burmannii	padang cassia	Lauraceae
Cinnamomum camphora	camphor tree, camphor laurel	Lauraceae
Citharexylum caudatum	juniper berry	Verbenaceae
Citharexylum spinosum	fiddlewood	Verbenaceae
Clausena excavata	clausena	Rutaceae
Clitoria ternatea	butterfly pea, buikike, bukike, paokeke, bukike paokeke, capa de la reina, kapa de la raina, putitainubia, pepe, latoela, nawa	Fabaceae
Clusea rosea	signature tree, copey, Scotch attorney	Guttiferae
Coccinia grandis	ivy gourd, scarlet-fruited gourd, ivy gourd aipikohr	Cucurbitaceae
Coffea arabica	coffee	Rubiaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Cordia alliodora	laurel, kotia	Boraginaceae
Cordia curassavica	black sage	Boraginaceae
Cordia glabra	broad-leaved cordia	Boraginaceae
Cortaderia jubata	Andean pampas grass, purple pampas grass	Poaceae
Cortaderia selloana	pampas grass, silver pampas grass	Poaceae
Corynocarpus laevigatus	New Zealand laurel, karakara nut	Corynocarpaceae
Crotalaria spp.	kaskabeles, cascanetas, rattlepod, rattlebox	Fabaceae
Cryptostegia grandiflora	rubber vine, India rubber vine, liane de gatope	Asclepiadaceae
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	carrotwood	Sapindaceae
Cuscuta campestris	golden dodder, field dodder, navereverelangi, wa vereverelangi, wa lawala, wa mbosuthu, wa ndanga, wa tikaivu, ndithangi	Convolvulaceae
Dalbergia sissoo	Indian dalbergia, shisham	Fabaceae
Digitaria insularis	cottongrass, sourgrass, feather-top grass	Poaceae
Echinochloa polystachya	aleman grass, carib grass	Poaceae
Elaeis guineensis	African oil palm, apwiraiasi	Arecaceae
Elephantopus mollis	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
Erigeron karvinskianus	Mexican daisy, seaside daisy, daisy fleabane	Asteraceae
Eriobotrya japonica	loquat, Japanese plum	Rosaceae
Flemingia strobilifera	besungelaiei	Fabaceae
Flindersia brayleyana	Queensland maple, silkwood	Rutaceae
Fuchsia boliviana		Onagraceae
Fuchsia hexapetalata		Onagraceae
Funtumia elastica	African rubber tree, pulu vao	Apocynaceae
Furcraea foetida	Mauritius hemp, sisal, faumalila, fau malila	Agavaceae
Grevillea banksii	kahili flower, Banks grevillea, haiku	Proteaceae
Grevillea robusta	silk oak, silky oak, she-oak, silver oak, oke'	Proteaceae
Grewia asiatica		Tiliaceae
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides	Senegal tea, temple plant	Asteraceae
Haematoxylum campechianum	logwood, bloodwood tree, bloodwood tree, campechy wood	Fabaceae
Harungana madagascariensis	harungana	Clusiaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Hedychium gardnerianum	kahili ginger	Zingiberaceae
Heterocentron subtriplinervium	pearl flower	Melastomataceae
Heterospatha elata	palma brava, palma braba, asbo, demailei, demailéi, domaile, domailei, ebouch, buag buag	Arecaceae
Hiptage benghalensis	hiptage, liane de cerf	Malpighiaceae
Hydrilla verticillata	hydrilla, Florida elodea, water thyme	Hydrocharitaceae
Hymenachne amplexicaulis	hymenachne	Poaceae
Hyparrhenia rufa	jaragua grass	Poaceae
Hypochoeris radicata	hairy cat's ear, gosmore	Asteraceae
Hyptis capitata	botones, batunes, t'aiegarabao, knobweed	Lamiaceae
Hyptis suaveolens	wild spikenard, mumutun	Lamiaceae
Ischaemum polystachyum	paddle grass, reh padil, mah	Poaceae
Ischaemum rugosum	muraina grass, tho muraina, co muraina, wrinkle duck-beak, saramattagrass	Poaceae
Ischaemum timorense	centipede grass, waidoi grass	Poaceae
Jacobinia carnea	pink plume-flower, pink jacobinia	Acanthaceae
Jasminum fluminense		Oleaceae
Jatropha gossypifolia	bellyache bush, cotton-leaved physic nut	Euphorbiaceae
Khaya senegalensis	African mahogany, Senegal mahogany	Meliaceae
Kyllinga polyphylla	Navua sedge, tuise tele, tuise fiti, pakopako	Cyperaceae
Leptospermum ericoides	tree manuka, tree manuba, kanuka	Myrtaceae
Leptospermum scoparium	New Zealand tea, manuka	Myrtaceae
Licuala grandis	ruffled fan palm, palmier-cuillère	Arecaceae
Lophostemon confertus	brush box, Brisbane box, vinegar tree	Myrtaceae
Ludwigia peruviana	ludwigia, Peruvian primrose, water primrose	Onagraceae
Melaleuca quinquenervia	paperbark, cajeput, punk tree, niaouli	Myrtaceae
Melastoma candidum		Melastomataceae
Melia azedarach	Chinaberry, pride-of-India, white cedar, indian lilac, persian lilac, lilas des Indes, paraiso, para'isu, lelah, prais, tili, dake, bakain, sita	Meliaceae
Melinis minutiflora	molasses grass, herbe molasses, puakatau	Poaceae
Memecylon floribundum		Melastomataceae
Merremia tuberosa	wood rose	Convolvulaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Miconia calvescens	miconia, purple plague, velvet leaf, bush current	Melastomataceae
Mikania scandens	climbing hempweed	Asteraceae
Mimosa pigra	catclaw mimosa, thorny sensitiveplant, giant mimosa, giant sensitive plant, zaraz, dormilona, bashful plant, amourette violet, amourette riviére	Fabaceae
Montanoa hibiscifolia	montanoa, tree daisy, Anzac flower	Asteraceae
Myriophyllum aquaticum	parrot's feather, water feather, Brazilian water milfoil	Haloragidaceae
Neonotonia wightii	glycine	Fabaceae
Ochroma lagopus	balsa, corkwood	Bombacaceae
Operculina ventricosa	paper rose, alalag, palulu, fue hina	Convolvulaceae
Paederia scandens	stink vine	Rubiaceae
Panicum repens	torpedo grass, panic rampant, wainaku grass, couch panicum, creeping panic	Poaceae
Parkinsonia aculeata	parkinsonia, Jerusalem thorn, horse-bean, retama	Fabaceae
Passiflora edulis	passion fruit, purple granadilla, yellow passion fruit, purple passion fruit, liliko'i, qarandila, vaine tonga, pasio	Passifloraceae
Passiflora laurifolia	yellow granadilla, belle apple, pasio, vaine tintina	Passifloraceae
Passiflora ligularis	sweet granadilla, yellow passionfruit	Passifloraceae
Passiflora mollissima	banana poka, banana passionfruit, bananadilla	Passifloraceae
Passiflora quadrangularis	granadilla, giant granadilla, parapotina maata, palatini, vine fua lalahi, tinitini, passione, pasio, kudamono	Passifloraceae
Passiflora suberosa	wild passionfruit, devil's pumpkin, indigo berry, corky passionflower, passiflore, grenadille, huehue haole	Passifloraceae
Pennisetum clandestinum	kikuyugrass, kikuyo	Poaceae
Pennisetum polystachyon	mission grass, feathery pennisetum, queue de chat, pwokso	Poaceae
Pennisetum setaceum	fountain grass	Poaceae
Piper aduncum	spiked pepper, yaqona ni Onolulu, yanggona ni Onolulu	Piperaceae
Pistia stratiotes	water lettuce, tropical duckweed, laitue d'eau, pistie, lechuguita de agua, repollo de agua, apon-apon, apoe-apoe, beo-cai, chawk	Araceae
Pithecellobium dulce	Madras thorn, Manila tamarind, camachili, kamachile, kamachiles, kamachili, kamatire, kamatsiri, kamatsíri 'opiuma, kataiya	Fabaceae
Pittosporum undulatum	Victorian box, Victorian laurel, Australian cheesewood, mock orange, sweet pittosporum	Pittosporaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Pluchea indica	Indian fleabane, Indian pluchea	Asteraceae
Pluchea symphytifolia	sour bush	Asteraceae
Praxelis clematidea		Asteraceae
Psidium cattleianum	strawberry guava, cherry guava, cattley guava, Chinese guava, kuaHPa, waiawi, ngguava, goyavier de Chine, tuava tinito	Myrtaceae
Pueraria phaseoloides	tropical kudzu, puero	Fabaceae
Rhodomyrtus tomentosa	rose myrtle, downy myrtle, isenberg bush	Myrtaceae
Rhynchelytrum repens	Natal redtop, Natal grass, red Natal grass, Holme's grass, blanketgrass, salapona, herbe du Natal, herbe rose, herbe pappangue, tricholène	Poaceae
Rubus alceaefolius	giant bramble	Rosaceae
Rubus moluccanus	broad leafed bramble, Molucca bramble, Molucca raspberry, piquant lou-lou, kohkihl, soni, wa sori, wa ngandongandro, wa votovotoa	Rosaceae
Rubus rosifolius	roseleaf raspberry, thimbleberry, ola'a, framboisier	Rosaceae
Rubus spp.	raspberries, blackberries, brambles	Rosaceae
Saccharum spontaneum	wild cane, ahlek, ahlec, banga ruchel, ac	Poaceae
Salvinia molesta	salvinia, water fern, kariba weed, African payal	Salviniaceae
Sanchezia speciosa	sanchezia	Acanthaceae
Schizachyrium condensatum	little bluestem, bush beardgrass	Poaceae
Senecio madagascarensis	fireweed	Asteraceae
Senecio mikanioides	German ivy, Italian ivy, cape ivy	Asteraceae
Setaria pallide-fusca	foxtail, Queensland pigeon grass, cat's tail grass	Poaceae
Setaria palmifolia	palmgrass, short pitpit, hailans pitpit, broadleaved bristlegrass	Poaceae
Solandra maxima	cup of gold, golden cup	Solanaceae
Solanum seafortianum	potato creeper, Brazilian nightshade	Solanaceae
Solanum tampicense	wetland nightshade, aquatic soda apple	Solanaceae
Solanum viarum	tropical soda apple	Solanaceae
Sphaeropteris cooperi	Australian tree fern	Cyatheaceae
Stylosanthes guianensis	stylo, Brazilian lucerne, tropical lucerne	Fabaceae
Syncarpia glomulifera	turpentine tree	Myrtaceae
Syzygium cumini	Java plum, jambolan plum, duhat, mesegerak, mesekerrak, mesekerrák, mesigerak, jamelanguier, kavika ni India, jammun, faux-pistachier, jamelanguier	Myrtaceae
Syzygium floribundum		Myrtaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Thunbergia alata	black-eyed susan vine	Acanthaceae
Thunbergia grandiflora		Acanthaceae
Thunbergia laurifolia	katurai, agati, agathi	Acanthaceae
Tibouchina herbacea	glorybush, cane ti, tibouchina	Melastomataceae
Tibouchina urvileana	glorybush, lasiandra, princess flower	Melastomataceae
Tibouchina viminea		Melastomataceae
Timonius timon	liberal, sakosia	Rubiaceae
Tithonia diversifolia	tree marigold, Mexican sunflower, Japanese sunflower, matala	Asteraceae
Trema orientalis	charcoal tree, gunpowder tree, agaunai, banahl, elodechoel, uanin, ndrou, ndroundrou, ndrikanaithembe, bulasisi	Ulmaceae
Tribulus cistoides	puncture vine, caltrop, te maukinikini	Zygophyllaceae
Triphasia trifolia	limeberry, limon-China, limoncito, lemon China, lemon de China	Rutaceae
Triumfetta semitriloba	Sacramento bur, dadangsi, masiksik lahe	Tiliaceae
Turbina corymbosa	turbina	Convolvulaceae
Zebrina pendula	wandering zebrina, wandering jew	Commelinaceae

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>.

Table 2. Introduced species that are invasive elsewhere and are also invasive or potentially invasive in American Samoa.

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Adenantha pavonina	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
Antigonon leptopus	Mexican creeper, mountain rose, Confederate vine, chain of love, hearts on chain, kadena de amor, love vine, coral vine, rohsapoak	Polygonaceae
Castilla elastica	Panama rubber tree, Mexican rubber tree, pulu mamoe	Moraceae
Cinnamomum verum	cinnamon tree, ochod ra ngebard, tinamoni	Lauraceae
Clerodendrum chinense	Honolulu rose, losa Honolulu, pikake hohono, pikake wauke, pitate mama	Verbenaceae
Clidemia hirta	Koster's curse, soap bush, kui, kúí, kaurasiga, kauresinga, kaurasinga, roinisinga, ndraunisinga, mbona na mbulumakau, vuti	Melastomataceae
Costus speciosus	crepe ginger, wild ginger, Malay ginger, isebsab	Zingiberaceae
Dieffenbachia maculata	spotted dieffenbachia, dumb cane	Araceae
Imperata cylindrica*	blady grass, cogon grass, satintail, alang-alang, lalang, carrizo, kunai, ngi, paille de dys, paillotte, impérata cylindrique	Poaceae
Kalanchoe pinnata	life plant, air plant, resurrection plant, Canterbury bells	Crassulaceae
Lantana camara	lantana, landana, rantana, rahndana, tukasuweth, te kaibuaka, talatala, kauboica, latora moa, tatara moa, ros fonacni, latana, lakana, talatala, talatala talmoa, te kaibuaja, taramoa, migiroa, kaumboitha, mbonambulmakau, mbona ra mbulumakau, tokalau, waiwai, taratara hamoa	Verbenaceae
Leucaena leucocephala	leucaena, faux-acacia, faux mimosa, koa haole, tangantangan tangan-tangan, talntangan, ganitnityuwan tangantan, telentund, namas, vaivai, vaivai ni vavalangi, tuhngantuhngan, rohbohtin, lopa samoa, pepe, siale mohemohe, fua pepe, nito, cassis, te kaitetua, balori	Fabaceae
Ligustrum spp.	privet	Oleaceae
Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle, honekakala	Caprifoliaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Merremia peltata	merrimia, lohl, yol, kebeas, lagon, lagun, pala, fue, fue vao, fue kula, iol, puhlah, fue lautetele, fue mea, abui, grobihi, arosumou, wa mbula, wa ndamu, viliyawa, wiliviwa, veliyana, wiliao	Convolvulaceae
Mikania micrantha	mile-a-minute weed, Chinese creeper, American Rope, liane américaine, kwalo koburu, fue saina, fou laina, wa mbosuthu, wa mbosuvu, wa mbutako, wa ndamele, ovaova	Asteraceae
Mimosa invisa	giant sensitive plant, grande sensitive, sensitive gèante, singbiguin sasa, mechiuaiu, vao fefe palagi, la'au fefe tele, la'au fefe palagi, wa ngandongandro levu, wa ngandongandro ni wa ngalelevu, limemeihr laud	Fabaceae
Paraserianthes falcataria	Molucca albizia, tuhke kerosene, tuhkehn karisihn, ukall ra ngebard, tamaligi palagi	Fabaceae
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip tree, fireball, fountain tree, tulipier du Gabon, pisse-pisse, rarningobchey, tuhke dulip, tiulipe	Bignoniaceae
Syngonium podophyllum	arrowhead plant, goosefoot plant	Araceae

Table 3. Species that are not known to be particularly invasive elsewhere, but that are potentially invasive in American Samoa.

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Clerodendrum quadriloculare	bronze-leaved clerodendrum, tuhkehn palau	Verbenaceae
Desmodium nicaraguense		Fabaceae
Flemingia macrophylla		Fabaceae
Sambucus mexicana	elderberry, Mexican elder	Caprifoliaceae
Sesbania grandiflora	hummingbird tree, sesban, katurai, agati, agathi	Fabaceae

Table 4. Species that are reported as invasive or weedy elsewhere and are common or weedy in American Samoa.

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Acacia auriculiformis*	Papuan wattle, auri, earleaf acacia; tuhkehn pwelmwahu	Fabaceae
Acacia mangium*	mangium, tuhkehn pwelmwahu	Fabaceae
Aleurites moluccana	candlenut, bancoulier, lama, lumbang, raguar, sakan, shakan, kukui, lauthe, lauthi, nggerenggere, toto, sikethi, tuitui, waiwai, sikeli, 'ama	Euphorbiaceae
Allamanda cathartica	yellow trumpet vine, allamanda, golden allamanda, golden cup, lani-ali'i, puataunofu	Apocynaceae
Anacardium occidentale*	cashew, cashew nut, 'apu initia, kesiu	Anacardiaceae
Asystasia gangetica	Chinese violet, Philippine violet, coromandel	Acanthaceae
Axonopus fissifolius	narrow-leaved carpetgrass	Poaceae
Azadirachta indica	neem	Meliaceae
Bambusa spp.	bamboos, bambou, pehri en sapahn, bambuu, bambu, piao, piao palaoan	
Bauhinia monandra	orchid-tree, St. Thomas-tree, flamboyant, flores mariposa, mariposa, pine fua loloa, pink butterfly tree	Fabaceae
Bauhinia purpurea	orchid tree, purple butterfly tree, pink butterfly tree	Fabaceae
Bidens pilosa	beggar's tick, Spanish needle, Cobbler's pegs, piquants noirs, fisi'uli, kofe tonga, kofetoga, piripiri, tae puaka, mbatimandramandra, mbatikalawau, matakaro, matua kamate	Asteraceae
Brachiaria mutica	California grass, para grass, buffalo grass, Mauritius grass, puakatau	Poaceae
Brachiaria subquadripara	brachiaria, green summer grass	Poaceae
Calliandra calothyrsus	powderpuff	Fabaceae
Calopogonium mucunoides	calopo, akankan-guakag	Fabaceae
Calotropis gigantea*	calotrope	Asclepiadaceae
Cananga odorata	ilang-ilang, alang-ilang, ylang-ylang, chirang, irang, ilahnglahng, ilanlang, pwanang, pur-n-wai, pwurenwai, sair-n-wai, seirin wai, seir en wai, makasoi, moso'oi, moto'oi' makosoi, mokosoi mokohoi, motoi, ilanilan	Annonaceae
Casuarina equisetifolia	casuarina, ironwood, Australian pine, she-oak, horsetail tree, gagu, gago, nokonoko, te katurina, toa	Casuarinaceae
Casuarina glauca	swamp oak, saltmarsh ironwood, longleaf ironwood	Casuarinaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Cedrela odorata*	cigar box cedar, Mexican cedar, West Indian cedar, Spanish cedar, Mexican cedar, sita hina	Meliaceae
Ceiba pentandra	kapok, kapok tree, algodon de Manila, atgodon di Manila, koatoa, atagodon, batte ni gan' ken, bulik, kuhtin, kotin, cottin, koatoa, koatun, cutin, kalngebard, kalngebárd, kerrekar ngebard, vavau ni lokoloko, vavae, vauvau ni vavalangi, semar	Bombacaceae
Cenchrus echinatus	burgrass, sand-bur, Mossman River grass, herbe a cateaux, loklok, lellik, karmwijnwijn, tuitui, vao tuitui, te anti, te kateketeke, motie vihilago, se mbulabula, piri-piri, cauit-cauitan, konpeito-gusa, 'ume'alu, hefa, mosie vihilango, cram-cram	Poaceae
Cestrum diurnum	inkberry, day jessamine, day cestrum, tinta 'n-China, tentanchinu, tintan china, thauthau	Solanaceae
Cestrum nocturnum	night-flowering cestrum, 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
Chloris barbata	swollen fingergrass, airport grass, mau'u lei, purpletop chloris	Poaceae
Clerodendrum japonicum	glorybower	Verbenaceae
Clerodendrum paniculatum	pagoda plant, butcherechár, butecherechar, butcherechár tukehrn sousou	Verbenaceae
Crassocephalum crepidoides	thickhead, fireweed, pualele, fisi puna, fua lele, maraburubo	Asteraceae
Cynodon dactylon	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
Cyperus rotundus	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, malanga, vuthesa, tuteoneon, mot ha, mumuta, pakopako, te mumute, vucesa, motha, vucesa, oni ani	Cyperaceae
Delonix regia	flame tree, flamboyant, poinciana; arbol del fuego, atbot, atbot det fuegu, nangiosákura, nangyo, pilampwoia weitahta, sakuranirow, sekoula, ohai'	Fabaceae
Derris malaccensis	New Guinea creeper, 'ava niukini, nduva, tuva, nduva ni niukini, kava fisi	Fabaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Digitaria ciliaris	Henry's crabgrass, fingergrass, smooth crabgrass, tropical crabgrass, violet crabgrass, large crab grass, summer grass, kukaepua'a, saulangi	Poaceae
Digitaria violascens	smooth crabgrass, violet crabgrass, sau	Poaceae
Dissotis rotundifolia		Melastomataceae
Duranta repens	golden dewdrop	Verbenaceae
Eichhornia crassipes	water hyacinth, jacinto de agua, lirio acuatico, jacinthe d'eau, bung el ralm, mbekambekairanga, ndambendambe ni nga, jal khumbe, bekabekairaga, dabedabe ne ga, jal khumbe, riri vai	Pontederiaceae
Eleusine indica	goosegrass, wiregrass, goose foot, crow's foot, bullgrass, umog, reh takai, manienie ali'i, fahitalo, te uteute, deskim, keteketarmalk, kavoronaisivi, vorovoroisivi, mahkwekwe, ta'ata'a, takataka, ghoraya, lau ta'ata'a, chiendent patte de poule, katejukjuk, mohuku siamane, mosie fahitalo, takataka 'a leala	Poaceae
Eugenia uniflora	red Brazil cherry, Suriname cherry, kafika, kafika papalagi, pitanga	Myrtaceae
Ficus benghalensis	banyan, Indian banyan, vada tree	Moraceae
Ficus benjamina	weeping fig, baka, ovava' fisi	Moraceae
Ficus elastica	India rubber tree, rubber plant; komunoki, komunokí, rapah, gak'inyigoma	Moraceae
Gliricidia sepium	mother of cacao, madre de cacao	Fabaceae
Hedychium coronarium	white ginger, butterfly lily, sinter pwetepwet, thevunga, ndrove, tolon	Zingiberaceae
Hedychium flavescens	yellow ginger, awaphuhi melemele, awapuhi melemele	Zingiberaceae
Hemigraphis alternata		Acanthaceae
Hyptis pectinata	comb hyptis, mint weed, purple top, mumutun lahe, mumutun palaoan, mumutan ademelon, fausse menthe, tamoli ni vavalangi, timothi ni vavalangi, wawuwavu, ndamoli, ben tulsia	Lamiaceae
Indigofera suffruticosa	indigo, aniles, 'akauveli	Fabaceae
Ipomoea spp.	morning glory (non-native)	Convolvulaceae
Mimosa pudica	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

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Momordica charantia	balsam-apple, cerasee, bitter-melon, bitter gourd, balsam pear, peria, squirting cucumber, atmagoso, almagosa, atmagosu, markoso, kerala, meleni 'ae kuma; vaine 'initia	Cucurbitaceae
Odontonema tubaeforme	fire spike	Acanthaceae
Operculina ventricosa	paper rose, alalag, palulu, fue hina	Convolvulaceae
Panicum maximum	Guinea grass, green panic, buffalograss, saafa, herbe de Guinée, panic élevé, capime guiné, fataque	Poaceae
Paspalum conjugatum	Hilo grass, T grass, ti grass, sour grass, herbe créole, herbe de tauère, rehn wei, motie vailima, udel ra ngebei, muhsrasre, vao lima, vailima matafao, vailima	Poaceae
Paspalum dilatatum	dallis grass, paspalum, water grass, hiku nua, paspalum dilaté, herbe sirop, herbe de miel	Poaceae
Paspalum fimbriatum*	fimbriate or Panama paspalum, Colombia grass	Poaceae
Paspalum paniculatum	Russell river grass, galmarra grass	Poaceae
Paspalum urvillei	vasey grass	Poaceae
Passiflora foetida	love-in-a-mist, wild passion fruit, passionflower, dulce, stinking passionflower, passiflore, tomates, kudamono, pasio vao, vaine 'ae kuma, pohapoha, tea biku, sou, loliloli ni kalavo, pompom, pwomwpomw	Passifloraceae
Passiflora maliformis	vaine kai, pasio	Passifloraceae
Pennisetum purpureum	elephant grass, napier grass, merker grass, bokso, puk-soh, acfucsracsrsr, herbe éléphant, fausse canne à sucre	Poaceae
Psidium guajava	guava, abas, apas, guabang, kuabang, guahva, kuahpa, kuava, amrut, kautoga, ku'ava, kuhfahfah, kautonga, kuawa, goyavier, ku'avu, tu'avu, te kuawa, kuwawa, nguava, ngguava ni India	Myrtaceae
Pueraria lobata	kudzu, acha, nepalem, aka, a'a, yaka, wa yaka, nggariaka, Japanese arrowroot	Fabaceae
Ricinus communis	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, lephina	Euphorbiaceae
Samanea saman	monkeypod, rain tree, 'ohai saman, tronkon mames, gumor ni spanis, vaivai ni vavalangi, kasia	Fabaceae
Sanchezia parvibracteata	sanchezia	Acanthaceae
Schefflera	octopus tree, umbrella tree, ivy palm	Araliaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
actinophylla*		
Schinus terebinthifolius*	Christmas-berry, Brazilian pepper, Brazilian holly, Florida holly, faux poivrier, poivre rose, warui	Anacardiaceae
Senna alata	candle bush, candalabra bush, Roman candle tree, Acapulco, arakak, akapuku, andadose, candalaria, take-biha, kerula besokel, yult, rakau honuki, truke-n-kili-n-wai, tuhkehn kilin wai, tirakahonuki, flay-n-sabouw, mulamula, akapuku, bakau plant, mbai ni thangi, te'elango	Fabaceae
Solanum torvum	prickly solanum, devil's fig, turkeyberry, terongan, fausse aubergine, aubergine sauvage épineuse, piko, tisaipale, kausoni, soni, kauvoto-votua, kaisurisuri, katai, bhankatiya	Solanaceae
Sorghum halepense	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
Stachytarpheta urticifolia	blue rat's tail, dark-blue snakeweed, false verbena; herbe bleue, louch beluu, mautofutala, mautofu tala, mautofu Samoa, hiku `i kuma, hiku'kuma, 'iku 'i kuma, mautofu vao, matofu fualanumanoa, te uti, turulakaka, tumbutumbu, serakawa, lavenia	Verbenaceae
Syzygium jambos	malabar plum, rose apple, iouen wai, youenwai, apel en wai, kavika, kavika ni vavalangi, kavika ni India, ahi'a popa'a	Myrtaceae
Tabebuia heterophylla	pink tecoma, pink trumpet tree, white cedar, calice du pape	Bignoniaceae
Tecoma stans	yellow bells, yellow-elder, tagamimi, piti, peeal	Bignoniaceae
Triumfetta rhomboidea	Chinese burr, paroquet burr, burr bush, dadangsi, masiksik lahe, mo'osipo, mosipo, mautofu	Tiliaceae
Urena lobata	hibiscus burr, aramina, caesarweed, pink Chinese burr, urena burr, dadangsi, dadangsi apaka, dadangsi machingat, dádangse, chosuched e kui, karap, korop, nogruk, osuched a rechui, motipo, mosipo, mautofu, mo'osipo, manutofu, qatima, gataya, jute africain, nggatima	Malvaceae
Wedelia trilobata	wedelia, Singapore daisy, dihpw ongohng, ngesil ra ngebard, rosrangrang, atiat, ate	Asteraceae

*Uncommon or rare in American Samoa

Table 5. Native and naturalized species that exhibit aggressive behavior

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Bischofia javanica	bischofia, bishopwood, toog, koka, tongotongo, koka ndamu, tongo, tongatonga, tea, 'o'a	Euphorbiaceae
Caesalpinia bonduc	gray nickers, wait-a-bit, pacap, pakao, tochedulik, sers mekemad, togodulik, talamoa, talatalamoa, talmoa foto, kakalaioa, tataramoa, talatala'amoia, 'anoso, 'anaoso, soni, jeimota	Fabaceae
Caesalpinia major	yellow nickers, 'anaoso, pakao, kakalaioa, hihikolo, kinikini	Fabaceae
Canna indica	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, oruuru, fagafaga	Cannaceae
Chrysopogon aciculatus	Mackie's pest, lovegrass, seed grass, golden beardgrass, seedy grass, herbe plate, herbe à piquant, inifuk, palaii, iul, manienie 'ula, mutia tai, matapekepeke, matapekapeka, mosie fisi	Poaceae
Kyllinga nemoralis	white kyllinga, kili'o'opu, mo'u upo'o, tuise, pakopako, pakopako 'ae kuma	Cyperaceae
Miscanthus floridulus	miscanthus, swordgrass, sawgrass, reed grass, Japanese silvergrass, Chinese silvergrass, Chinese fairygrass, eulalia, nete, neti, tupon nette, tupun-neti, nette, mah, sapala, sapeleng, sapalang, aset, banga ruchel, medecherecher bokso, pagaluel, ngasau, 'u, kaho tonga	Poaceae

Appendix 3

Invasive and potentially invasive species present on Tutuila

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Acacia auriculiformis	Papuan wattle, auri, earleaf acacia; tuhkehn pwelmwahu	Fabaceae
Acacia mangium	mangium, tuhkehn pwelmwahu	Fabaceae
Adenanthera pavonina	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
Aleurites moluccana	candlenut, bancoulier, lama, lumbang, raguar, sakan, shakan, kukui, lauthe, lauthi, nggerenggere, toto, sikethi, tuitui, waiwai, sikeli, 'ama	Euphorbiaceae
Allamanda cathartica	yellow trumpet vine, allamanda, golden allamanda, golden cup, lani-ali'i, puataunofu	Apocynaceae
Anacardium occidentale	cashew, cashew nut, 'apu initia, kesiu	Anacardiaceae
Antigonon leptopus	Mexican creeper, mountain rose, Confederate vine, chain of love, hearts on chain, kadena de amor, love vine, coral vine, rohsapoak	Polygonaceae
Asystasia gangetica	Chinese violet, Philippine violet, coromandel	Acanthaceae
Axonopus fissifolius	narrow-leaved carpetgrass	Poaceae
Azadirachta indica	neem	Meliaceae
Bambusa spp.	bamboos, bambou, pehri en sapahn, bambuu, bambu, piao, piao palaoan	
Bauhinia monandra	orchid-tree, St. Thomas-tree, flamboyant, flores mariposa, mariposa, pine fua loloa, pink butterfly tree	Fabaceae
Bauhinia purpurea	orchid tree, purple butterfly tree, pink butterfly tree	Fabaceae
Bidens pilosa	beggar's tick, Spanish needle, Cobbler's pegs, piquants noirs, fisi'uli, kofe tonga, kofetoga, piripiri, tae puaka, mbatimandramandra, mbatikalawau, matakaro, matua kamate	Asteraceae
Bischofia javanica	bischofia, bishopwood, toog, koka, tongotongo, koka ndamu, tongo, tongatonga, tea, 'o'a	Euphorbiaceae
Brachiaria mutica	California grass, para grass, buffalo grass, Mauritius grass, puakatau	Poaceae
Brachiaria subquadripara	brachiaria, green summer grass	Poaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Caesalpinia bonduc	gray nickers, wait-a-bit, pacap, pakao, tochedulik, sers mekemad, togodulik, talamoa, talatalamoa, talmoa foto, kakalaioa, tataramoa, talatala'amo, 'anoso, 'anaoso, soni, jeimota	Fabaceae
Caesalpinia major	yellow nickers, 'anaoso, pakao, kakalaioa, hihikolo, kinikini	Fabaceae
Calliandra calothyrsus	powderpuff	Fabaceae
Calopogonium mucunoides	calopo, akankan-guakag	Fabaceae
Calotropis gigantea	calotrope	Asclepiadaceae
Cananga odorata	ilang-ilang, alang-ilang, ylang-ylang, chiráng, irang, ilahnglahng, ilanlang, pwanang, pur-n-wai, pwurenwai, sair-n-wai, seirin wai, seir en wai, makaso, moso'oi, moto'oi' makoso, mokoso mokohoi, motoi, ilanilan	Annonaceae
Canna indica	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, oruuru, fagafaga	Cannaceae
Castilla elastica	Panama rubber tree, Mexican rubber tree, pulu mamoe	Moraceae
Casuarina equisetifolia	casuarina, ironwood, Australian pine, she-oak, horsetail tree, gagu, gago, nokonoko, te katurina, toa	Casuarinaceae
Casuarina glauca	swamp oak, saltmarsh ironwood, longleaf ironwood	Casuarinaceae
Cedrela odorata	cigar box cedar, Mexican cedar, West Indian cedar, Spanish cedar, Mexican cedar, sita hina	Meliaceae
Ceiba pentandra	kapok, kapok tree, algodon de Manila, atgodon di Manila, koatoa, atagodon, batte ni gan' ken, bulik, kuhtin, kotin, cottin, koatoa, koatun, cutin, kalngebard, kalngebárd, kerrekar ngebard, vavau ni lokoloko, vavae, vauvau ni vavalangi, semar	Bombacaceae
Cenchrus echinatus	burgrass, sand-bur, Mossman River grass, herbe a cateaux, loklok, lellik, karmwijnwijn, tuitui, vao tuitui, te anti, te kateketeke, motie vihilago, se mbulabula, piri-piri, cauit-cauitan, konpeito-gusa, 'ume'alu, hefa, mosie vihilango, cram-cram	Poaceae
Cestrum diurnum	inkberry, day jessamine, day cestrum, tinta 'n-China, tentanchinu, tintan china, thauthau	Solanaceae
Cestrum nocturnum	night-flowering cestrum, 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
Chloris barbata	swollen fingergrass, airport grass, mau 'u lei, purpletop chloris	Poaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Chrysopogon aciculatus	Mackie's pest, lovegrass, seed grass, golden beardgrass, seedy grass, herbe plate, herbe à piquant, inifuk, palaii, iul, manienie 'ula, mutia tai, matapekepeke, matapekapeka, mosie fisi	Poaceae
Cinnamomum verum	cinnamon tree, ochod ra ngebard, tinamoni	Lauraceae
Clerodendrum chinense	Honolulu rose, losa Honolulu, pikake hohono, pikake wauke, pitate mama	Verbenaceae
Clerodendrum japonicum	glorybower	Verbenaceae
Clerodendrum paniculatum	pagoda plant, butcherechár, butecherechar, butcherechár tukehrn sousou	Verbenaceae
Clerodendrum quadriloculare	bronze-leaved clerodendrum, tuhkehrn palau	Verbenaceae
Clidemia hirta	Koster's curse, soap bush, kui, kúi, kaurasiga, kauresinga, kaurasiga, roinisinga, ndraunisinga, mbona na mbulamakau, vuti	Melastomataceae
Costus speciosus	crepe ginger, wild ginger, Malay ginger, isebsab	Zingiberaceae
Crassocephalum crepidoides	thickhead, fireweed, pualele, fisi puna, fua lele, maraburubo	Asteraceae
Cynodon dactylon	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
Cyperus rotundus	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, malanga, vuthesa, tuteoneon, mot ha, mumuta, pakopako, te mumute, vucesa, motha, vucesa, oni ani	Cyperaceae
Delonix regia	flame tree, flamboyant, poinciana; arbol del fuego, atbot, atbot det fuegu, nangiosákura, nangyo, pilampwoia weitahta, sakuranirow, sekoula, ohai'	Fabaceae
Derris malaccensis	New Guinea creeper, 'ava niukini, nduva, tuva, nduva ni niukini, kava fisi	Fabaceae
Desmodium nicaraguense		Fabaceae
Dieffenbachia maculata	spotted dieffenbachia, dumb cane	Araceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Digitaria ciliaris	Henry's crabgrass, fingergrass, smooth crabgrass, tropical crabgrass, violet crabgrass, large crab grass, summer grass, kukaepua'a, saulangi	Poaceae
Digitaria violascens	smooth crabgrass, violet crabgrass, sau	Poaceae
Dissotis rotundifolia		Melastomataceae
Duranta repens	golden dewdrop	Verbenaceae
Eichhornia crassipes	water hyacinth, jacinto de agua, lirio acuatico, jacinthe d'eau, bung el ralm, mbekambekairanga, ndambendambe ni nga, jal khumbe, bekabekairaga, dabedabe ne ga, jal khumbe, riri vai	Pontederiaceae
Eleusine indica	goosegrass, wiregrass, goose foot, crow's foot, bullgrass, umog, reh takai, manienie ali'i, fahitalo, te uteute, deskim, keteketarmalk, kavoronaisivi, vorovorosisivi, mahkwekwe, ta'ata'a, takataka, ghoraya, lau ta'ata'a, chiendent patte de poule, katejukjuk, mohuku siamane, mosie fahitalo, takataka 'a leala	Poaceae
Eugenia uniflora	red Brazil cherry, Suriname cherry, kafika, kafika paplagi, pitanga	Myrtaceae
Ficus benghalensis	banyan, Indian banyan, vada tree	Moraceae
Ficus benjamina	weeping fig, baka, ovava' fisi	Moraceae
Ficus elastica	India rubber tree, rubber plant; komunoki, komunoki, rapah, gak'iynigoma	Moraceae
Flemingia macrophylla		Fabaceae
Gliricidia sepium	mother of cacao, madre de cacao	Fabaceae
Hedychium coronarium	white ginger, butterfly lily, sinter pwetepwet, thevunga, ndrove, tolon	Zingiberaceae
Hedychium flavescens	yellow ginger, awaphuhi melemele, awaphuhi melemele	Zingiberaceae
Hemigraphis alternata		Acanthaceae
Hyptis pectinata	comb hyptis, mint weed, purple top, mumutun lahe, mumutun palaoan, mumutan ademelon, fausse menthe, tamoli ni vavalangi, timothi ni vavalangi, wavuwavu, ndamoli, ben tulsia	Lamiaceae
Imperata cylindrica	blady grass, cogon grass, satintail, alang-alang, lalang, carrizo, kunai, ngi, paille de dys, paillotte, impérata cylindrique	Poaceae
Indigofera suffruticosa	indigo, aniles, 'akauveli	Fabaceae
Ipomoea spp.	morning glory (non-native)	Convolvulaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Kalanchoe pinnata	life plant, air plant, resurrection plant, Canterbury bells	Crassulaceae
Kyllinga nemoralis	white kyllinga, kili'o'opu, mo'u upo'o, tuise, pakopako, pakopako 'ae kuma	Cyperaceae
Lantana camara	lantana, landana, rantana, rahndana, tukasuweth, te kaibuaka, talatala, kauboica, latora moa, tatara moa, ros fonacni, latana, lakana, talatala, talatala talmoa, te kaibuaja, taramoa, migiroa, kaumboitha, mbonambulmakau, mbona ra mbulumakau, tokalau, waiwai, taratara hamoa	Verbenaceae
Leucaena leucocephala	leucaena, faux-acacia, faux mimosa, koa haole, tangantangan tangan-tangan, talntangan, ganitnityuwan tangantan, telentund, namas, vaivai, vaivai ni vavalangi, tuhngantuhngan, rohbohtin, lopa samoa, pepe, siale mohemohe, fua pepe, nito, cassis, te kaitetua, balori	Fabaceae
Ligustrum spp.	privet	Oleaceae
Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle, honekakala	Caprifoliaceae
Merremia peltata	merrimia, lohl, yol, kebeas, lagon, lagun, pala, fue, fue vao, fue kula, iol, puhlah, fue lautetele, fue mea, abui, grobihi, arosoumou, wa mbula, wa ndamu, viliyawa, wiliviwa, veliyana, wiliio	Convolvulaceae
Mikania micrantha	mile-a-minute weed, Chinese creeper, American Rope, liane americaine, kwalo koburu, fue saina, fou laina, wa mbosuthu, wa mbosuvu, wa mbutako, wa ndamele, ovaova	Asteraceae
Mimosa invisa	giant sensitive plant, grande sensitive, sensitive gèante, singbiguin sasa, mechiuaiu, vao fefe palagi, la'au fefe tele, la'au fefe palagi, wa ngandongandro levu, wa ngandongandro ni wa ngalelevu, limemeihr laud	Fabaceae
Mimosa pudica	sensitive plant, sleeping grass, sensitive, betguen sosa, tuitui, cogadrogadro, lajwiania, memege, mechiuaiu, vao fefe, mateloi, pohe ha'avare, ra kau pikikaa, tho ngandongandro, tho kandrodandro, limemeihr	Fabaceae
Miscanthus floridulus	miscanthus, swordgrass, sawgrass, reed grass, Japanese silvergrass, Chinese silvergrass, Chinese fairygrass, eulalia, nete, neti, tupon nette, tupun-neti, nette, mah, sapala, sapeleng, sapalang, aset, banga ruchel, medecherecher bokso, pagaluel, ngasau, 'u, kaho tonga	Poaceae
Momordica charantia	balsam-apple, cerasee, bitter-melon, bitter gourd, balsam pear, peria, squirting cucumber, atmagoso, almagosa, atmagosu, markoso, kerala, meleni 'ae kuma; vaine 'initia	Cucurbitaceae
Odontonema tubaeforme	fire spike	Acanthaceae
Operculina	paper rose, alalag, palulu, fue hina	Convolvulaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
ventricosa		
Panicum maximum	Guinea grass, green panic, buffalograss, saafa, herbe de Guinée, panic élevé, capime guiné, fataque	Poaceae
Paraserianthes falcataria	Molucca albizia, tuhke kerosene, tuhkehn karisihn, ukall ra ngebard, tamaligi palagi	Fabaceae
Paspalum conjugatum	Hilo grass, T grass, ti grass, sour grass, herbe créole, herbe de tauère, rehn wei, motie vailima, udel ra ngebei, muhsrasre, vao lima, vailima matafao, vailima	Poaceae
Paspalum dilatatum	dallis grass, paspalum, water grass, hiku nua, paspalum dilaté, herbe sirop, herbe de miel	Poaceae
Paspalum paniculatum	Russell river grass, galmarra grass	Poaceae
Paspalum urvillei	vasey grass	Poaceae
Passiflora foetida	love-in-a-mist, wild passion fruit, passionflower, dulce, stinking passionflower, passiflore, tomates, kudamono, pasio vao, vaine 'ae kuma, pohapoha, tea biku, sou, loliloli ni kalavo, pompom, pwomwpomw	Passifloraceae
Passiflora maliformis	vaine kai, pasio	Passifloraceae
Pennisetum purpureum	elephant grass, napier grass, merker grass, bokso, puk-soh, acfucsracsracsr, herbe éléphant, fausse canne à sucre	Poaceae
Psidium guajava	guava, abas, apas, guabang, kuabang, guahva, kuahpa, kuava, amrut, kautoga, ku'ava, kuhfahfah, kautonga, kuawa, goyavier, ku'avu, tu'avu, te kuawa, kuwawa, nguava, ngguava ni India	Myrtaceae
Pueraria lobata	kudzu, acha, nepalem, aka, a'a, yaka, wa yaka, nggariaka, Japanese arrowroot	Fabaceae
Ricinus communis	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
Samanea saman	monkeypod, rain tree, 'ohai saman, tronkon mames, gumor ni spanis, vaivai ni vavalangi, kasia	Fabaceae
Sambucus mexicana	elderberry, Mexican elder	Caprifoliaceae
Sanchezia parvibracteata	sanchezia	Acanthaceae
Schefflera actinophylla	octopus tree, umbrella tree, ivy palm	Araliaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Senna alata	candle bush, candalabra bush, Roman candle tree, Acapulco, arakak, akapuku, andadose, candalaria, take-biha, kerula besokel, yult, rakau honuki, truke-n-kili-n-wai, tuhkehn kilin wai, tirakahonuki, flay-n-sabouw, mulamula, akapuku, bakau plant, mbai ni thangi, te'elango	Fabaceae
Sesbania grandiflora	hummingbird tree, sesban, katurai, agati, agathi	Fabaceae
Solanum torvum	prickly solanum, devil's fig, turkeyberry, terongan, fausse aubergine, aubergine sauvage épineuse, piko, tisaipale, kausoni, soni, kauvoto-votua, kaisurisuri, katai, bhankatiya	Solanaceae
Sorghum halepense	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
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip tree, fireball, fountain tree, tulipier du Gabon, pisse-pisse, rarningobchey, tuhke dulip, tiulipe	Bignoniaceae
Stachytarpheta urticifolia	blue rat's tail, dark-blue snakeweed, false verbena; herbe bleue, louch beluu, mautofutala, mautofu tala, mautofu Samoa, hiku `i kuma, hiku'kuma, 'iku 'i kuma, mautofu vao, matofu fualanumanoa, te uti, turulakaka, tumbutumbu, serakawa, lavenia	Verbenaceae
Syngonium podophyllum	arrowhead plant, goosefoot plant	Araceae
Syzygium jambos	malabar plum, rose apple, iouen wai, youenwai, apel en wai, kavika, kavika ni vavalangi, kavika ni India, ahi'a popa'a	Myrtaceae
Tabebuia heterophylla	pink tecoma, pink trumpet tree, white cedar, calice du pape	Bignoniaceae
Tecoma stans	yellow bells, yellow-elder, tagamimi, piti, peeal	Bignoniaceae
Triumfetta rhomboidea	Chinese burr, paroquet burr, burr bush, dadangsi, masiksik lahe, mo'osipo, mosipo, mautofu	Tiliaceae
Urena lobata	hibiscus burr, aramina, caesarweed, pink Chinese burr, urena burr, dadangsi, dadangsi apaka, dadangsi machingat, dádangse, chosuched e kui, karap, korop, nogruk, osuched a rechui, motipo, mosipo, mautofu, mo'osipo, manutofu, qatima, gataya, jute africain, nggatima	Malvaceae
Wedelia trilobata	wedelia, Singapore daisy, dihpw ongohng, ngesil ra ngebard, rosrangrang, atiat, ate	Asteraceae

Appendix 4

Invasive and potentially invasive species present on Ofu

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Acacia mangium	mangium, tuhkehn pwelmwahu	Fabaceae
Adenanthera pavonina	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
Bischofia javanica	bischofia, bishopwood, toog, koka, tongotongo, koka ndamu, tongo, tongatonga, tea, 'o'a	Euphorbiaceae
Calopogonium mucunoides	calopo, akankan-guakag	Fabaceae
Canna indica	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, oruuru, fagafaga	Cannaceae
Cenchrus echinatus	burgrass, sand-bur, Mossman River grass, herbe a cateaux, loklok, lellik, karmwijnwijn, tuitui, vao tuitui, te anti, te kateketeke, motie vihilago, se mbulabula, piri-piri, cauit-cauitan, konpeito-gusa, 'ume'alu, hefa, mosie vihilango, cram-cram	Poaceae
Clerodendrum chinense	Honolulu rose, losa Honolulu, pikake hohono, pikake wauke, pitate mama	Verbenaceae
Clidemia hirta	Koster's curse, soap bush, kui, kúi, kaurasiga, kauresinga, kaurasinga, roinisinga, ndraunisinga, mbona na mbulamakau, vuti	Melastomataceae
Crassocephalum crepidoides	thickhead, fireweed, pualele, fisi puna, fua lele, maraburubo	Asteraceae
Delonix regia	flame tree, flamboyant, poinciana; arbol del fuego, atbot, atbot det fuegu, nangiosákura, nangyo, pilampwoia weitahta, sakuranirow, sekoula, ohai'	Fabaceae
Derris malaccensis	New Guinea creeper, 'ava niukini, nduva, tuva, nduva ni niukini, kava fisi	Fabaceae
Digitaria ciliaris	Henry's crabgrass, fingergrass, smooth crabgrass, tropical crabgrass, violet crabgrass, large crab grass, summer grass, kukaepua'a, saulangi	Poaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Eleusine indica	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
Leucaena leucocephala	leucaena, faux-acacia, faux mimosa, koa haole, tangantangan tangan-tangan, talntangan, ganitnityuwan tangantan, telentund, namas, vaivai, vaivai ni vavalangi, tuhngantuhngan, rohbohtin, lopa samoa, pepe, siale mohemohe, fua pepe, nito, cassis, te kaitetua, balori	Fabaceae
Mikania micrantha	mile-a-minute weed, Chinese creeper, American Rope, liane américaine, kwalo koburu, fue saina, fou laina, wa mbosuthu, wa mbosuvu, wa mbutako, wa ndamele, ovaova	Asteraceae
Mimosa invisa	giant sensitive plant, grande sensitive, sensitive gèante, singbiguin sasa, mechiuaiu, vao fefe palagi, la'au fefe tele, la'au fefe palagi, wa ngandongandro levu, wa ngandongandro ni wa ngalelevu, limemeihr laud	Fabaceae
Mimosa pudica	sensitive plant, sleeping grass, sensitive, betguen sosa, tuitui, cogadrogadro, lajwiania, memege, mechiuaiu, vao fefe, mateloi, pohe ha'avare, ra kau pikikaa, tho ngandongandro, tho kandrodandro, limemeihr	Fabaceae
Miscanthus floridulus	miscanthus, swordgrass, sawgrass, reed grass, Japanese silvergrass, Chinese silvergrass, Chinese fairygrass, eulalia, nete, neti, tupon nette, tupun-neti, nette, mah, sapala, sapeleng, sapalang, aset, banga ruchel, medecherecher bokso, pagaluel, ngasau, 'u, kaho tonga	Poaceae
Paspalum conjugatum	Hilo grass, T grass, ti grass, sour grass, herbe créole, herbe de tauère, rehn wei, motie vailima, udel ra ngebei, muhsrasre, vao lima, vailima matafao, vailima	Poaceae
Passiflora foetida	love-in-a-mist, wild passion fruit, passionflower, dulce, stinking passionflower, passiflore, tomates, kudamono, pasio vao, vaine 'ae kuma, pohapoha, tea biku, sou, loliloli ni kalavo, pompom, pwomwpomw	Passifloraceae
Psidium guajava	guava, abas, apas, guabang, kuabang, guahva, kuahpa, kuava, amrut, kautoga, ku'ava, kuhfahfah, kautonga, kuawa, goyavier, ku'avu, tu'avu, te kuawa, kuwawa, nguava, ngguava ni India	Myrtaceae
Senna alata	candle bush, candalabra bush, Roman candle tree, Acapulco, arakak, akapuku, andadose, candalaria, take-biha, kerula besokel, yult, rakau honuki, truke-n-kili-n-wai, tuhkehn kilin wai, tirakahonuki, flay-n-sabouw, mulamula, akapuku, bakau	Fabaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
	plant, mbai ni thangi, te'elango	
Stachytarpheta urticifolia	blue rat's tail, dark-blue snakeweed, false verbena; herbe bleue, louch beluu, mautofutala, mautofu tala, mautofu Samoa, hiku `i kuma, hiku'kuma, 'iku 'i kuma, mautofu vao, matofu fualanumanoa, te uti, turulakaka, tumbutumbu, serakawa, lavenia	Verbenaceae
Triumfetta rhomboidea	Chinese burr, paroquet burr, burr bush, dadangsi, masiksik lahe, mo'osipo, mosipo, mautofu	Tiliaceae
Urena lobata	hibiscus burr, aramina, caesarweed, pink Chinese burr, urena burr, dadangsi, dadangsi apaka, dadangsi machingat, dádangse, chosuched e kui, karap, korop, nogruk, osuched a rechui, motipo, mosipo, mautofu, mo'osipo, manutofu, qatima, gataya, jute africain, nggatima	Malvaceae

Appendix 5

Invasive and potentially invasive species present on Olosega

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Allamanda cathartica	yellow trumpet vine, allamanda, golden allamanda, golden cup, lani-ali'i, puataunofu	Apocynaceae
Bischofia javanica	bischofia, bishopwood, toog, koka, tongotongo, koka ndamu, tongo, tongatonga, tea, 'o'a	Euphorbiaceae
Canna indica	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, oruuru, fagafaga	Cannaceae
Cenchrus echinatus	burgrass, sand-bur, Mossman River grass, herbe a cateaux, loklok, lellik, karmwijnwijn, tuitui, vao tuitui, te anti, te kateketeke, motie vihilago, se mbulabula, piri-piri, cauit-cauitan, konpeito-gusa, 'ume'alu, hefa, mosie vihilango, cram-cram	Poaceae
Clerodendrum chinense	Honolulu rose, losa Honolulu, pikake hohono, pikake wauke, pitate mama	Verbenaceae
Clidemia hirta	Koster's curse, soap bush, kui, kúi, kaurasiga, kauresinga, kaurasinga, roinisinga, ndraunisinga, mbona na mbulamakau, vuti	Melastomataceae
Derris malaccensis	New Guinea creeper, 'ava niukini, nduva, tuva, nduva ni niukini, kava fisi	Fabaceae
Kalanchoe pinnata	life plant, air plant, resurrection plant, Canterbury bells	Crassulaceae
Leucaena leucocephala	leucaena, faux-acacia, faux mimosa, koa haole, tangantangan tangan-tangan, talntangan, ganitnityuan tangantan, telentund, namas, vaivai, vaivai ni vavalangi, tuhngantuhngan, rohbohtin, lopa samoa, pepe, siale mohemohe, fua pepe, nito, cassis, te kaitetua, balori	Fabaceae
Mikania micrantha	mile-a-minute weed, Chinese creeper, American Rope, liane américaine, kwalo koburu, fue saina, fou laina, wa mbosuthu, wa mbosuvu, wa mbutako, wa ndamele, ovaova	Asteraceae
Tecoma stans	yellow bells, yellow-elder, tagamimi, piti, peeal	Bignoniaceae
Triumfetta rhomboidea	Chinese burr, paroquet burr, burr bush, dadangsi, masiksik lahe, mo'osipo, mosipo, mautofu	Tiliaceae
Passiflora foetida	love-in-a-mist, wild passion fruit, passionflower, dulce, stinking passionflower, passiflore, tomatoes, kudamono, pasio vao, vaine 'ae kuma, pohapoha, tea biku, sou, loliloli ni kalavo, pompom, pwomwpwomw	Passifloraceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Psidium guajava	guava, abas, apas, guabang, kuabang, guahva, kuaaha, kuava, amrut, kautoga, ku'ava, kuhfahfah, kautonga, kuawa, goyavier, ku'avu, tu'avu, te kuawa, kuwawa, nguava, ngguava ni India	Myrtaceae
Pueraria lobata	kudzu, acha, nepalem, aka, a'a, yaka, wa yaka, nggariaka, Japanese arrowroot	Fabaceae
Stachytarpheta urticifolia	blue rat's tail, dark-blue snakeweed, false verbena; herbe bleue, louch beluu, mautofutala, mautofu tala, mautofu Samoa, hiku `i kuma, hiku'kuma, 'iku 'i kuma, mautofu vao, matofu fualanumanoa, te uti, turulakaka, tumbutumbu, serakawa, lavenia	Verbenaceae

Appendix 6

Invasive and potentially invasive species present on Ta'u

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Acacia auriculiformis	Papuan wattle, auri, earleaf acacia; tuhkehn pwelmwahu	Fabaceae
Adenanthera pavonina	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
Aleurites moluccana	candlenut, bancoulier, lama, lumbang, raguar, sakan, shakan, kukui, lauthe, lauthi, nggerenggere, toto, sikethi, tuitui, waiwai, sikeli, 'ama	Euphorbiaceae
Axonopus fissifolius	narrow-leaved carpetgrass	Poaceae
Bischofia javanica	bischofia, bishopwood, toog, koka, tongotongo, koka ndamu, tongo, tongatonga, tea, 'o'a	Euphorbiaceae
Brachiaria mutica	California grass, para grass, buffalo grass, Mauritius grass, puakatau	Poaceae
Brachiaria subquadripara	brachiaria, green summer grass	Poaceae
Cananga odorata	ilang-ilang, alang-ilang, ylang-ylang, chiráng, irang, ilahnglahng, ilanlang, pwanang, pur-n-wai, pwurenwai, sair-n-wai, seirin wai, seir en wai, makasoi, moso'oi, moto'oi' makosoi, mokosoi mokohoi, motoi, ilanilan	Annonaceae
Canna indica	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, oruuru, fagafaga	Cannaceae
Casuarina equisetifolia	casuarina, ironwood, Australian pine, she-oak, horsetail tree, gagu, gago, nokonoko, te katurina, toa	Casuarinaceae
Cenchrus echinatus	burgrass, sand-bur, Mossman River grass, herbe a cateaux, loklok, lellik, karmwijnwijn, tuitui, vao tuitui, te anti, te kateketeke, motie vihilago, se mbulabula, piri-piri, cauit-cauitan, konpeito-gusa, 'ume'alu, hefa, mosie vihilango, cram-cram	Poaceae
Chloris barbata	swollen fingergrass, airport grass, mau' u lei, purpletop chloris	Poaceae
Chrysopogon aciculatus	Mackie's pest, lovegrass, seed grass, golden beardgrass, seedy grass, herbe plate, herbe à piquant, inifuk, palaii, iul, manienie 'ula, mutia tai, matapekepeke, matapekapeka, mosie fisi	Poaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Clerodendrum chinense	Honolulu rose, losa Honolulu, pikake hohono, pikake wauke, pitate mama	Verbenaceae
Clerodendrum quadriloculare	bronze-leaved clerodendrum, tuhkehn palau	Verbenaceae
Clidemia hirta	Koster's curse, soap bush, kui, kúi, kaurasiga, kauresinga, kaurasinga, roinisinga, ndraunisinga, mbona na mbulamakau, vuti	Melastomataceae
Cynodon dactylon	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
Cyperus rotundus	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, malanga, vuthesa, tuteoneon, mot ha, mumuta, pakopako, te mumute, vucesa, motha, vucesa, oni ani	Cyperaceae
Delonix regia	flame tree, flamboyant, poinciana; arbol del fuego, atbot, atbot det fuegu, nangiosákura, nangyo, pilampwoia weitahta, sakuranirow, sekoula, ohai'	Fabaceae
Digitaria ciliaris	Henry's crabgrass, fingergrass, smooth crabgrass, tropical crabgrass, violet crabgrass, large crab grass, summer grass, kukaepua'a, saulangi	Poaceae
Duranta repens	golden dewdrop	Verbenaceae
Eleusine indica	goosegrass, wiregrass, goose foot, crow's foot, bullgrass, umog, reh takai, manienie ali'i, fahitalo, te uteute, deskim, keteketarmalk, kavoronaisivi, vorovoróisivi, mahkwekwe, ta'ata'a, takataka, ghoraya, lau ta'ata'a, chiendent patte de poule, katejukjuk, mohuku siamane, mosie fahitalo, takataka 'a leala	Poaceae
Hemigraphis alternata		Acanthaceae
Hyptis pectinata	comb hyptis, mint weed, purple top, mumutun lahe, mumutun palaoan, mumutan ademelon, fausse menthe, tamoli ni vavalangi, timothi ni vavalangi, wavuwavu, ndamoli, ben tulsia	Lamiaceae
Imperata cylindrica	blady grass, cogon grass, satintail, alang-alang, lalang, carrizo, kunai, ngi, paille de dys, paillotte, impérata cylindrique	Poaceae
Indigofera	indigo, aniles, 'akauveli	Fabaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
suffruticosa		
Kyllinga nemoralis	white kyllinga, kili'o'opu, mo'u upo'o, tuise, pakopako, pakopako 'ae kuma	Cyperaceae
Lantana camara	lantana, landana, rantana, rahndana, tukasuweth, te kaibuaka, talatala, kauboica, latora moa, tatara moa, ros fonacni, latana, lakana, talatala, talatala talmoa, te kaibuaja, taramoa, migiroa, kaumboitha, mbonambulmakau, mbona ra mbulumakau, tokalau, waiwai, taratara hamoa	Verbenaceae
Leucaena leucocephala	leucaena, faux-acacia, faux mimosa, koa haole, tangantangan tangan-tangan, talntangan, ganitnityuwan tangantan, telentund, namas, vaivai, vaivai ni vavalangi, tuhngantuhngan, rohbohtin, lopa samoa, pepe, siale mohemohe, fua pepe, nito, cassis, te kaitetua, balori	Fabaceae
Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle, honekakala	Caprifoliaceae
Merremia peltata	merrimia, lohl, yol, kebeas, lagon, lagun, pala, fue, fue vao, fue kula, iol, puhlah, fue lautetele, fue mea, abui, grobihi, arosoumou, wa mbula, wa ndamu, viliyawa, wiliwiwa, veliyana, wiliwo	Convolvulaceae
Mikania micrantha	mile-a-minute weed, Chinese creeper, American Rope, liane américaine, kwalo koburu, fue saina, fou laina, wa mbosuthu, wa mbosuvu, wa mbutako, wa ndamele, ovaova	Asteraceae
Paspalum fimbriatum	fimbriate or Panama paspalum, Colombia grass	Poaceae
Schinus terebinthifolius	Christmas-berry, Brazilian pepper, Brazilian holly, Florida holly, faux poivrier, poivre rose, warui	Anacardiaceae
Syngonium podophyllum	arrowhead plant, goosefoot plant	Araceae
Tecoma stans	yellow bells, yellow-elder, tagamimi, piti, peeal	Bignoniaceae
Triumfetta rhomboidea	Chinese burr, paroquet burr, burr bush, dadangsi, masiksik lahe, mo'osipo, mosipo, mautofu	Tiliaceae
Crassocephalum crepidoides	thickhead, fireweed, pualele, fisi puna, fua lele, maraburubo	Asteraceae
Miscanthus floridulus	miscanthus, swordgrass, sawgrass, reed grass, Japanese silvergrass, Chinese silvergrass, Chinese fairygrass, eulalia, nete, neti, tupon nette, tupun-neti, nette, mah, sapala, sapeleng, sapalang, aset, banga ruchel, medecherecher bokso, pagaluel, ngasau, 'u, kaho tonga	Poaceae
Paspalum conjugatum	Hilo grass, T grass, ti grass, sour grass, herbe créole, herbe de tauère, rehn wei, motie vailima, udel ra ngebei, muhsrasre, vao lima, vailima matafao, vailima	Poaceae

Scientific Name	Common Names	Family
Paspalum urvillei	vasey grass	Poaceae
Passiflora foetida	love-in-a-mist, wild passion fruit, passionflower, dulce, stinking passionflower, passiflore, tomatoes, kudamono, pasio vao, vaine 'ae kuma, pohapoha, tea biku, sou, loliloli ni kalavo, pompom, pwomwpwomw	Passifloraceae
Psidium guajava	guava, abas, apas, guabang, kuabang, guahva, kuahpa, kuava, amrut, kautoga, ku'ava, kuhfahfah, kautonga, kuawa, goyavier, ku'avu, tu'avu, te kuawa, kuwawa, nguava, ngguava ni India	Myrtaceae
Pueraria lobata	kudzu, acha, nepalem, aka, a'a, yaka, wa yaka, nggariaka, Japanese arrowroot	Fabaceae
Stachytarpheta urticifolia	blue rat's tail, dark-blue snakeweed, false verbena; herbe bleue, louch beluu, mautofutala, mautofu tala, mautofu Samoa, hiku `i kuma, hiku'kuma, 'iku 'i kuma, mautofu vao, matofu fualanumanoa, te uti, turulakaka, tumbutumbu, serakawa, lavenia	Verbenaceae
Urena lobata	hibiscus burr, aramina, caesarweed, pink Chinese burr, urena burr, dadangsi, dadangsi apaka, dadangsi machingat, dádangse, chosuched e kui, karap, korop, nogruk, osuched a rechui, motipo, mosipo, mautofu, mo'osipo, manutofu, qatima, gataya, jute africain, nggatima	Malvaceae

Appendix 7

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 marcrourus</i>	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Andropogon rufus</i>	<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	Poaceae
<i>Angiopteris commutata</i>	<i>Angiopteris evecta</i>	Marattiaceae
<i>Antelaea azadirachta</i>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae
<i>Ardisia solanacea</i>	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Myrsinaceae
<i>Ardisia squamulosa</i>	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Myrsinaceae
<i>Argyreia speciosa</i>	<i>Argyreia nervosa</i>	Convolvulaceae
<i>Arum seguine</i>	<i>Dieffenbachia maculata</i>	Araceae
<i>Axonopus affinis</i>	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	Poaceae
<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>Buddleja madagascarienses</i>	<i>Buddleia madagascarienses</i>	Buddleiaceae
<i>Caesalpinia crista</i>	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Caesalpinia sepiaria</i>	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Cassia alata</i>	<i>Senna alata</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Castilloa 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
<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

Synonym	Listed as	Family
<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 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 rensoni</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>Elephantopus scaber</i>	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	Asteraceae
<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>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 var. polystachyum</i>	<i>Ischaemum polystachyum</i>	Poaceae
<i>Jussiaea grandiflora</i>	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Onagraceae
<i>Jussiaea peruviana</i>	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Onagraceae
<i>Justica carnea</i>	<i>Jacobinia carnea</i>	Acantaceae
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	<i>Leptospermum ericoides</i>	Myrtaceae
<i>Kunzea scoparium</i>	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Myrtaceae

Synonym	Listed as	Family
Kyllinga cephalotes	Kyllinga nemoralis	Cyperaceae
Kyllinga monocephala	Kyllinga nemoralis	Cyperaceae
Kyllinga monophylla?	Kyllinga polyphylla	Cyperaceae
Leucaena glauca	Leucaena leucocephala	Fabaceae
Meibomia nicaraguense	Desmodium nicaraguense	Fabaceae
Meibomia rensoni	Desmodium nicaraguense	Fabaceae
Melia azadirachta	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae
Merremia nymphaeifolia	Merremia peltata	Convolvulaceae
Miconia magnifica	Miconia calvescens	Melastomataceae
Mimosa diplotricha	Mimosa invisa	Fabaceae
Mimosa dulcis	Pithecellobium dulce	Fabaceae
Mimosa lebeck	Albizia lebeck	Fabaceae
Miscanthus japonicus	Miscanthus floridulus	Poaceae
Moghania strobilifera	Flemingia strobilifera	Fabaceae
Notonia wightii	Neonotonia wightii	Fabaceae
Ochroma pyramidale	Ochroma lagopus	Bombacaceae
Odontonema callistachyum	Odontonema tubaeforme	Acanthaceae
Odontonema strictum	Odontonema tubaeforme	Acanthaceae
Operculina peltata	Merremia peltata	Convolvulaceae
Oplismenus polystachyus	Echinochloa polystachya	Poaceae
Paederia foetida	Paederia scandens	Rubiaceae
Panicum barbinode	Brachiaria mutica	Poaceae
Panicum guadeloupense	Brachiaria mutica	Poaceae
Panicum melinis	Melinis minutiflora	Poaceae
Panicum minutiflora	Melinis minutiflora	Poaceae
Panicum muticum	Brachiaria mutica	Poaceae
Panicum palmaefolium	Setaria palmifolia	Poaceae
Panicum purpurascens	Brachiaria mutica	Poaceae
Panicum subquadriparum	Brachiaria subquadripara	Poaceae
Passiflora mixta	Passiflora mollissima	Passifloriaceae
Passiflora tripartita	Passiflora mollissima	Passifloriaceae
Pennisetum cenchroides	Cenchrus ciliaris	Poaceae
Pennisetum ciliare	Cenchrus ciliaris	Poaceae
Pennisetum polystachion	Pennisetum polystachyon	Poaceae
Pennisetum ruppelii	Pennisetum setaceum	Poaceae
Pennisetum setosum	Pennisetum polystachyon	Poaceae
Pithecellobium saman	Samanea saman	Fabaceae
Pluchea odorata	Pluchea symphytifolia	Asteraceae
Poinciana regia	Delonix regia	Fabaceae
Pseudechinolaena polystachya	Echinochloa polystachya	Poaceae
Psidium littorale	Psidium cattleianum	Myrtaceae
Pueraria harmsii	Pueraria lobata	Fabaceae

Synonym	Listed as	Family
<i>Pueraria novo-guiniensis</i>	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Pueraria trilolba sensu</i>	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Ruellia alternata</i>	<i>Hemigraphis alternata</i>	Acanthaceae
<i>Saccharum floridulum</i>	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Sanchezia nobilis</i>	<i>Sanchezia speciosa</i>	Acanthaceae
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>	Fabaceae
<i>Solandra hartwigii</i>	<i>Solandra maxima</i>	Solanaceae
<i>Solandra nitida</i>	<i>Solandra maxima</i>	Solanaceae
<i>Solanum houstonii</i>	<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	Solanaceae
<i>Stachytarpheta urticaefolia</i>	<i>Stachytarpheta urticifolia</i>	Verbenaceae
<i>Syngonium angustatum</i>	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Araceae
<i>Tabebuia pallida</i>	<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	Bignoniaceae
<i>Tabebuia pentaphylla</i>	<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	Bignoniaceae
<i>Thelechitonia trilobata</i>	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Thunbergia harrisii</i>	<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i>	Acanthaceae
<i>Trachypogon rufus</i>	<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	Poaceae
<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	<i>Zebrina pendula</i>	Commelinaceae
<i>Trema cannabina</i>	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Ulmaceae
<i>Trichachne insularis</i>	<i>Digitaria insularis</i>	Poaceae
<i>Tricholaena repens</i>	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Poaceae
<i>Tricholaena rosea</i>	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Poaceae
<i>Triopteris jamaicensis</i>	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i>	Malpighiaceae
<i>Triumfetta bartramia</i>	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Tiliaceae
<i>Urena sinuata</i>	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Malvaceae
<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Poaceae