

# Rocky Forge Wind Project

Botetourt County, Virginia

WSSI #22766.02

## Invasive Plant Species Evaluation

July 18, 2016

*Prepared by:*



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# Invasive Plant Species Survey Rocky Forge Wind Project WSSI #22766.02

## Introduction

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI) conducted an invasive plant species survey at the Rocky Forge Wind Project (hereafter referred to as the “Project”) to detect the presence and extent of invasive plants within the Project area as required by Virginia Administrative Code Title 9, Agency 15, Chapter 40 Small Renewable Energy Project (Wind) Permit by Rule (PBR) regulation (VDGIF 2012). The Project will be located in Botetourt County, Virginia, approximately 0.5 miles northeast of the intersection of Dagger Springs Road and Blue Grass Trail (Figure 1). The presence of invasive species was evaluated within an approximately 386 acre survey area, which includes the area planned for ground disturbance (i.e., “Disturbance Zone”). Our findings are visually depicted on the Invasive Plant Species Evaluation Map (Appendix A) and are discussed briefly below.

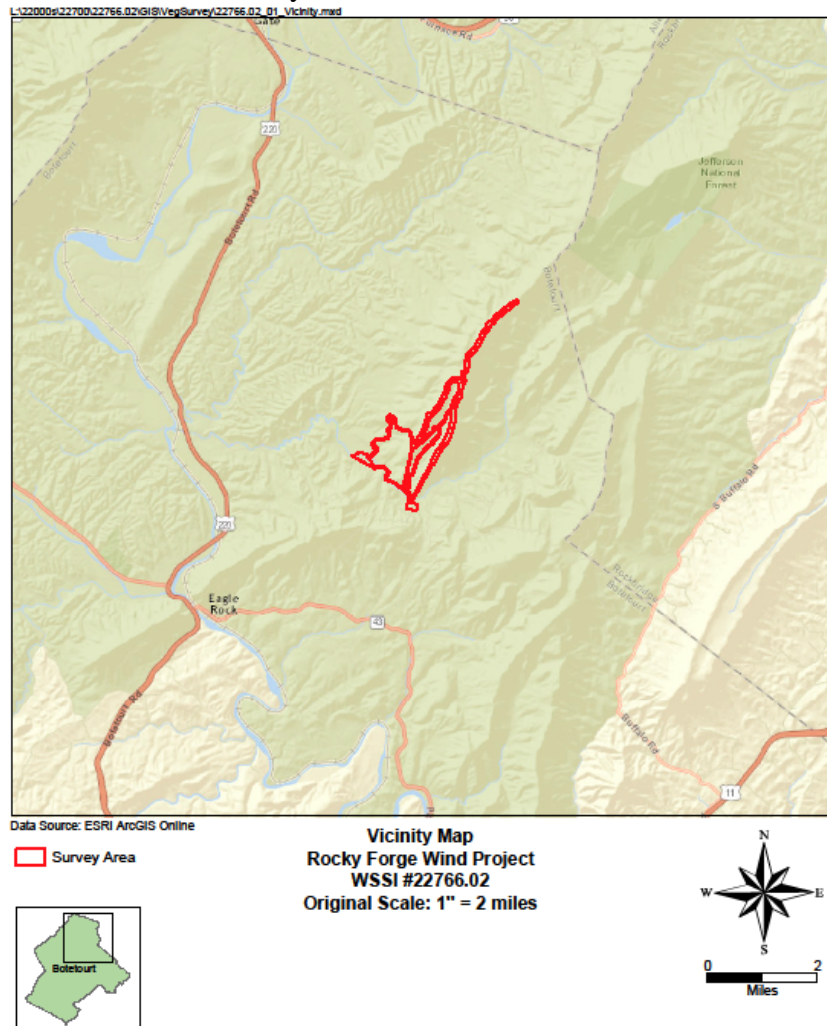


Figure 1. Vicinity Map

## **Methodology**

The invasive plant species survey was completed in accordance with guidance provided by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) for the survey area on March 10, 2016 ([Appendix B](#)). Invasive plant species evaluation field work was performed by Lauren L. Shaffer, PWD, WPIT, CT<sup>1</sup> and Neil Gutherman, WPIT<sup>2</sup> on May 2 through 5, 2016, with additional field work performed on July 6, 2016.

Prior to conducting field work, relevant background information was reviewed, including WSSI's February 9, 2016 report titled, "Ecological Community Group – Vegetation Assessment, Rocky Forge Wind Project", site topography, and recent aerial imagery. The survey area consists of several linear corridors on forested ridges and along existing roads; therefore, transects were not established and the survey area was systematically searched for the presence and extent of existing invasive plant species. WSSI staff designated plants as "invasive species" based upon the Virginia Invasive Plant Species List ([Appendix C](#)) and a list of potential invasive species for Botetourt County, Virginia, provided by DCR. Per guidance from DCR, areas along access roads and disturbed areas were thoroughly and carefully searched for invasive species. Areas in which invasive plant species were observed were divided into mapping units. With the exception of mapping unit 1, in which no invasive plant species were observed, each mapping unit characterizes a distinct infestation of invasive plant species (Table 1). The percent coverage of each invasive plant species within each mapping unit was approximated for reporting purposes. For each mapping unit, the following information was recorded: the invasive species observed; its associated Virginia Invasiveness Rank; and its relative percent coverage.

## **Results**

Ten (10) mapping units were established to characterize the presence and percent coverage of invasive species within the survey area. Approximately 282 acres (73 percent) of the survey area were determined to be free of invasive species (mapping unit 1), whereas invasive species were observed over approximately 104 acres (27 percent) of the survey area. This information is reported in [Table 1](#) and described briefly below. The approximate extent of each infestation is presented on the Invasive Plant Species Survey Map ([Appendix A](#)). Plant species designated by DCR as "early detection species", including giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) and wavyleaf grass (*Oplismenus hirtellus* ssp. *undulatifolius*), were not observed within the survey area.


Overall, the survey area has localized and low-level infestations of invasive plant species. In four (4) mapping units, the relative percent coverage of invasive species within an infestation accounted for greater than 50 percent of vegetative cover. These mapping units are Unit 2 (70 percent coverage by invasives), Unit 3 (75 percent coverage by invasives), Unit 6 (50 percent coverage by invasives), and Unit 9 (72 percent coverage by invasives). These infestations encompass approximately 35 acres (9 percent) of the survey area.

Table 1. Invasive species and their percent coverage on the Rocky Forge Wind Project					
Unit	Area (acres)	Scientific name	Common name	Virginia Invasiveness Rank	Percent coverage
1	281.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	4.4	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild teasel	Medium	10
		<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	High	60
3	1.8	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Royal Paulownia	Medium	75
4	18.8	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild teasel	Medium	5
		<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear	Medium	1
		<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry	High	1
		<i>Securigera varia</i>	Crown-vetch	Low	15
5	1.0	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Royal Paulownia	Medium	5
		<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry	High	15
6	8.3	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry	High	2
		<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	High	5
		<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	High	15
		<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	High	25
		<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	High	1
		<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	High	1
		<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	Low	1
7	43.2	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	High	1
		<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	Medium	1
		<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive	High	5
		<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Chinese lespedeza	High	1
		<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	High	5
		<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Royal Paulownia	Medium	10
8	3.9	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Chinese lespedeza	High	1
		<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	High	15
		<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	High	1
		<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry	High	5
9	20.3	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Chinese lespedeza	High	10
		<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	High	25
		<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur Honeysuckle	High	15
		<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	High	20
		<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear	Medium	1
		<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	High	1
10	2.9	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	High	5
		<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive	High	10
		<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Chinese lespedeza	High	5
		<i>Securigera varia</i>	Crown-vetch	Low	10

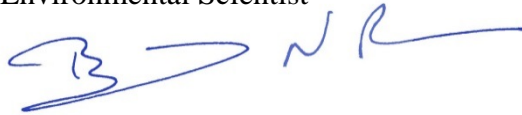
## Limitations

This study is based on the examination of the vegetation, site characteristics, and available reference documents. Our review and report have been prepared in accordance with the guidelines listed in the DCR Invasive Species Action and Recommendations, developed specifically for the Project. We make no other warranties, either expressed or implied, and our report is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or develop the property.

WETLAND STUDIES AND SOLUTIONS, INC.



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# APPENDICES

**INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES SURVEY**

**ROCKY FORGE WIND PROJECT**

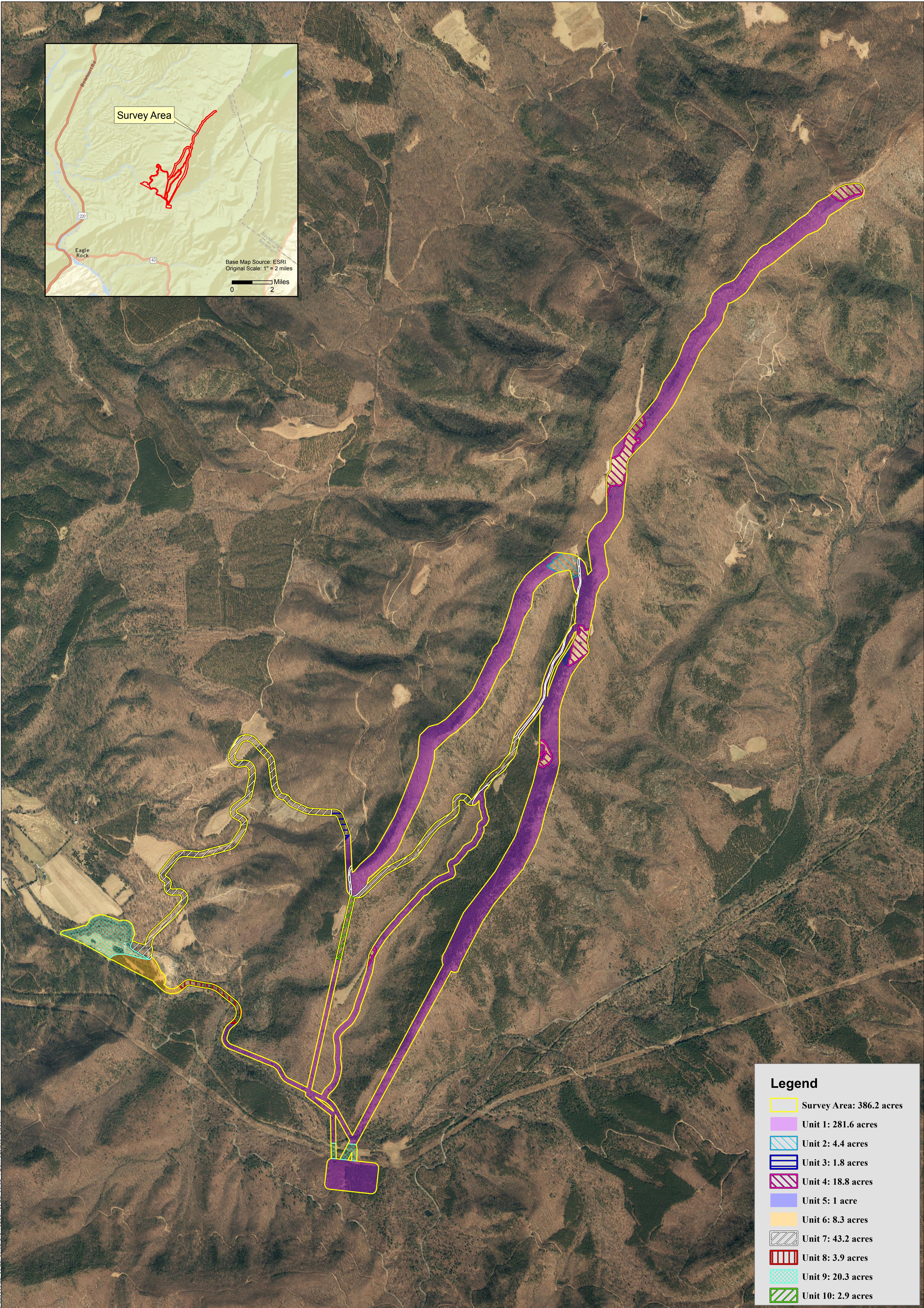
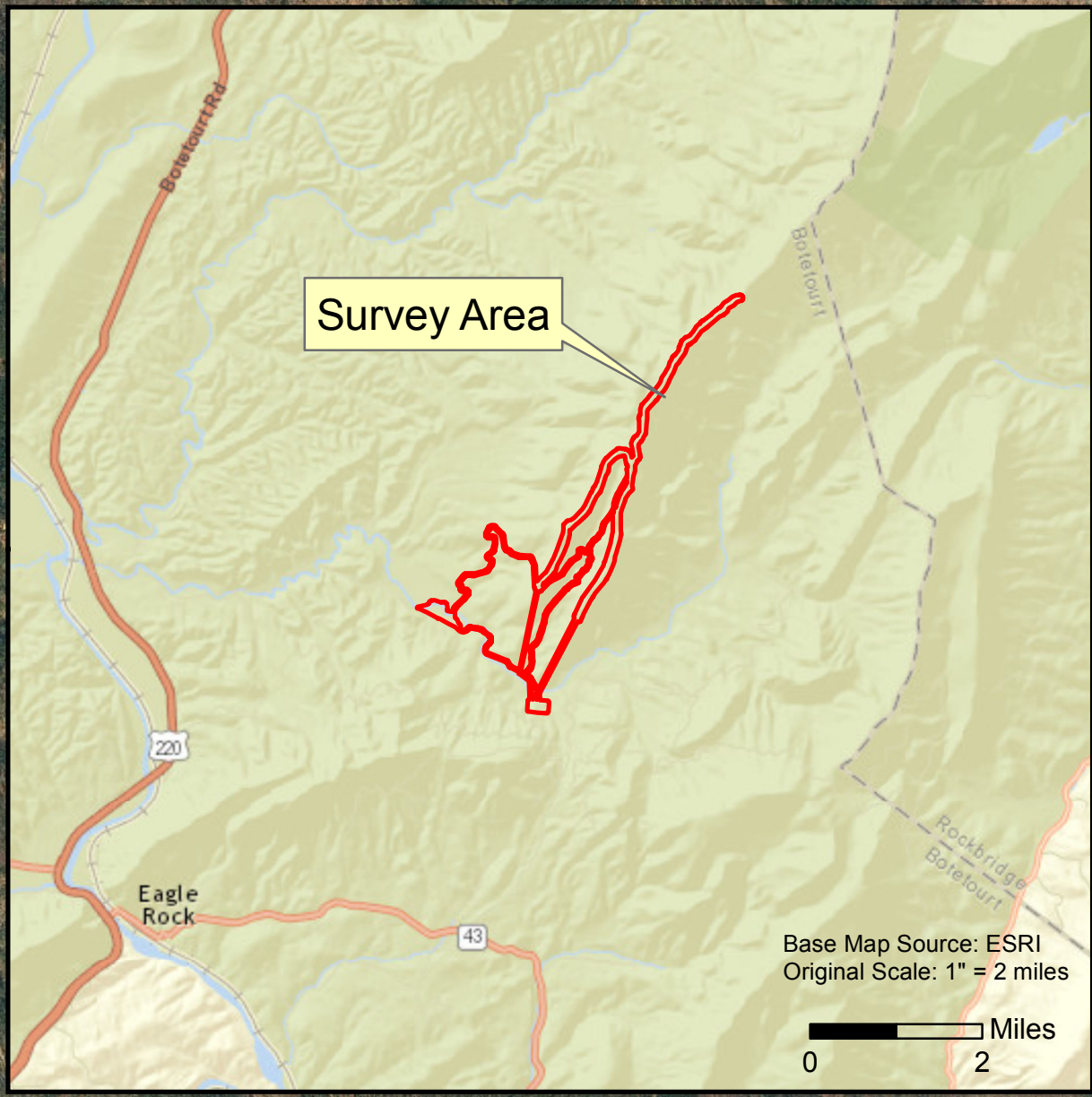
**APPENDICES**

- A. INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES EVALUATION MAP**
- B. WIND ENERGY PERMIT BY RULE REGULATION, DCR  
INVASIVE SPECIES ACTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**
- C. VIRGINIA INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST**

# APPENDIX A



**Invasive Plant Species Evaluation Map**  
**Rocky Forge Wind Project**  
 Botetourt County, Virginia

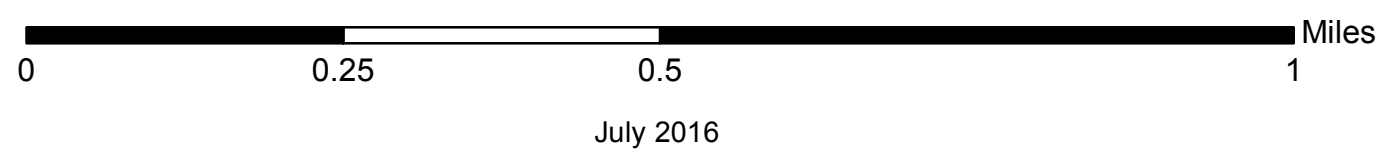


**Legend**

- Survey Area: 386.2 acres
- Unit 1: 281.6 acres
- Unit 2: 4.4 acres
- Unit 3: 1.8 acres
- Unit 4: 18.8 acres
- Unit 5: 1 acre
- Unit 6: 8.3 acres
- Unit 7: 43.2 acres
- Unit 8: 3.9 acres
- Unit 9: 20.3 acres
- Unit 10: 2.9 acres



Original Scale: 1" = 800'  
 Aerial: 2015. Virginia Base Mapping Program (VBMP)



July 2016

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.  
 a DAVEY company

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## APPENDIX B

**Wind Energy Permit by Rule Regulation**  
**DCR Invasive Species Action and Recommendations**  
for the  
Rocky Forge Wind Energy Project,  
Botetourt County, Virginia

The following is provided by the Department of Conservation and Recreation-Division of Natural Heritage, to serve as Guidance per Regulation C-Other Natural Resources, as described in the Methodology section of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, Wind Permit by Rule GUIDANCE (November 2013). These required and recommended actions were developed specifically for the Rocky Forge Wind Energy Project in Botetourt County, Virginia.

**1. Required Action**

The Disturbance Zone (DZ) should be surveyed to detect presence and extent of invasive plants. A map product will be prepared depicting the DZ and locations of invasive plants found. DZ edges and areas adjacent to access roads are especially susceptible to invasive plant colonization and spread, and should be inspected carefully. Invasive plant occurrences should be mapped using global positioning system (GPS) devices. Small patches (<0.125 ac) can be mapped as point features, while larger patches are best mapped as polygons. Infestations occurring as linear patches along roads or trails can be mapped as line features. Each line feature should include an estimate of average patch width, allowing for area calculations. For all features, within-patch visual estimates of percent cover should be made. Invasive plant site survey results and map data will be shared with DCR Natural Heritage.

Table 1 indicates **potential** invasive plant species of concern at the Botetourt County, Virginia project site. Species are grouped by shade tolerance class; and, soil moisture affinities are given. Two species, giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) and wavyleaf grass (*Oplismenus hirtellus* ssp. *undulatifolius*), are “early detection species”, for which prevention of establishment and spread is a statewide high priority. Any occurrences of these plants should be reported to DCR as soon after detection as possible.

**GPS guidelines:** Point/polygon coordinates should be determined using a GPS device. UTM zone, datum, GPS file name, estimated horizontal accuracy, number of positions averaged and receiver status should be recorded. As a backup, coordinates (for point features only) should be written down in the field in the event GPS files are lost.

**2. Recommended Actions**

**a)** DCR recommends annual monitoring for presence and abundance of invasive plant species for up to five (5) years following disturbance, or commensurate with other vegetation monitoring activities being conducted within the DZ following project completion.

**b)** For erosion and sediment control and post-construction site restoration, it is recommended that plants listed as invasive by DCR NOT be used. Chinese (“sericea”) lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*) is especially problematic and should be avoided.

c) It is recommended that only plants native to Virginia and adapted to the local site conditions be used for site restoration, including warm season grasses. For a list of recommended species, you may use our Native Plant Finder, at <http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/np>.

d) New invasive plant populations can become established from seed or plant fragments accidentally transported to a site via construction equipment. Such introductions can be prevented by pressure washing of mechanized equipment, vehicles, worker’s boots, etc. before arrival at the construction site.

**Table 1. Invasive plants, grouped by shade tolerance class, potentially occurring within natural and man-made forest openings on mountain ridges and adjacent slopes in Botetourt County, Virginia.**

<b>Highly Shade Intolerant</b>		
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Soil Moisture Preference</b>
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven	Mesic
<i>Allaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard	Mesic
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	Mesic
<i>Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos</i>	Spotted knapweed	Xeric
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	Mesic
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive	Mesic
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum*</i>	Giant hogweed	Mesic, Hydric
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Sericea, Chinese lespedeza	Mesic
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	Mesic
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow’s honeysuckle	Mesic
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	Mesic
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Mile-a-minute	Mesic
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	Kudzu	Mesic
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed	Mesic
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	Mesic
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass	Mesic
<b>Moderately Shade Tolerant</b>		
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven	Mesic
<i>Allaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard	Mesic
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	Mesic
<i>Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos</i>	Spotted knapweed	Xeric
<i>Dioscorea polystachya</i>	Cinnamon vine	Mesic
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive	Mesic
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged euonymus	Mesic
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum*</i>	Giant hogweed	Mesic, Hydric
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet	Mesic, Hydric
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	Mesic
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle	Mesic
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow’s honeysuckle	Mesic
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	Mesic
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Mile-a-minute	Mesic
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	Kudzu	Mesic
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed	Mesic
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	Mesic
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry	Mesic
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass	Mesic

<i>Urtica dioica</i>	European stinging nettle	Mesic
<b>Shade Tolerant</b>		
<i>Allaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard	Mesic
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	Mesic
<i>Dioscorea polystachya</i>	Cinnamon vine	Mesic
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged euonymus	Mesic
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet	Mesic, Hydric
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	Mesic
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle	Mesic
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	Mesic
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus ssp. undulatifolius</i>	Wavyleaf grass	Mesic
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Mile-a-minute	Mesic
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	Kudzu	Mesic
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	Mesic
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry	Mesic
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass	Mesic
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	European stinging nettle	Mesic

# APPENDIX C

# Virginia Invasive Plant Species List



Tree-of-heaven



Phragmites



Wavyleaf Grass

The Virginia Invasive Plant Species List comprises species that are established — or may become established — in Virginia, cause economic and ecological harm, and present ongoing management issues.

*The list is for educational purposes only and has no regulatory authority.*

To be included on the list, there must be demonstrable evidence that a species poses a threat to Virginia's forests, native grasslands, wetlands or waterways.

The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's Invasive Species Assessment Protocol, approved by the Virginia Invasive Species Working Group, May 2015, was used to conduct a risk assessment for each listed species. Species were ranked as exhibiting **high**, **medium** or **low** levels of invasiveness based on their threat to natural communities and native species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Virginia Invasiveness Rank	REGION		
			Mountain	Piedmont	Coastal
Ailanthus altissima	<b>Tree-of-heaven</b>	High	•	•	•
Alliaria petiolata	<b>Garlic Mustard</b>	High	•	•	•
Alternanthera philoxeroides	<b>Alligator-weed</b>	High			•
Ampelopsis brevipedunculata	<b>Porcelain-berry</b>	High		•	•
Carex kobomugi	<b>Japanese Sand Sedge</b>	High			•
Celastrus orbiculatus	<b>Oriental Bittersweet</b>	High	•	•	•
Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos	<b>Spotted Knapweed</b>	High	•	•	•
Cirsium arvense	<b>Canada Thistle</b>	High	•	•	•
Dioscorea polystachya	<b>Cinnamon Vine</b>	High	•	•	•
Elaeagnus umbellata	<b>Autumn Olive</b>	High	•	•	•
Euonymus alatus	<b>Winged Euonymus</b>	High	•	•	
Ficaria verna	<b>Lesser Celandine</b>	High		•	•
Hydrilla verticillata	<b>Hydrilla</b>	High	•	•	
Iris pseudacorus	<b>Yellow Flag</b>	High	•	•	•
Lespedeza cuneata	<b>Chinese Lespedeza</b>	High	•	•	•
Ligustrum sinense	<b>Chinese Privet</b>	High	•	•	•
Lonicera japonica	<b>Japanese Honeysuckle</b>	High	•	•	•
Lonicera maackii	<b>Amur Honeysuckle</b>	High	•	•	•
Lonicera morrowii	<b>Morrow's Honeysuckle</b>	High	•	•	
Lythrum salicaria	<b>Purple Loosestrife</b>	High	•	•	•
Microstegium vimineum	<b>Japanese Stiltgrass</b>	High	•	•	•
Murdannia keisak	<b>Marsh Dewflower</b>	High	•	•	•
Myriophyllum aquaticum	<b>Parrot Feather</b>	High	•	•	•
Myriophyllum spicatum	<b>Eurasian Water-milfoil</b>	High	•	•	•
Persicaria perfoliata	<b>Mile-a-minute</b>	High	•	•	•
Phragmites australis ssp. australis	<b>Common Reed</b>	High	•	•	•
Pueraria montana var. lobata	<b>Kudzu</b>	High	•	•	•
Reynoutria japonica	<b>Japanese Knotweed</b>	High	•	•	•
Rosa multiflora	<b>Multiflora Rose</b>	High	•	•	•
Rubus phoenicolasius	<b>Wineberry</b>	High	•	•	•
Sorghum halepense	<b>Johnson Grass</b>	High	•	•	•
Urtica dioica	<b>European Stinging Nettle</b>	High	•	•	•
Acer platanoides	<b>Norway Maple</b>	Medium	•	•	•
Agrostis capillaris	<b>Colonial Bent-grass</b>	Medium	•	•	•
Akebia quinata	<b>Five-leaf Akebia</b>	Medium		•	•
Albizia julibrissin	<b>Mimosa</b>	Medium	•	•	•
Arthraxon hispidus var. hispidus	<b>Joint Head Grass</b>	Medium	•	•	•
Berberis thunbergii	<b>Japanese Barberry</b>	Medium	•	•	•
Cirsium vulgare	<b>Bull Thistle</b>	Medium	•	•	•
Dipsacus fullonum	<b>Wild Teasel</b>	Medium	•	•	•
Egeria densa	<b>Brazilian Waterweed</b>	Medium	•	•	•
Euonymus fortunei	<b>Winter Creeper</b>	Medium	•	•	•
Glechoma hederacea	<b>Gill-over-the-ground</b>	Medium	•	•	•
Hedera helix	<b>English Ivy</b>	Medium		•	•

Invasiveness rank is higher for species that:

- Alter ecosystem processes, such as succession, hydrology or fire regime.
- Are capable of invading undisturbed natural communities.
- Cause substantial impacts on rare or vulnerable species or natural communities or high-quality examples of more common communities.
- Are found widely distributed and generally abundant where present.
- Disperse readily to new areas.
- Are difficult to control.

### Early detection species

The list includes a subcategory of invasive plants that are considered early detection species. These are species not yet established or, if established, are not yet widespread in Virginia but known to be highly invasive in habitats similar to those found here. If discovered in Virginia, these species need to be quickly mapped, photographed and reported to DCR. The management goal for early detection species is eradication, as preventing the establishment and spread of newly arrived species will save valuable natural and economic resources.

### INFORMATION

For more information, or to report early detection species, contact Stewardship Biologist Kevin Heffernan with the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation at 804-786-9112 or [kevin.heffernan@dcr.virginia.gov](mailto:kevin.heffernan@dcr.virginia.gov)

#### Photo credits:

*Tree-of-heaven*, Chuck Bergeron, University of Georgia, [Bugwood.org](http://Bugwood.org). *Phragmites*, Jil M. Swearingen, USDI National Park Service, [Bugwood.org](http://Bugwood.org). *Wavyleaf grass*, Kerrie L. Kyde, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, [Bugwood.org](http://Bugwood.org).

#### Citation:

Heffernan, K., E. Engle, C. Richardson. 2014. *Virginia Invasive Plant Species List*. Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage. *Natural Heritage Technical Document 14-11*. Richmond.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Virginia Invasiveness Rank	REGION		
			Mountain	Piedmont	Coastal
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Common Velvet Grass	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Japanese Hops	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> var. <i>obtusifolium</i>	Border Privet	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Moneywort	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Chinese Silvergrass	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Najas minor</i>	Brittle Naiad	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Royal Paulowina	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Persicaria longiseta</i>	Long-bristled Smartweed	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Golden Bamboo	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Flat-stemmed Bluegrass	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Bluegrass	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery Pear	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i>	Jethead	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Japanese Spiraea	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	Linden arrow-wood	Medium		•	
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Commelina communis</i>	Asiatic Dayflower	Low	•	•	•
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Thorny Olive	Low	•	•	•
<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>	Shrubby Bushclover	Low	•	•	•
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter Honeysuckle	Low	•	•	•
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry	Low		•	•
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	Low	•	•	•
<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Beefsteak Plant	Low	•	•	•
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	Low	•	•	•
<i>Populus alba</i>	Silver Poplar	Low	•	•	•
<i>Rumex crispus</i> ssp. <i>crispus</i>	Curly Dock	Low	•	•	•
<i>Securigera varia</i>	Crown-vetch	Low	•	•	•
<i>Trapa natans</i>	European Water Chestnut	Low			•
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian Elm	Low	•	•	
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	Low	•	•	•
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle	Low	•	•	•
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Japanese Wisteria	Low		•	•
<b>EARLY DETECTION SPECIES - not yet widely established in Virginia</b>					
<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i>	Waterwheel	High			•
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	High			•
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Cogon Grass	High			•
<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i> ssp. <i>hexapetala</i>	Large Flower Primrose Willow	High	•	•	•
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i> ssp. <i>undulatifolius</i>	Wavyleaf Grass	High	•	•	
<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	Beach Vitex	High			•
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	Medium	•	•	
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Water Spinach	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Giant Salvinia	Medium	•	•	•
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Tropical Soda Apple	Medium		•	•