New Invasives in South Carolina

Vectors for Introduction: Ports, horticulture trade, and other origins

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Definitions

- Non-Native Plant (exotic): A plant introduced with human help (intentionally or accidentally) to a new place or new type of habitat where it was not previously found. Includes cultivate plants
- Naturalized Plant (naturalized exotic): A non-native plant that does not need human help to reproduce and maintain itself over time in an area where it is not native. We have about 1,107
- Invasive Plant (invasive exotic): A plant that is both non-native and able to establish on many sites, grow quickly, and spread to the point of disrupting plant communities or ecosystems.



Our Flora

- 4,059 plants documented in the state
- 1,107 (27%) are not indigenous here (Naturalized)
- 108 are Invasive (at least)



New Exotic Plant Species and Future Invasives

- We document up to 10 new exotic plant species in South Carolina annually
- Exotics a major threat to biodiversity
- New species are collected, deposited in a University herbarium







Documentation is Critical!

Herbarium Specimens



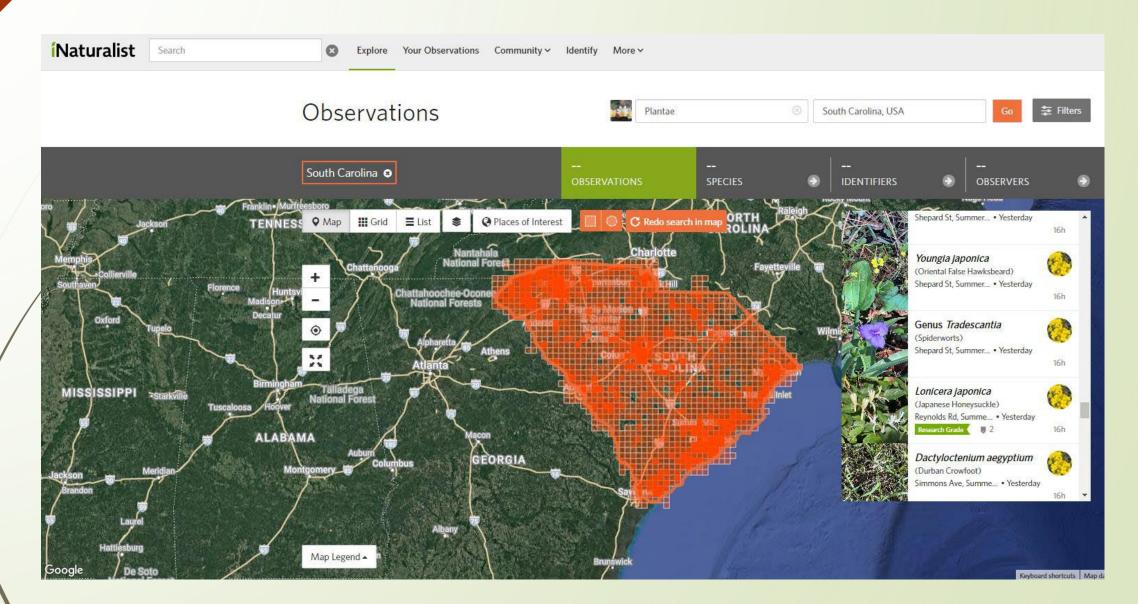


SCDNR Has a New Reporting Portal

https://non-native-species-scdnr.hub.arcgis.com/



iNaturalist



Origins of Recently Documented Exotics

Regional Expansions Almost all regional range expansions are coming from

the south



Other global sources mainly from horticultural escapees, but also international shipping

Origins – Global Arrivals

- Ports
- Dredge Spoil
- Wool Mills
- Home Gardens/Landscaping
- Botanical Gardens
- Wildlife Food Plots?



Regional range Expansions

 Northward movement of southern species (not being seen from north at nearly same magnitude)





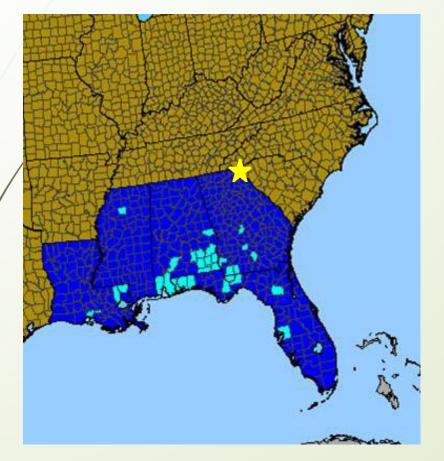




Natal grass (*Melinis repens*), Category I Invasive in Florida. Shown here is a new detection on I-95 at the Savannah River. Also found at a closed Beaufort nursery in 2006

Deparia petersenii (Japanese lady fern)

- Invasive, native to southeast Asia, and an aggressive weed in Florida and southern Georgia where displacing rare ferns
- Found for the first time in SC in Oconee County in June 2020 at Brasstown Creek HP. Northernmost record then





Deparia petersenii (Japanese lady fern)

2020-2022 found in 7 counties

Found for the first time in SC in Oconee County in June 2020 at Brasstown Creek HP.

Northernmost record then

Congaree National Park this month





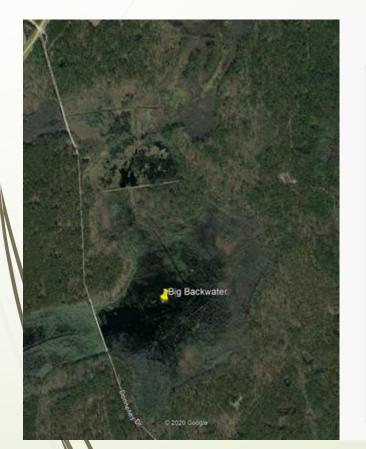
Dark stipe, covered with silvery hairs

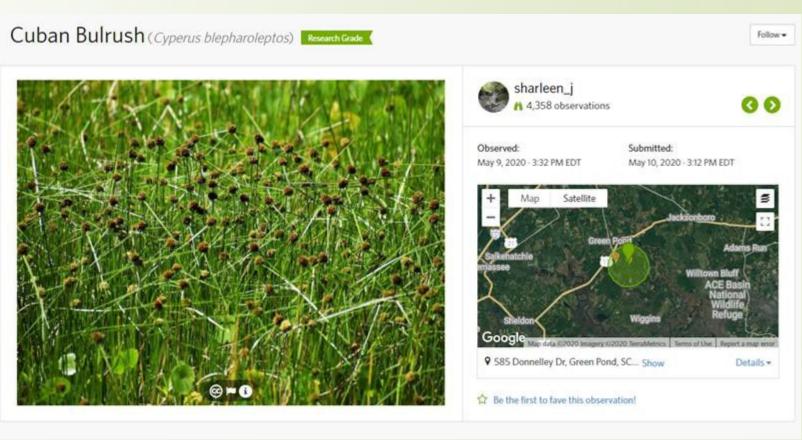
Sporangia elongate





- Highly Invasive detection on iNaturalist
- Known from Donnelley WMA (Colleton Co.) for at least 6 years, now covering several hundred acres
- Found at a second site by Christy Hand in 2022 in a wood story rookery
- Resistant to DNRs herbicide treatments





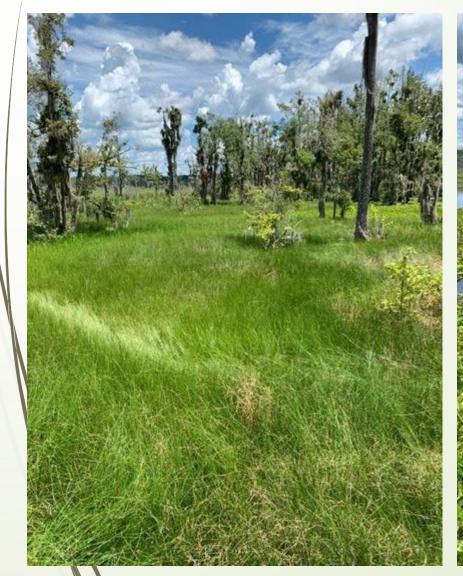
Tropical American, found in Mobile Bay in late 1800s, spreading northward













Regional range Expansions





Coral ardisia (Ardisia crenata), Category I in Florida. Jasper County, and a few other spots



Chrysopogon pauciflorus (Florida false beardgrass)

- Potentially invasive, native to Florida and Cuba where weedy, one record in a campground in North Carolina
- Found at Lewis Ocean Bay in 2016 where common along roads and starting to creep into flatwoods





Chrysopogon pauciflorus (Florida false

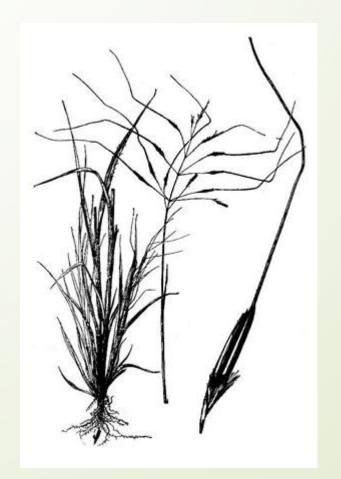
beardgrass)

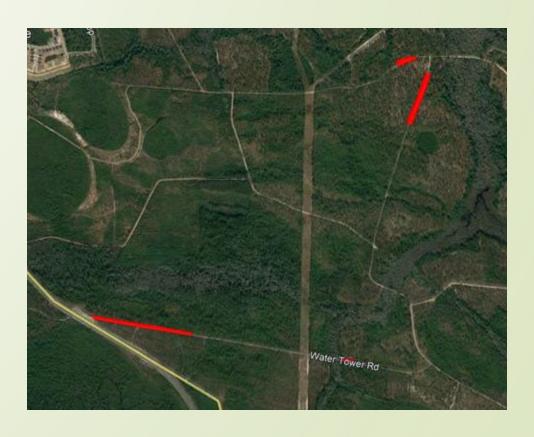




Chrysopogon pauciflorus (Florida false beardgrass)

Annual. Treated for 3 years





Chrysopogon pauciflorus (Florida false

beardgrass)



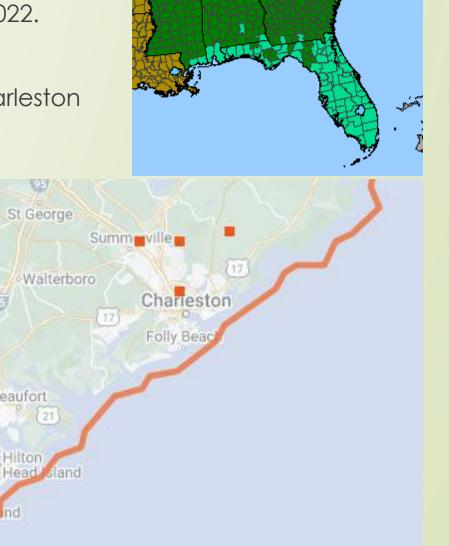




Ludwigia peruviana (Peruvian primrose-willow)

- Documented in Richland County by John Nelson in 2022.
- Category I Invasive in Florida
- Also some iNaturalist records from Savannah and Charleston





St George

Beaufort

Bluffton Hilton

Savannah



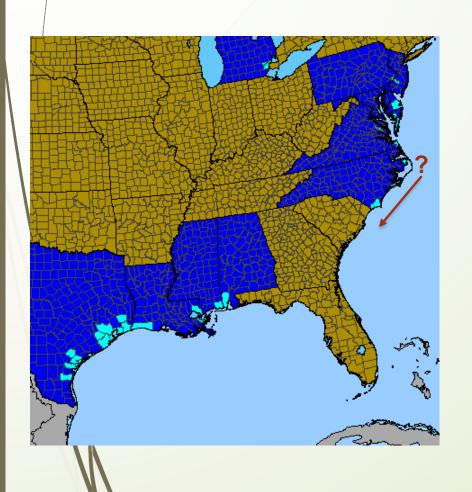
Parapholis incurva (Sickle grass)

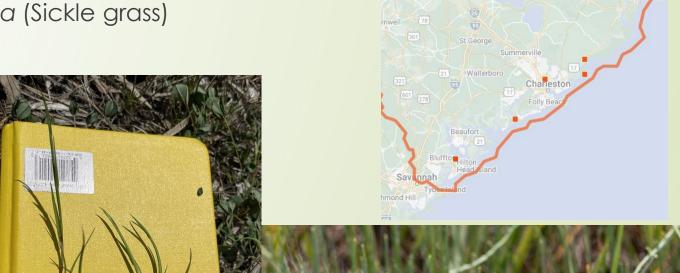




Coming from north? (maybe?)

Parapholis incurva (Sickle grass)

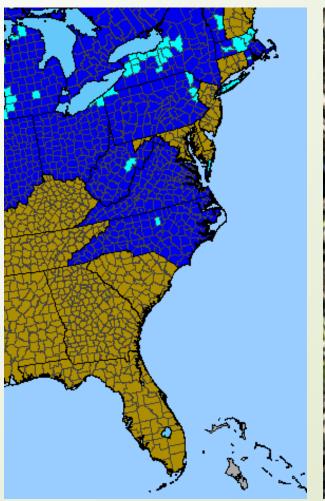






Coming from north? (maybe?)

- Centaurium erythraea (Common centaury)
- Lewis Ocean Bay Heritage Preserve (Horry Co.)







Invasive Exotic Plant Species – Port of Charleston reconnaissance

- Blackstonia (Yellow-wort), first North American Record in April 2022, Port of Charleston. Native to Europe and to nearby regions of Asia and Africa
- This was the first record in North America

Port of Charleston

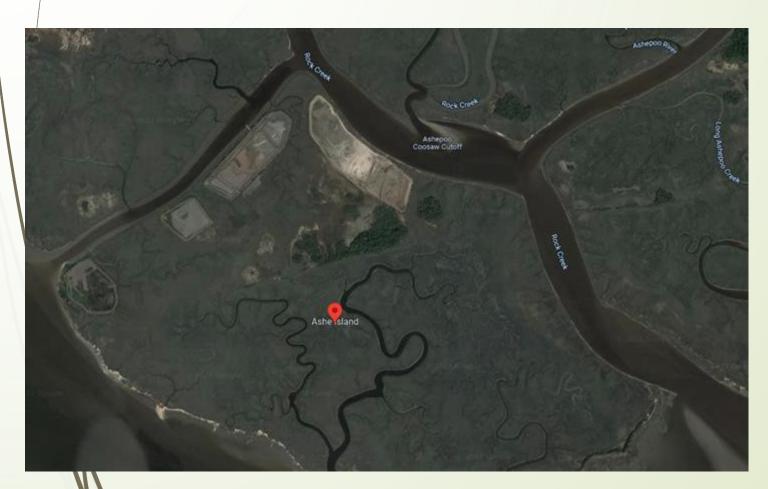


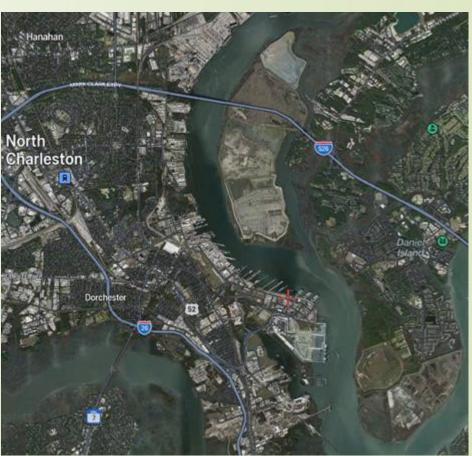
Yellow-wort (Blackstonia)



Red-tipped Rabbit Tobacco – also new to SC (Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum)

Dredge Spoil: Novel Habitats and Point Sources for Invasives





Dredge Spoil: Novel Habitats and Point Sources for Invasives

Last week on Ashe Island, St. Helena Sound Heritage Preserve



Common reed (Phragmites australis)



Salt-cedar (Tamarix spp.)



Fumewort (Fumaria vaillantii)



Red-tipped Rabbit Tobacco (Pseudognaphalium Iuteoalbum)



Shyleaf (Aeschynomene americana)

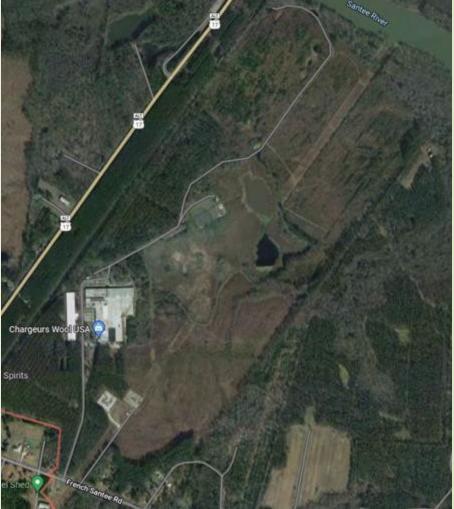
Dredge Spoil: Novel Habitats and Point Sources for Invasives

Wool Mills



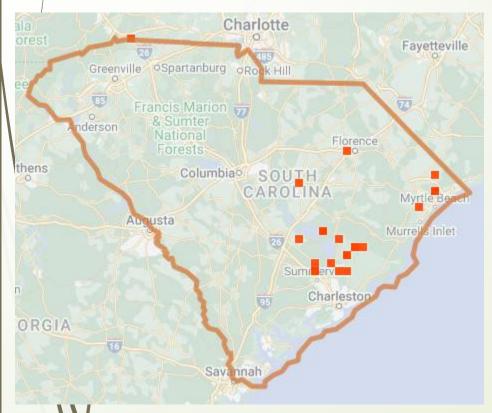
Like Message





Wool Mills

Skyseeds (Chevreulia spp.), from South America







Ornamental Escapees

- Three Kinds:
 - Widespread ornamentals
 - Botanical Gardens
 - Movement of contaminated landscape materials/root balls

Autumn fern (Dryopteris erythrosora)



Autumn Fern (Dryopteris erythrosora) - 5 Pack of Quart Pots

WRITE A REVIEW

FREE SHIPPING

Questions about this item? Be the first to ask here >>

SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS: Does Not Ship to AK, CA, HI

SHIPPING INFO: Orders ship within 3-7 working days

SIZE:

5-PACK OF QUART POTS

1 GALLON POT

6-PACK OF 1 GALLON POTS

Quantity Pricing

Quantity Price Each

\$69.97





Autumn fern (Dryopteris erythrosora)

First wild South Carolina detection in 2014, it has since become and aggressive invader from mountains to coast





llex cornuta (Chinese holly)



Botanical Garden Escapees



Kalmia Gardens/Segars-McKinnon HP and Riverbanks Zoo & Garden

Hotspot for new exotic species



Ternstroemia gymanthera (Japanese Ternstroemia)

- Invasive. Native to Asia, escaped from cultivation. Otherwise very rare in United States. This has been known for some time.
- Small tree. Abundant at Garden, it has spread to the Heritage Preserve







Quercus glauca (Ring cupped oak, Japanese blue oak)

 Abundant at Garden, probably thousands of plants, found from low to high portions of bluff and in undisturbed habitats. A major concern







Clerodendrum trichotomum (Harlequin Glory-bower)

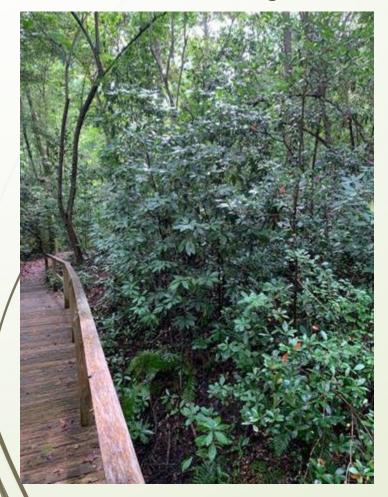
Invasive. Asian. Ornamental shrub spreading on bluff in Garden, also Riverbanks





Illicium floridanum (Florida star-anise)

 Native to Florida, Georgia, to Louisiana. Spreading aggressively at Garden far from native range. This has been known for some time.







Riverbanks Zoo escapees



Chinese windmill palm (Trachycarpus fortunei)



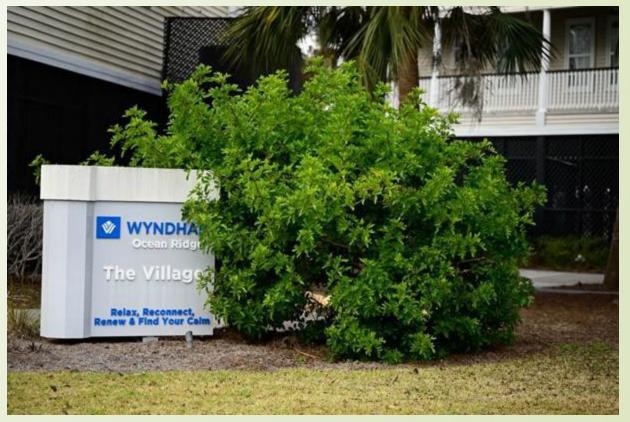
Coast redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)

Contaminated landscape materials

- Movement with root balls, mulch, cabbage palm transplants, etc One report from 2006 on Hilton Head (destroyed) Found by Lauren Serra and I on January 3, 2022 on Edisto Beach

- Also found last month at a new site





Brazilian-pepper (Schinus terebinthifolia), one of Florida's worst weeds. Edisto island 2022

Contaminated landscape materials



Goldfoot fern (*Phlebodium* aureum) on transplanted cabbage palm

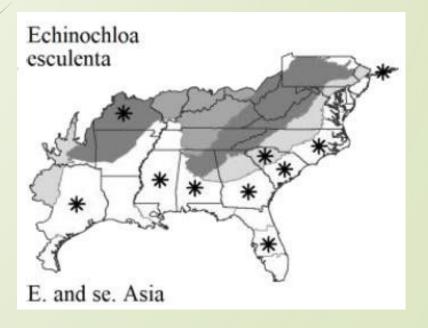


Santa Maria (Parthenium hysterophorus), State Farmers Market, can cause allergic reactions



Wildlife Food Plots?

 Japanese millet (Echinochloa esculenta), could spread (not documented yet here)



Mysterious origin?

- Porophyllum macrocephalum ("Bolivian coriander"), native Texas to South America
- Found in Richland County by John Nelson in 2022 at the 3 rivers confluence

